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The title page features a highly decorative, ornate design in a dark, possibly black or dark brown, ink. The central text is 'HISTORY OF THE UPPER OHIO VALLEY', rendered in a mix of bold, serif and elegant, cursive fonts. The word 'HISTORY' is particularly large and stylized, with intricate flourishes. Below it, 'OF' is in a smaller, simpler font. 'THE UPPER' and 'OHIO VALLEY' are on separate lines, with 'OHIO VALLEY' being the largest and most prominent. The entire title is framed by elaborate scrollwork, floral motifs, and a banner-like structure. At the bottom, the year '1891' is displayed in a decorative font, followed by 'ILLUSTRATED' in a flowing, cursive script. The background is a solid, dark color, and the overall aesthetic is characteristic of late 19th-century book design.

HISTORY
OF
THE UPPER
OHIO VALLEY
1891
ILLUSTRATED

FRED LOCKLEY
RARE WESTERN BOOKS
4227 S. E. Stark St.
PORTLAND, ORE.





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OHIO. A
WITH

A.D.



HISTORY

OF THE

UPPER OHIO VALLEY

WITH HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO. A
STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES, INDUSTRIAL GROWTH
AND COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES. FAMILY
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. II.

ILLUSTRATED.



MADISON, WIS.:
BRANT & FULLER.
1891.

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EARLY HISTORY

OF

COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

BY W. S. POTTS.

FIRST SETTLERS—HARDSHIPS AND PRIVATIONS OF THE PIONEERS—
THRILLING STORIES OF BORDER WARFARE—RAIDS ACROSS THE
LINE—FOUL MURDER BY THE INDIANS—PURSUED BY A HARDY
BAND OF WOODSMEN—DEADLY CONFLICT—HAND TO HAND STRUG-
GLE BETWEEN ANDREW POE AND CHIEF BIG FOOT—FIRST LAW-
SUIT IN THE WILDERNESS—COMPROMISED BY A BEAR HUNT—
GROWTH OF THE COUNTY IN ALL ITS STAGES.



THE early history of Columbiana county, Ohio, has been tolerably well preserved. As early as 1808, a newspaper was established at New Lisbon, called the *Ohio Patriot*, and in the files of that old newspaper may be found a reasonably well authenticated record of events as they transpired in the early days of the county. That same newspaper is published to-day, so that its history is almost co-extensive with the history of the county. There seems to be some dispute as to the first settlement in the county. It is claimed by some that a man named Carpenter, who settled with his family at West Point, in Madison township, in 1797, was the first white settler, but the weight of the testimony seems to point to John Quinn, who settled, and constructed a log cabin, at Calcutta, St. Clair township, as early as 1792, as the first settler. This man Quinn was a hunter, and led a roving life, but he lived near Calcutta for a considerable length of time, before the beginning of the present century and is no doubt entitled to the honor of being called the first settler of Columbiana county. Liverpool township was settled as early as 1795. A

Scotch settlement was made in Madison township, in 1802. A colony of friends occupied a part of Fairfield township in 1803, also a part of Middleton township. Wayne township was first peopled in 1802, and Center in the same year. Perry was settled by Friends in 1803.

The state of Ohio was organized in 1803, and Columbiana county was laid out the same year. The boundary lines of the county at that early day took in nearly all of Carroll county and most of Stark county. It also comprised five of the best townships in Mahoning county, which are bounded on the north by the old western reserve line. After the organization of the county, the settlements spread with wonderful rapidity. In a very few years the county had so increased in population that several new townships had been organized, and enjoyed the advantages of township government. In 1803 five townships were reported in the tax duplicate: Springfield, Middleton, St. Clair, Salem and Center. These townships were then the centers of population. Soon other townships were organized, and in 1810, as shown by the Federal census, the county contained 10,879 inhabitants. The early settlers found this county to be a difficult section to clear out. It was one vast wilderness, covered with heavy timber and thick underbrush. Many vicious wild animals infested the woods, and poisonous snakes lurked about the rocky places. Certain Indian tribes occasionally pitched their tents in this region, and the little colonies of white people were put in fear. The treachery of the red man was so well known that neither men, women nor children felt safe when a band of Indians was in the neighborhood. A chief might profess great friendship one day, and the next day he might order a hospitable white family to be massacred in cold blood. Such were the natural conditions of Columbiana county when the first settlers located here. None but the hardiest and bravest dare attempt a settlement in this region, where nature seemed to defy the progress of civilization. Those who cut away the forests soon found that the soil was fertile and very productive. It yielded in abundance whatever was planted, and thus from the beginning the pioneers were enabled to live from the products of a virgin soil. At this day it is a matter of great wonder how our forefathers succeeded in clearing away the immense forests which covered this entire county at the beginning of the present century. These early settlers were men to be admired. They were men and women of great industry; they possessed great energy, were endowed with wonderful perseverance, and their endurance scarcely knew a limit. Great and good, brave and noble, the pioneers of this county will be revered throughout time.

The territory now comprised in the limits of Columbiana county belonged originally to Massachusetts, Connecticut, New

York and Virginia. These states claimed that region lying north and west of the Ohio river, under an old royal charter. These claims were adjusted by the states ceding the territory to the Federal government, except the "Connecticut Reserve" and the "Virginia Reserve." The former reserve comprised that region of the state lying north of latitude 41°, and west of the Pennsylvania line. It was bounded on the north by Lake Erie, and was 120 miles in length from east to west, and its greatest breadth from north to south was sixty-eight miles. The latter reserve comprised lands lying between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers. The "Connecticut" or "Western Reserve," lies immediately north of the original limits of Columbiana county. There were no extensive grants of land made to land companies in this county. The Federal government made some individual grants direct to the early settlers. We find one of these individual grants made by President Jefferson in 1806, to Samuel Davis, as assignee of Samuel Smith; this grant was section 31, township 16, and range 3, of the lands directed to be sold at Steubenville, Ohio, and upon reference to the county map it will be seen that the city of Salem, in Perry township, now occupies a goodly portion of that old grant.

Among the early incidents of the county it is related that a noted Indian chief named Whiteyes, was shot and killed near West Point, in about 1797. This chief stopped with a white family named Carpenter, the only family in that region, and while there he became intoxicated and got into a quarrel with young Carpenter, a lad about seventeen years old, and he threatened to kill the boy. Thereupon the boy, with rifle in hand, started to run and the Indian chief after him with tomahawk raised ready to plunge it into his head. The boy observed that the Indian was gaining on him and he then turned, took deliberate aim, and shot Whiteyes dead. The death of this chief created great alarm lest it might provoke hostilities with certain Indian tribes. Great pains were taken to reconcile them and many handsome presents were given to the Indians as a token of friendship, and the wife of Whiteyes received from these gentlemen \$300, one of the donors being the late Bazaleel Wells of Steubenville. This was the last Indian blood shed by white men in this county. Young Carpenter was arrested, charged with murder, taken to Steubenville, and tried under the Territorial laws. Of course he was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. He either had to kill the Indian or suffer death himself. He observed the first law of nature and preserved his own life.

Before the state of Ohio was admitted into the Union as a state there were certain organized counties, as follows: Washington, organized in 1788; Hamilton, organized in 1790; Adams, organized in 1797; Ross, organized in 1798; Trumbull, organized

in 1800; Clermont, organized in 1800; Fairfield, organized in 1800, and Belmont, organized in 1801. The first legislative session of the state was held at Chillicothe, in March, 1803, and at that time the following new counties were constituted: Scioto, Warren, Butler, Montgomery, Green, Columbiana, Gallia, and Franklin. In the house journal of 1803, we find the following entries: March 10th, 1803—Mr. Thomas Kirker, of Adams, laid before the house a petition from sundry citizens of Jefferson county, praying a division may take place in said county, which was read and referred to a committee of five, Messrs. Bair, Elliot, Reece, Russell, and Sharp.

March 21st, 1803—An engrossed bill for the division of the county of Jefferson was read the third time.

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, and that the title be, "An act for erecting a part of the counties of Jefferson and Washington into a separate county, by the name of Columbiana."

Ordered that Zaccheus A. Beatty carry the said bill to the senate, and request their concurrence.

March 23rd, 1803—A message by Mr. Vance.

The senate have passed the bill entitled, "An act for erecting a part of the counties of Jefferson and Washington into a separate county, by the name of Columbiana," with an amendment to which they desire the concurrence of the house.

March 25th, 1803—Mr. Beatty reported back the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act," etc., whereupon the speaker signed the bill.

April 6th, 1803—The legislature, in joint ballot, at the above date, elected as associated judges of Columbiana county, the following persons: William Smith, Henry Bachman and Robert Simison.

April 8th, 1803—The following persons, by joint resolution of the legislature, were appointed commissioners to establish the seat of justice for Columbiana county: John Leaveitt, Calvin Austin, and John H. Adgate.

Here is a copy of the act organizing the county, which gives the original boundaries:

Sec. I. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, That all that part of the counties of Jefferson and Washington as comes within the following boundaries be, and the same is hereby laid off and erected into a separate county, which shall be known by the name of Columbiana: beginning at the mouth of Yellow creek, on the north side of the same; thence up said creek, with the meanders thereof, to the northern boundary of the eighth township in the second range; thence with the same west to the western boundary of the seventh range; thence north to the northwest corner of the sixteenth township of the said seventh range; thence west on the south boundary of the

ninth township, in the eighth and ninth ranges to the Muskingum river; thence up said river, with the meanders thereof, to the southern boundary of the county of Trumbull; thence with the same east to the Pennsylvania line; thence with said line south to the Ohio river; thence down the same, with the meanderings thereof to the beginning.

MICHAEL BALDWIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
Speaker Pro Tem. of the Senate.

The next step was to lay out the county into townships. On the 10th day of May, 1803, the associate judges of the court of common pleas for Columbiana county met at the house of Mathias Lower, in Fairfield township, on section 23, and proceeded to divide the county into townships, and to apportion the number of justices of the peace to be elected in each township. These judges established at that time only five townships, and defined their boundaries as follows: Springfield was made ten miles square, and commenced for boundary line at the southeast corner of Trumbull county. Middleton township was ten miles square, immediately south of Springfield. St. Clair township extended south to the mouth of Yellow creek, west with its creek and including parts of Jefferson and Carroll counties, as they are now constituted, and north including part of Stark county, and east to the Pennsylvania line, including what is now seventeen townships. Salem township was a small state when first described, commencing at the boundary line of Trumbull county, west of Springfield township, and running south ten miles to the southeast corner of section twenty, in Fairfield township, thence west to the Muskingum river (now called the Tuscarawas), and from there to the south line of Trumbull. Center township commenced at the northeast corner of section 29, in Fairfield township, running south ten miles to the southeast corner of section 8, in Madison township, and including all west of these north and south lines.

For some time after the organization of the county courts were held at the house of Mathias Lower, of Fairfield township. Beasin Beall was appointed by the court to the offices of clerk and treasurer, July 26, 1803. John Crozer was elected sheriff, October 17, 1803. William Heald was elected surveyor the same year. Obediah Jennings, of Steubenville, was the first prosecuting attorney appointed by the court, soon after the county was organized. Calvin Pease, the first president judge, was appointed in 1808. Robert Simison, Henry Bachman and William Smith were the first associate judges, and were appointed in 1803. They held the first probate court in the county also.

Since the county was organized its territory has been reduced

at three different times. It lost a part of its territory in 1808, when Stark county was erected; a part in 1832, when Carroll county was organized, and part in 1845, when Mahoning county was constituted.

All that part of Columbiana west of the fifth range was cut off and given to Stark. The new county of Carroll took from Columbiana the townships Saline, Fox, Augusta and East. To the new county of Mahoning was given the townships Springfield, Beaver, Green, Goshen and Smith, except the four sections of Green and Goshen, which had been surrendered in 1832, to Perry township.

The board of county commissioners, in 1833, altered the boundary lines of Wayne, Franklin and Saline townships as follows: Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31 were taken from Wayne and attached to Franklin; sections 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 were taken from Wayne and attached to Saline, now Washington. The members of the board of commissioners at that time were Michael Arter, Isaac Wilson and John Smith. By order of the board of commissioners, in 1832, Perry township was erected, by taking sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 from Saline township; sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 from Green township; sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 from Goshen township; and sections 1, 2, 11 and 12 from Butler township.

In 1833 a township called Damascus was ordered to be erected, but before the same was organized the order was revoked by the county commissioners. The township of Liverpool was organized in 1834, and was composed of fractional township 5, of range 1, which had been a part of St. Clair, and other sections taken from St. Clair were added as follows: Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36.

The eighteen townships, which now constitute the county, were organized on the dates as follows: St. Clair, Salem, Middleton and Center, in 1803; Unity, Yellow Creek, Elkrum, Fairfield, Wayne, Hanover and Butler, in 1806; Knox, in 1808; Madison, in 1809; West, in 1814; Franklin, in 1816; Washington, as Saline, in 1816; Perry, in 1832, and Liverpool, in 1834.

One of the most noted historic spots in the county is Camp Bouquet, situated in Middleton township, on the north fork of Little Beaver, near the Pennsylvania line. As early as 1763, Col. Henry Bouquet encamped with his troops on this promontory overlooking the valley of the north fork of Little Beaver at Negley. The colonel led the first military expedition projected by the colonial government against the Indians on the Tuscarawas west of the Pennsylvania line. Col. Bouquet was born in Switzerland in the year 1726. He was solicited by the British government to come to America in 1754 and aid the British in the war between France on the one side and England and the

American colonies on the other, and he accepted. France employed the Indians to assist her in this war, and that was the beginning of the terrible Indian wars that followed at various times. Col. Bouquet commanded the advance force of Gen. Forbes' army in 1758 against the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne, and assisted in taking that fort in November of the same year. In 1763, Col. Bouquet was placed in command of the shattered remains of the Forty-second and Seventy-seventh regiments, and ordered to the relief of Fort Pitt with supply of military stores and provisions, which fort was being sorely pressed by the Indians. In July, 1763, the expedition left Fort Bedford, and in August the forces were attacked by a greatly superior force of Indians on Turtle creek, twenty miles from Pittsburgh. The engagement lasted a full half day, when the Indians were defeated with a loss of sixty killed. Four days after this battle, Col. Bouquet, with his small force, arrived at the camp we have described, and from that day it has been known as Camp Bouquet. Again, in the spring of 1764, another expedition was projected against the Indians on the Tuscarawas, and Col. Bouquet was put in command. In October, of the same year, Bouquet's forces encamped again on the same spot and remained there for some time. This camp is the summit of a very remarkable earth formation, which rises above the valley and resembles a promontory on the ocean. The old Indian trail passed immediately north of this camp and it was found that the highest point of this camping ground had been used as a burial place for the Indians.

As early as 1770 General Washington and Dr. Craik visited Fawcettstown, now East Liverpool, and it is said they hid or buried a barrel of crackers there to keep them from falling into the hands of the Indians. Fawcettstown was laid out in 1803 and entered as a competitor with New Lisbon in the race for the county seat and was defeated by a few votes only. Thomas Fawcett was the founder of Fawcettstown and he built a grist-mill on the waters of Carpenter's run, near Jethro, in 1798. This was the first grist-mill built in Columbiana county. In after years it was known as Simm's mill, and lastly it passed into the hands of Mr. Arbuckle. In 1802 Thomas Ashton, an orthodox Quaker, settled on the bank of the Ohio, at a point on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad, known as Kountz Station, and opened up a store and trading house. He was among the very first storekeepers in the county.

The first settlers of Yellow Creek township were Robert Johnson, Richard Vaughn and George Clark. In 1797 William Wells and family settled on the bank of the Ohio river below the mouth of Little Yellow creek, and he and a man by the name of Heath made salt from the waters of a spring located near Hibbitt's Mill, on Little Yellow creek, being the

first salt made by white men in Columbiana county. The first salt water well sunk on Little Yellow creek for the manufacture of salt was sunk by a Mr. McNicol and a Mr. Moore, in 1805. This was the first establishment for the manufacture of salt in the county, and perhaps the first in the Northwest territory. A block house was built in 1796 on the Virginia side of the river opposite Wellsville, for the protection of these first-named settlers. At that early day the block house was intended as a place of refuge from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the wild natives, the barbarous sons of the forest—the savage Indians. The encounter between Andrew Poe and the Indian chief Big Foot was on the Virginia side of the Ohio river, just opposite the mouth of Big Yellow creek, at a place called Deep Gut. This terrible encounter between Poe and Big Foot brought in conflict as great amount of muscular power as was ever called forth on the banks or in the waters of the beautiful Ohio, in deadly conflict, between civilized and barbarous man.

The first steamboat that ever sailed down the Ohio river was built at Elizabethtown, and passed down the Ohio in 1811. It was called the Orleans, and glided down the river to the city of New Orleans, but never returned. It had not sufficient power to propel itself against the current, and hence never came back.

The village of Wellsville was laid out in 1823, William Wells, founder. The first railway, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, was completed through Wellsville in 1852. The ground upon which the city of Wellsville now stands and the valley below it are historic grounds. A little to the south of the borough limits of the city the waters of the Big Yellow lose their identity in the waters of the beautiful Ohio. At the confluence of these two streams of water, in the spring of 1774 Daniel Greathouse, in command of a party of thirty-two men, made an atrocious attack upon a party of Indians encamped at the mouth of the Captina creek. On the same day another murderous attack was made on the Indians at the mouth of Big Yellow creek, by the same party, at the house of one Baker, in which nine Indians were murdered and scalped. About the same time Capt. Cresap foully murdered two friendly Indians as they were floating down the Ohio river in a canoe. The fate of these savage warriors was not long a secret. The tribes flew to arms and a sanguinary conflict was the result. The whole family of the celebrated but unfortunate Logan, chief of the Mingos, were comprehended in the massacre at Captina and Yellow creeks, and he who had always been the friend of the whites, and the efficient advocate of peace, was converted by the lawless acts of a few unprincipled men into an active and daring enemy.

In this connection we will give a brief account of the fight between the Poes and Big Foot. This celebrated fight took

place in the summer of 1782, just opposite the mouth of Little Yellow creek, on the Virginia side. The hand to hand conflict occurred as follows: In the summer of 1782 a party of seven Wyandot chiefs crossed the Ohio river and went to the house of an old man named Wallace, killed him, packed up such valuables as they could find, and commenced their return to the river. The news of the murder soon spread through the settlement, and a party of eight good riflemen were collected in a few hours and started in pursuit. This party consisted of Adam and Andrew Poe, of Georgetown, Penn., both famous for courage, size and activity, James Clarke, who was with Braddock at his defeat, a Mr. Cherry and a Mr. Gardner and three others whose names history does not give. This Spartan band determined that the Indians should not escape. The pursuit was continued the greater part of the night after the murder was committed, and in the morning the party found themselves on the trail of the Indians which led toward the river. When near the river, Andrew Poe left the party, which followed on the trail, and crept along the edge of the river bank, under cover of weeds and bushes, to fall on the rear of the Indians, should they find them in ambuscade. He soon discovered the Indian rafts at the water's edge, when he stepped quietly about half way down the bank with his rifle cocked. Here he discovered the large Wyandot chief, Big Foot, and a small Indian within a few paces of him, standing with their rifles cocked, eagerly watching in the direction of the main party of whites, who had gone some distance down the bottom. Poe took aim at the chief but his rifle flashed in the pan. The Indians hearing the snap instantly turned and discovered Poe, who being too near them to retreat, dropped his gun and sprang from the bank upon them. Seizing the large one by the clothes on his breast, he embraced the small one around the neck and threw them both to the ground himself on top. The small Indian extricating himself, ran to the raft, got his tomahawk and tried to kill Poe, while the large Indian held him with all his power the better to enable his fellow to effect his purpose. Poe so well watched the motions of the small Indian, that when in the act of aiming his blow at his head, by a powerful and well directed kick, he staggered the savage and knocked the tomahawk out of his hand. At this perilous moment Poe by a violent effort, broke loose from the powerful grasp of the Indian, snatched up one of their guns and shot the small Indian through the breast, as he was coming up the third time with his tomahawk. The large Indian now on his feet, grasped Poe by the shoulder and leg and threw him down the bank, at the same time clinging to him. Poe instantly disengaged himself and got to his feet. The Indian seized him again, and a new struggle ensued, which, owing to the slippery state of the bank, ended by the

fall of both into the water. Here, for some time, they tried to drown each other, sometimes one being under the water and sometimes the other. Poe at length seized the Indian by the tuft of hair on his scalp and held his head under the water until he supposed him drowned. Releasing his hold too soon his gigantic antagonist sprang to his feet again ready for another struggle for life. Seizing each other once more they were soon in the water beyond their depth, and were now compelled to loose their holds and swim for mutual safety. Each sought the shore to seize a gun and end the contest with bullets. Big Foot, being the best swimmer, reached land first. Poe seeing this turned back into the river to escape being shot, by diving. Fortunately, the chief caught up the rifle with which Poe had killed the small Indian. Adam Poe who, with the balance of the party, had been engaged in a terrible conflict with the other five Indians, now appeared on the bank. On seeing Adam, Andrew called to him to kill the big Indian on shore. But Adam's gun was also empty. The life of each now depended on who should load first. Fortunately for Poe, the Indian drew the ramrod from the stock of the gun with such force that it slipped from his fingers and fell some distance from him. He quickly snatched it up and rammed down his bullet. This little delay saved Poe's life. He shot Big Foot just as he was raising his gun to shoot him. Thus ended this terrible conflict. Adam Poe afterward bought a farm on the west fork of Beaver, above Gaver's.

Col. Martin Armstrong landed in Wayne township on the 23rd day of April, 1805, coming on the Moravian trail, till he came to Adam Poe's farm, now the Gaver farm on the west fork of the Beaver, then up the creek to the old Armstrong homestead. In a few days after his arrival he visited an Indian encampment within thirty rods of their home. There being four or five deer licks in the neighborhood the Indians came there to watch for game. He says the Indians had twenty-two dogs, and had it not been for a squaw, who came to his relief, he was in danger of being taken by the hungry whelps of dogs that came howling after him. In 1806 he describes another visit to an Indian camp composed of five or six men and some squaws within half a mile of his father's house. Having his gun he bantered the Indians to shoot a mark and when he beat them they looked sullen and mad, but when they beat they would jump and laugh. One Indian had killed a young turkey and had roasted it on the coals, and while eating it he asked him if he did not want some salt. His reply was: "Indian no cow. He want no salt."

An incident is related of an early justice's court on the site of Wellsville. William Wells, the founder of Wellsville, was the first justice of the peace in this part of the territory, northwest

of the Ohio river. He was commissioned by Arthur St. Clair, governor of the northwest territory, July 25, 1797. Mr. Wells, in his official capacity, was a member of the justice's court that tried Carpenter for the murder of Whiteyes, the last Indian killed in eastern Ohio. Shortly after Mr. Wells had been commissioned as justice a great feud had broken out between two of the early settlers. Mutual friends on both sides had sought the counsel and advice of the peace loving justice who had done all in his power to bring about an amicable adjustment, but all to no purpose. Preparations were accordingly made for a grand trial before the justice. A day was appointed. Witnesses were summoned and all the county, it seemed, at the proper time, had come together to hear the trial. Things looked unfavorable, but an unexpected turn of fortune was at hand. The season was far advanced. A light snow had fallen during the night preceding the day set for trial, by means of which a person attending the suit, and who had come across the hills of Big Yellow creek, reported that he had observed fresh bear tracks in the snow on his way to court that morning, and added that he believed the bear could be treed without much trouble. On this information being communicated, it was immediately proposed that the lawsuit be turned into a bear hunt. This proposition was too great a temptation for the company to resist. The proposition was no sooner made than carried, as if by assault, and all hands immediately started in pursuit of bruin. They retraced the man's tracks, followed the bear in his meandering to a hollow tree in McQueen's run. The tree was cut down and three fat bears secured as the result of their day's labor. And now all the parties ventured to the primitive temple of justice. But the day was far spent, and nobody appeared to be in the proper mood for enjoying a lawsuit. It was therefore proposed that the difficulty be made up, and the proposition for the first time met with favorable consideration of the parties interested. It was not the day of temperance pledges nor yet of strychnine whisky, but a bottle of good old rye, manufactured by an honest man at a neighboring distillery, was brought out and freely circulated from hand to hand, and from mouth to mouth. The litigating parties were introduced, and cordially shook each other by the hand, and all the parties dispersed, well pleased, to their respective homes, and the suit, though it might afterward have been thought of, remains in *statu quo* to this day. And thus pleasantly ended one of the first lawsuits before one of the first justices in Ohio.

It is related by many of the early settlers, that long after the settlement had been made, and the county had to a great extent, been cleared up, many of its wild animals which originally infested the forests, came back on an occasional, or rather an

annual visit. The deer came in flocks, and herds approached in many cases, the log cabins of the early settlers, gazed innocently and curiously at the changes that had taken place, and then returned to the forests. The bear came back and climbed the chestnut tree he had perhaps climbed when a cub, drew the limbs in with his powerful arms, opened the burrs with his claws, so well adapted to the purpose, and grew fat on the delicious fruit, but always sly and cautious, he was ready at the approach of danger, to roll himself into a ball, drop to the foot of the tree and disappear in the wilderness. Sometimes he entered the cornfield and helped himself, and when hard pressed, he grew bolder, and entering the barnyard, treated himself very unceremoniously to a half grown pig. The panther, more shy and cautious, concealed himself in the deepest shades of the forest, and only made his presence known by his wild and unearthly screams, while the beaver, elk, buffalo, and antelope took up their line of march for the far west, and are now found only in the vicinity of the Rocky mountains.

Stacy Hunt was the first man in the county to build a cotton mill. He was born in New Jersey in 1707. He and his brother constructed a cotton mill in 1814, and the business of spinning cotton yarn was carried on until 1816. The weaving was done by the county weavers, and they used flax and cotton in making cloth. It is reported in the writings of Mr. Hunt, that the cloth made from their cotton yarn, woven with the flax yarn, far surpassed any cloth made now for strength and wear.

The man most noted for an advanced old age is Capt. James Wormington, of Wayne township, who died the 29th day of April, A. D. 1873, aged one hundred and two years seven months and twelve days. This remarkable man was born in London, England. His father was a seafaring man, and the son attended a nautical school for a term of years, and at the age of fifteen, was apprenticed for seven years on shipboard, where he became qualified for the responsible position of commander of a vessel. The captain followed a seafaring life for twenty-eight years, and during that time he suffered great hardships, being a prisoner several times in the hands of the French and Spaniards. He came to this country in 1808, and on the 27th day of March, 1813, he was naturalized and became a full fledged citizen. Capt. Wormington was married to Mrs. Eleanor McMillan. One daughter was the result of the marriage, and she is now the wife of Andrew Binsley, of Wayne township, and a very estimable woman. By those best acquainted with Capt. Wormington, he was regarded as a man of unusual intellectual power. He was thoroughly educated, being conversant with several living languages, and was prepared to talk intelligently on any subject in the range of the most accomplished literary or scientific persons. In stature

he was not tall, but of robust build, and possessed wonderful endurance. He was seldom sick, and when the final hour came, he passed away like one going into a peaceful sleep, with no pain or suffering in the last hours of dissolution. Like ripe fruit, his time had come and exhausted nature closed her functions and the stalwart intellectual man became a helpless inanimate mass of exhausted humanity.

The first board of commissioners of Columbiana county consisted of George Atterholt, of Center; Enos Thomas, of St. Clair, and John Crumbacher, of Unity. The first county auditor was David Scott, who was appointed in 1821.

Hon. John McConnell, who lived on Cherry fork, near Franklin square, was the first state senator elected from this district, and Hon. Rudolph Bair, who lived a few miles north of New Lisbon, was the first representative. In 1805, Mr. Bair was appointed commissiqrner to lay out a state road from New Lisbon to Canton. He afterward located at Paris, Stark county, and died there.

In 1811 Columbiana, Stark and Wayne were represented in the senate by Hon. Lewis Kinney, of New Lisbon. The representatives of the county at the same time were John Crumbacher, of Unity; William Foulks, of St. Clair, and Jacob Frederick, of Center.

The first levy of taxes ever made in Columbiana county was made at the term of the court held at the house of Christian Smith, in New Lisbon, on the 5th day of November, 1802, Robert Simison, Henry Bachman and William Smith acting as judges. The levy was made on five townships as follows: Springfield, \$94.69, Peter Forney, Jr., assessor; St. Clair, \$98.38, Hugh Clark, assessor; Middleton, \$88.62, Benjamin Bradfield, assessor; Salem, \$27.02½, George Bair, assessor; Center, \$31.94½, Isaac Pearce, assessor. Total tax for 1803, \$340.66.

At this early day the center of population was Springfield, Middleton, St. Clair, Salem and Center townships. The first seat of justice was fixed at the house of Mathias Lower, because that was the center of the various settlements. Outside of these townships all was wilderness and woods. At the March term of the court in 1804 the sum of \$105 was appropriated and paid to David Davis for building a log house as a sheriff's residence, and "to feed and keep prisoners safe."

The county commissioners at their June session, 1806, fixed the amount of license to be paid by each tavern keeper. This license of course carried with it the right to sell whiskey. The license in New Lisbon to each tavern keeper was fixed at \$8.50 for the year. St. Clair, Columbiana, Nimishillen, Osnoburg and Salem, \$6.60 each, and in each township \$4.50.

In 1807 the taxes on the townships were as follows: Elkrun,

\$47.86; Green, \$66.37; Butler, \$45.07; Hanover, \$66.37; Wayne, \$27.99; Lake, 46.51. The total taxes on personal property in fourteen townships in 1807 were \$880.27, and total tax on land \$464.86. In 1808 Lake township was ceded to Stark county.

In the year 1808 the county commissioners paid Eli Baldwin and Elijah Wadsworth \$13 each for serving as commissioners to fix the county seat of Stark county, namely, Canton. The commissioners then were Daniel Harbough, Joseph Richardson and George Atterholt.

In 1810 the county officers were as follows: Commissioners: John J. Bowman, Daniel Harbough and Joseph Richardson; treasurer, Thomas Rowland; clerk of courts, Reasin Beall; sheriff, David Scott; prosecuting attorney, Elderkin Potter; recorder, Reasin Beall; coroner, David Hostetter; collector of land taxes, Thomas Watt; road commissioners: William Morrison, Aaron Brooks, William McLaughlin, Moses Marshall, David Hostetter.

The vote cast in Columbiana county at the election for governor and other officers, on the 9th day of October, 1810, was as follows: For governor, Return Jonathan Meigs, 373. Thomas Worthington, 352, making a total vote for governor of 725. In Stark county, the same year, Meigs got 135 votes and Worthington forty-two votes, making a total of 177 votes in Stark county.

The tax collected from land in 1811 was \$1,284.00 in the county. In 1813 the amount was \$1,706.00. In 1814 the amount was \$3,100.00. This shows rapid increase in values of real estate. The commissioners at their session in May, 1815, paid Martin Helman \$315.48 for furnishing the old court house bell, which was used for nearly sixty years in calling the dispensers of justice—the judges and jurors—as well as the lawyers, their clients and the people, into the forum to hear the eloquence of the legal profession and the doom of those who had purchased a ticket in the lottery of law. In early days the whipping post was in vogue in Columbiana county and the sheriff was frequently called upon to execute the sentence of the court by laying on so many stripes upon the back of the prisoner. The records of 1810 discloses a case of genuine whipping. One John Peck, not having the fear of the law before his eyes, did feloniously, and with force and arms, carry off and steal one pair of steelyards, of the value of \$4.50, of which a jury found him guilty and the sentence of the court was: "That the sheriff, at the hour between 12 and 1 o'clock this day, whip the defendant, John Peck, with nine stripes upon his naked back, that he then be remanded to prison for three days and pay a fine of nine dollars to the county and the costs of prosecution." This sentence was duly carried into effect and the sheriff laid nine stripes with a raw hide on the naked back.

In 1811 the following postmasters were serving in Columbiana county: New Lisbon, Thomas Rowland; Salem, John Street; Fawcettstown, William C. Larwell; Columbiana, John Dixon; Musser's Mill, John Musser. The mail then came once a week from Pittsburgh to New Lisbon and thence north to Cleveland. All mails were carried on horseback in the county until 1829 when the old fashioned stage coach made its appearance and carried both passengers and mails.

The United States census of 1820 puts down the population of Columbiana county at 22,033, being an increase of 11,154 over the census of 1810. The population of New Lisbon was returned 646, and Salem, 240. The election returns of 1820 show the following result for governor: E. A. Brown, 1,222; William H. Harrison, 984, making a total vote for that year of 2,206. The county officers of 1821 were as follows: President judge, Benjamin Tappan; associate judges, George Brown, William Smith and John J. Bowman; commissioners, Thomas Creighton, John Crumbacher and George Atterholt; sheriff, George Duck; auditor, David Scott; treasurer, John Small; recorder, Joseph Springer; clerk of court, Horace Potter; coroner, John Morrison.

The county of Columbiana has been represented in the house of representatives of the general assembly by the following persons from 1803 to 1890:

1803-4, Richard Beeson, Samuel Dunlap and John Sloane; 1804-5, Rudolph Bair; 1806-7, John McConnell; 1807-8, John Sloane; 1808-9, William Harbaugh and John Crumbacher; 1809-10, George Clark, John Crumbacher and William Harbaugh; 1810-11, John Crumbacher, George Clark and William Foulks; 1811-12, William Foulks, John Crumbacher and Jacob Frederick; 1812-13, Jacob Bushong and George Brown; 1813-14, Thomas Rigdon and John G. Young; 1814-15, Thomas Rigdon and David Hanna; 1815-16, Thomas Rigdon; 1816-17, John Thompson, David Hanna and Jacob Roller; 1817-18, Jacob Roller and Joseph Richardson; 1818-19, Joseph Richardson and William Foulks; 1819-20, Joseph Richardson and Jacob Roller; 1820-21, Joseph Richardson (elected speaker), Jacob Roller and Jacob Browne; 1821-22, William Blackburn, Peter Musser and Daniel Harbaugh; 1822-23, William Blackburn, Joseph Richardson and Daniel Harbaugh; 1823-24, Joseph Richardson (speaker), Jacob Roller and William Blackburn; 1824-25, William Blackburn, William E. Russell and George Brown; 1825-26, William E. Russell, George Brown and Jacob Gaskill; 1826-27, Fisher A. Blocksom, John Hessin and DeLorma Brooks; 1827-28, Fisher A. Blocksom, Robert Forbes and Elderkin Potter; 1828-29, Elderkin Potter, James Early and Nathaniel Myers; 1829-30, James Early, Jacob Roller and James Marshall; 1830-31, James Early, Jacob Roller and James Marshall; 1831-32, Fisher A. Blocksom,

James Marshall and James Early; 1832-33, Fisher A. Blocksom, Robert Forbes and John Quinn; 1833-34, Jacob Roller, Robert Forbes and John Quinn; 1834-35, Jacob Roller, Robert Forbes and John Quinn; 1835-36, Samuel Creswell, William Armstrong and Benjamin Blackburn; 1836-37, Samuel Creswell, William Armstrong and Charles M. Aten; 1837-38, Thomas Cannon, George Smith and Jacob Roller; 1838-39, George Smith, Jacob Roller and John M. Jenkins; 1839-40, John M. Jenkins, Robert Wilson and William D. Lepper; 1840-41, John M. Jenkins and Charles M. Aten; 1841-42, John M. Jenkins; 1842-43, John Reid and John Martin; 1843-44, John Martin and Robert Filson; 1844-45, Robert Filson; 1845-46, Clement L. Vallandigham and Joseph F. Williams; 1846-47, C. L. Vallandigham; 1847-48, James Patton and Joseph F. Williams; 1848-49, David King; 1849-50, John M. Gilman; 1850-51, Philip March; 1851-52, Philip March and Abram Croxton; 1854-55, Henry Hessin and William P. Morris; 1856-57, John Hunter and Moses Mendenhall; 1858-59, Jacob A. Ambler; 1860-61, Jonathan K. Rukenbrod; 1862-63, James W. Reilly; 1863-64, James Boon (Reilly resigned); 1864-65, Samuel W. Clark; 1866-67, Samuel W. Clark and Samuel Fox; 1867, James Martin (Clark resigned); 1868-69, Josiah Thompson and Jonathan K. Rukenbrod; 1870-71, Garretson I. Young; 1871-73, Josiah Thompson; 1874-75, Ephraim S. Holloway; 1876-77, David Boyce; 1878-79, David Boyce and Samuel C. Kerr; 1880-81, Samuel C. Kerr; 1882-83, George W. Love; 1884-85, George W. Love; 1886-87, William T. Cope and John Y. Williams; 1888-89, William T. Cope and John Y. Williams; 1880-91, Alexander H. McCoy.

Columbiana county has been represented in the Ohio senate by the following persons: 1803-4, Joseph McKee; 1805-6, James Pritchard and Benjamin Hough; 1806-7, Benjamin Hough and John Taggart; 1807-8, John McLaughlin and John McConnell; 1808-9, Lewis Kinney; 1811-12, Lewis Kinney; 1812-13, Lewis Kinney and Joseph Richardson; 1813-14, Joseph Richardson; 1814-15, John Thompson; 1815-17, John G. Young; 1817-21, John Thompson; 1821-23, Gideon Hughs; 1823-24, John Laird; 1824-25, Daniel Harbaugh (elected to fill vacancy of Laird, deceased); 1825-35, William Blackburn; 1834-35, William W. McKaig (extra session); 1835-37, Joseph Thompson, Jr.; 1837-39, James Thompson; 1839-41, Joseph Thompson, Jr.; 1841-45, Charles M. Aten; 1845-47, John Martin; 1847-51, Fisher A. Blocksom; 1852-53, James McKinney; 1854-55, Joseph F. Williams; 1856-57, Jonas D. Cattell; 1858-59, Joseph C. McCleary; 1860-61, Anson L. Brewer; 1862-63, Robert Sherrard, of Jefferson county; 1864-65, N. R. McKenzie; 1866-69, J. Twing Brooks; 1870-71, Jared Dunbar, of Jefferson county; 1872-73, J. T. Updegraff, of Jefferson county; 1874-75, Jonathan K. Rukenbrod; 1876-77, Jonathan K. Ruken-

brod; 1877-81, Rees G. Richards, of Jefferson county; 1881-85, John M. Dickinson; 1885-89, Thomas B. Coulter, of Jefferson county; 1889-91, Thomas H. Silver.

The following persons were members of the various constitutional conventions from Columbiana county: 1802, Rudolph Bair; 1850-51, Henry H. Gregg and Samuel Quigley; 1873-74, James W. Reilley.

New Lisbon, the county seat, is one of the oldest and most interesting towns in the county. It was laid out by Lewis Kinney, Jr., on the 16th day of February, 1803, and the town plat was acknowledged before Alexander Edie, a justice of the peace of Jefferson county. Soon after the formation of Columbiana county, commissioners were appointed to locate a county seat, and New Lisbon being about the center of the county it was selected. The first court house was built in 1803, and was a log structure, one story and a half high and located on Washington street, on the lot now occupied by the David Pritchard stone house. Washington street was then the most prominent street in the village and the one on which nearly all the business was transacted. The first postmaster in New Lisbon was William Harbaugh, who kept the postoffice in an old log building on Washington street, where the carriage shops of William Myers are located. Colonel Thomas Rowland succeeded Mr. Harbaugh as postmaster, and in 1812 Colonel Rowland went to the front to fight the British, and in his absence Hon. Fisher A. Blocksom presided over the postoffice in a little brick building in Market street. At that time the mail came in once a week on horseback from Pittsburgh and went on to Cleveland. The first minister of the gospel who located in New Lisbon was Rev. Clement Vallandigham, of the old school Presbyterian church. He came in 1807, and preached to the people of New Lisbon continuously until his death in 1839. His first sermons were preached in the old log court house and afterward the preacher's tent was built and served as a church for a time.

Dr. John Thomson was the first physician and surgeon in the town. He located in 1807. Dr. Horace Potter came in about 1808, and had his office in West Walnut street, where Dr. F. P. Moore now lives. Dr. George McCook settled in New Lisbon 1817 and practiced for many years before going to Pittsburgh. The first bank organized in Columbiana county was the "Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon," under a charter granted by the legislature. The first meeting for the election of directors was held on the 7th day of March, 1814, and Thomas Gillingham, Thomas Moore, James Craig, William Harbaugh, Holland Green, Alexander Snodgrass, George Endly, Horace Potter, Martin Helman, Joseph Richardson, John Street, Elderkin Potter and Gideon Hughes were elected directors, books having

been previously opened for the subscription of stock at Steubenville, Pittsburgh, Canton, Beavertown, Greensburgh, Salem, Beaver Mills, Petersburg, Poland, Sandy Store, Fairfield, Yellow Creek, and New Lisbon. Martin Helman was chosen president of the bank, Elderkin Potter cashier, and Fisher A. Blocksom, attorney. A stone building was constructed on the lot immediately south of the new court house and the same was used as a bank building for many years. Owing to the monetary troubles of 1827 the bank ceased to do business and in 1835 it was reorganized and Andrew W. Loomis was elected president, and B. W. Snodgrass, cashier. A new two-story brick banking house was built on the corner of Beaver and Walnut street, where William Steele's grocery is now located. The directors under the new organization were Horace Potter, George Graham, George Endly, Charles D. Coffin, William Carey, Joshua Hanna, John Burns, David Begges, David Small, George Garretson, Holland Green and Benjamin Hanna.

The first newspaper established in New Lisbon was the *Ohio Patriot*. It was issued first in 1808, and has been published continuously ever since without a change of name or a variance in politics. It taught the doctrines of Jefferson in 1808; it teaches the same to-day, and will so continue, no doubt, throughout all time. Its founder was William D. Lepper, a sturdy German, possessed of a good head and heart. In 1824 Robert Fee commenced the publication of the *New Lisbon Gazette*, and in about 1827 William Campbell published the *Columbiana American*. In 1832 John Frost established the *Aurora*, which was ably conducted by its founder for many years. The *Buckeye State* was afterward established, and also the *New Lisbon Journal*.

The business of the town shifted from Washington street to Market street, which runs north and south through the square, and Walnut street, which runs east and west through the square. The Cross Keys hotel was the first public house, and was built of logs in 1806, and kept by John Watson. In 1836 Samuel and David Watson changed the old tavern to a handsome three-story brick building, which to-day is the Hostetter house. In 1807 a log hotel was built where the New Commercial now stands, on corner of Walnut and Beaver streets. This tavern was built by Mordecai Moore, and kept by David Hostetter. In 1806 George Duck kept a hotel where C. L. Frost now lives, on Walnut street.

The first brick house constructed in New Lisbon was the building just west of the new court house, now occupied by M. N. Hamilton, druggist. It was built by Jacob Picking, in 1806, and was kept as a hotel for a few years by Reuben P. McNamee. The brick building on the northwest corner of the public square, now known as the Richardson block, was constructed in 1808,

and it also was used as a hotel for a time and kept by Michael Wirtz.

Hon. Fisher A. Blocksom came to New Lisbon in 1805, and commenced the practice of law. He continued to do work in his profession for more than sixty years. When he came to New Lisbon all south of Water street was a beautiful grove of sugar trees and bushes. On the hill was a beautiful white oak forest of large trees and saplings.

The "Log School House on the Hill" was built in an early day and stood nearly where the brick union school building now stands. It was a plain building, with no pretensions to architectural beauty. It was constructed of hewn logs, and one story high. There was only one room. The writing desks were smooth, wide boards, fastened to the walls on three sides of the building, with high benches in front. These were used by the scholars who were advanced in writing and arithmetic. In the center were low benches without backs, occupied by the smaller scholars, the boys sitting on one side and the girls on the other. This was a rude structure, and the furniture, if furniture it could be called, was poorly adapted to the wants and comfort of the pupils, still from some cause the school children of these early days made more rapid progress in their studies than they now do. Three months' attendance then was equal to nine months now. There must be something radically wrong with the methods of teaching now-a-days, or else the children are permitted to idle away their time.

The first teacher in the old log school-house was John Whitacer, father of the late Major Robert Whitacer. He was a fine scholar for those days, and was a natural teacher. He seldom punished with the rod, but occasionally used the ferule on the open hand, and a "fillip" with his forefinger on the forehead of his younger pupils. De Lorma Brooks, then a young man recently from Vermont, taught in the old log school-house after Mr. Whitacer. In those early days the custom of "barring out the master" was in vogue. It is related of Mr. Brooks that he did not take kindly to the practice. One morning at the usual hour of opening school Mr. Brooks found the door barricaded inside. He sternly demanded admittance, which was of course refused, unless the conditions were complied with. The conditions were, a week's vacation, a treat on cakes, apples, candy and cider. The teacher left unceremoniously but soon returned with an ax in hand and commenced to batter down the door. The boys on the inside knew what was coming and they made a rapid exit through the back windows and escaped, leaving the teacher complete master of the situation. This ended the practice of "barring out the master" in New Lisbon.

In the beautiful sugar tree grove, near where now stands the

flouring mill, over sixty years ago, that eminent divine, Lorenzo Dow, preached to the people of New Lisbon. He was a tall, thin man, plainly dressed in a long frock coat, with dark hair combed back from his forehead and falling over his shoulders. He drew large congregations to hear him. Before the stage coach came into use the mails were carried on horse back. John Depue, a small, thin, wiry man, was mail carrier between New Lisbon and Pittsburgh. He used two horses. One he rode and the other carried the mail bags, strapped on his back, and was driven by a line in front of the rider. On reaching the long lane east of town he would commence blowing his horn, and continued with varying notes until he reached the postoffice. All teams and vehicles were prompt to give way, the carrier equally prompt to claim it. The United States mail must not be obstructed or delayed for a moment. In later years the mails were carried in four and six horse stage coaches. Their introduction was a great event in the history of New Lisbon. Each driver had his horn with which to announce his coming with long continued blasts, varied in tone and degree by the skill and lungs of the blower. The arrival of the stage coach never failed to attract a large crowd of spectators, and was an agreeable relief to the dullness and monotony of the day. Then there were no canals or railroads. The goods of merchants were brought from Philadelphia in large road wagons, drawn by six stout horses. Many of these teams had small bells attached in an upright position to the hames of each horse, the sound of which could be heard a considerable distance. Their coming was soon known to the boys, who never failed to go out to meet them, and to escort them into town with unusual demonstrations of delight at the music of the bells, as well as perfect admiration of the teamster, who sat on the saddle horse, line in hand, and cracked his whip with an air that gave him, in the eyes of his youthful admirers, an importance which cannot be appreciated at this day.

The old Baptist church is still standing on the corner of Jefferson and High streets, and has long since been used as a dwelling. Among the early preachers at that old church, and perhaps its first one, was Elder Hanks. He was a good amiable man, and he and his wife were much beloved by the members of the congregation. A very exciting incident once occurred in this church. It is a "snake story," and is vouched for as true. The church was occupied before it was completely finished. At the time nothing but the rafters had been put up where the galleries were to be constructed. The women occupied one side of the church and the men the other side. On a very warm Sunday while Elder Hanks was preaching with great force and fervency he chanced to turn his eyes up toward the rafters, and on one of them, to his great astonishment and dismay, he saw a large black

snake stretched out at full length right over the place where the women sat. It was what is called a "racer." It kept moving its head from one side of the rafter to the other as if wondering what was going on below. The preacher got so nervous and excited lest the snake fall down among the women, that he cut his sermon short and dismissed the congregation. After the women had all got out the snake was soon dispatched. For many Sundays afterward a sharp lookout was kept among the rafters lest another "racer" might appear, for it is said of these snakes that wherever one is found, another is not far off.

The old Presbyterian church was located southwest of the place where the Union school building now stands. It was a long, wide one story brick building. It had no gallery, no spire and no bell. The aisles were paved with brick and the pews were just as uncomfortable as they well could be made. There was one door at the east end and two at the south side. The yard was enclosed by a plain board fence and inside were hitching posts and rails for the horses of the members, a majority of whom resided in the county. Preaching was very seldom at night. In the summer two sermons were preached each Sunday, with an intermission of one hour between them. Rev. Vallandigham was the first preacher, and continued the pastor of that church until his death, in 1839.

They then had no choir, no organ, no bass viol. It was plain old fashioned singing to good old fashioned tunes, which still to many have a great deal of music in them. In the Presbyterian church at that early day there was a clerk who lined out the psalms and hymns and led in the singing. Alexander Mathews, who lived just south of town, was the clerk back of 1840 for a number of years, and afterward he was a member to congress from the Tuscarawas district.

The first furnace, perhaps, in Ohio, was located and built about one mile and a half northwest of New Lisbon, on Beaver creek, by Gideon Hughes, a Quaker, in 1807. On the old "Ten Plate" stoves made at this furnace seventy-three years ago, were the words, "Rebecca of New Lisbon," which was the name of the furnace. At that time the use of stone coal was unknown in the manufacture of iron, and charcoal only was used for that purpose. In making charcoal heavy drafts were made on the timber and many thousands of cords were cut and used in making iron at the old furnace. It required men of skill and experience to make this charcoal. They used about forty cords of wood in one pit, as they were called, constructed in the shape of a potato hole, covered with earth perhaps a foot or more in thickness. A skilled collier made scarcely any ashes. He changed nearly all to charcoal. A portion of the old stone stack yet remains to mark the remains of the first furnace west of the Allegheny

mountains. The bellows or apparatus used for raising wind to intensify the heat of the fire was propelled by water power, having an overshot wheel twenty-five feet in diameter. This old furnace passed out of use about sixty years ago.

In 1822 Joshua Malin persuaded Gideon Hughes to construct a forge, rolling-mill and nail factory in connection with the furnace. This establishment was in active operation for several years and turned out excellent iron. Much of this iron was made into nails, by their new machinery turned by water power. Previous to that time Joseph Carroll was the nail manufacturer for New Lisbon and vicinity, and he turned them out by hand, first cutting each nail off by a sort of shears moved by a treadle, then each nail was picked up by the operator, one at a time, placed in a vice and then headed by striking several blows with a heavy hammer.

To convey iron from the furnace up the creek some two miles to the rolling mill it was decided to build a railroad on the side of the hill west of the creek. At that time such an undertaking was a very heavy one and so involved Gideon Hughes, financially, that he soon afterward threw up the sponge, and left the county, turning up at Lebanon, Ohio, where he joined the Shakers. After Hughes left, the furnace and rolling-mill soon went to ruin, and portions of the ruins may be seen to this day including portions of the old railroad bed along the hill side.

Before the Sandy and Beaver canal was built a fulling and carding mill stood just north of the Canton bridge, on the east side of the creek. It was built by James Coulter and Mathew Elder. A large stone dwelling house stood just above the mill, and both were demolished to make way for the Sandy and Beaver canal.

NEW LISBON.

Early in the history of New Lisbon, during the summer of 1808, a large portion of the population was sorely afflicted with fever, and quite a number of cases proved fatal, mostly adults. It was during the visitation of this scourge that Gen. Beall laid out the cemetery across the creek, near Jordanville, and donated it for cemetery purposes. Fisher A. Blocksom, Gen. Beall, Captain Rowland and others cleared off the ground and prepared it as best they could for the purpose intended. Clapsaddle's mill was built on the site of the flax mill, at a very early day, and it was probably the first mill in New Lisbon. Edmund Hays also erected a grist-mill at a very early day, where the present flouring mill stands. In 1812 Mr. Hollingsworth constructed a building near the Canton bridge, and started the first carding machine. This is the same plant that was afterward owned and run by Mr. Elder.

At an early date mechanics began to locate and make their homes in New Lisbon. Jacob Shawk was the first blacksmith, and he located in 1805. A blacksmith by the name of Stonehill, located in New Lisbon about the same time. Also Joseph Lamborn, father of the late Samuel Lamborn. John Arter, father of the late Jacob Arter, and Judge Daniel Harbaugh, erected tanneries here in 1805. These tanneries were successfully run for more than half a century. In fact the Arter tannery only ceased operations a few years ago. More than seventy years ago Joseph Richardson started a tannery in town and it was afterward run by Simon Spiker, now deceased, until it made a bankrupt of him a few years ago.

William Clapsaddle was the first tinner in town, and Joseph Morris soon became his partner. Mahlon Briggs began tinning in 1820, and continued in the business until his death a few years ago. Samuel Holland was the first hatter, and he located here with the first settlers. Jacob Clapsaddle worked at the same business at a very early day. Then followed, as hatters, William Hillerman, Michael Seydel, Frank Cope, Nathan Shafer, Joseph Way, David Shultz, James S. Seaton and Samuel S. Clark. The hatting business disappeared from town many years ago, and like the tanning business is only remembered by the few. Frederick Shultz was the first saddler. Then came John Alexander, Henry Ehler, Philip Houts, Jacob Arter and others, among its old saddlers. William D. Leffer was the first to start a newspaper, "*The Ohio Patriot*," which he established in 1808. Nicholas Kurtz was the first to make spinning wheels, reels, spools and other needed articles for making flax and wool fabrics. He commenced business in 1808. His shop stood near the Doughton mansion. Henry Stock learned the trade with Mr. Kurtz at a verly early day. A man named Moore and Joseph Gillingham were the first chair-makers in the town. James S. Shields followed them, beginning about 1827. Michael Stock came to New Lisbon in 1805, and was the first wagon-maker on the ground. His son continued in the same business for many years in a shop just west of the residence of the late Judge John Clarke. William and Daniel Hamilton occupied the same shop in canal times at making wagons and wheelbarrows. G. F. Adams, Sr., followed wagon-making for fifty years, beginning in 1828. Rowland & Ellis were the first carriage-makers. The business was afterward carried on by William Myers who wound up his business in a disgraceful manner by cheating his most confiding friends.

Jacob Hostetter was the first watch and clock maker, and he located here in 1805. A few of his clocks are yet in use in town and mark the lapse of time with satisfactory accuracy. John Watt,

Charles D. Hostetter, George Williams and Josiah Benner followed in the same business.

Seventy-five years ago, Joseph Carroll and John Hessin made nails in New Lisbon by a slow process.

Dr. Horace Potter came to New Lisbon from Connecticut, in 1805. He practiced continuously, except two years, which he spent at Wheeling, until 1841, when he died. John D. Gloss was an early German physician, who located here in 1806. He had been a surgeon in the Prussian army. Dr. Joseph Springer commenced the practice here in 1807, and continued until his death. He was county recorder at one time. Dr. Marvin, a popular young physician, carried on a successful practice for a year in the early history of the town. Dr. George McCook came at a very early day, as did Dr. John Thomson. These were followed by Drs. Ong, Snodgrass, John McCook, Abbott, Allen, Green, Seymore and others.

Among the first tailors, were a Mr. Knight and a Mr. Popino. Thomas Corbett, tailor, came here in 1824, and Samuel Hoover in 1828, both of whom followed tailoring for many years. Also among the early tailors was Capt. Ferdinand F. Beck, a Bavarian of considerable note. He quit the tailoring business many years ago, and rang the court house bell regularly for about fifty years, before his death.

David Gow and William P. Morris, both Scotchmen, were the first shoemakers. A man named Gibson, Mathias Springer and John Blecher, followed in the same business. A man named Ware followed book binding here from 1828 to 1833. He was a good workman, had but one leg, and a wife who deserved the name of a shrew. John M. Williams followed the same business from 1840 to 1845.

The first band of music some seventy years ago consisted of two fiddles, a flute, a fife, a bagpipe and a triangle. Dr. Gloss manipulated the triangle and history reports that this old band inspired the early settlers by the excellence of their music.

John Ledlie was the first cabinet-maker, John Kinney and the venerable Erastus Eells, who is still living, learned the trade with Ledlie.

Henry Nold at one time made pianos here and George Hinshilwood made organs. In 1820 Ira Dibble began making saddle trees and continued in the business for many years.

More than sixty years ago the foundry business was conducted by Morse & Trunick. In about 1816 Jacob Helman opened the first drug store in town. It was a diminutive affair and was located where the old Methodist Episcopal church now stands. Ten years later William A. Bruck began the same business on a larger scale. Martin and C. F. Helman started on a still larger

scale some sixty years ago. Among the early dry goods merchants of the town were Joseph Stibbs, David Graham, Thomas Cox, Martin and William Helman, John Street, George Endly, Holland Green, Benjamin Hanna, John Briggs and Joseph Richardson.

One of the best men who ever located in New Lisbon was Hon. Henry H. Gregg. He was born in Loudon county, Va., and came here about 1835, and for several years was the editor of the *Ohio Patriot*. He learned the printing trade in Washington city and was a practical man. He was a man possessed of strong common sense. In business he was attentive and careful, but strictly honest. Truth and honesty were the predominant characteristics of the man. He lived to a ripe old age, and accumulated a large estate by early investments in the city of St. Paul. He died a few years ago, full of honors and prepared to meet his God.

One of the most remarkable pioneers of Columbiana county was Henry Aten, of Wellsville. He was born September 23rd, 1773, on a farm near Easton, Penn. His father was also an American, and lived to an advanced age. His grandparents emigrated to this country from Holland. Henry Aten came to the Ohio valley at Pittsburgh in 1800, and to this county in 1806, where he resided until his death, which occurred May 4th, 1876, aged one hundred and three years. He married Miss Mary Morgan in 1804, and was the father of two daughters and four sons. In 1803 he made his first trip to New Orleans with a flat-boat loaded with flour, on which he realized the handsome little fortune of \$6,000. He made four subsequent trips to New Orleans, in all of which he was very successful, and on two occasions he walked the entire distance home, it being before the days of express trains and fast steamers. The old man remembered about the war of independence, and often related incidents about it. He was always regular in his habits, retiring at 9 o'clock and rising at an early hour in the morning. He always enjoyed excellent health; always had a good appetite, but was a moderate eater, and never used tobacco in any form. In his early days it was customary to use spirits, and he used liquor all his life in a moderate way. He was always a great coffee drinker, and during the last two or three years of his life he subsisted on bread, coffee and soft boiled eggs. He was in the war of 1812 for a short time, but never participated in a battle. When in his prime his average weight was 160 pounds. He was always an active business man, and in early manhood followed farming. By his thrift, energy and industry, he accumulated a competency, and died surrounded with luxury. When he was one hundred years old he was a director in the First National bank, of Wellsville, being probably the oldest bank director in the world.

During his trading life he made several trips to Cuba. He always bore a reputation for honesty and integrity, and for many years was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church. He died in peace and without pain.

Hon. Joseph Thompson was another prominent pioneer. He was born in Loudon county, Va., on the 10th day of February, 1794, and died on the 8th day of May, 1876. He moved to Ohio with his father, also Joseph, and the family settled in the north part of Middleton township, this county, in 1804. Mr. Thompson resided for some years in the village of East Fairfield, and in the year 1833 was elected sheriff of Columbiana county and served until the summer of 1835, when he resigned, and at the October election of the same year he was elected to the state senate for the district composed of Columbiana and Carroll counties, and served two years. In 1839 he was again elected to the state senate from Columbiana county, and served another term of two years. In 1841 he removed to Stark county and bought a large tract of land just over the line near Homeworth. This land was a wilderness then, and he went through the laborious operation of subduing the forest and clearing out a beautiful farm. In 1850 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention from Stark county, and was an influential member in that body. He died in New Lisbon, surrounded by old friends and the associations of his early manhood.

Press.—The following is a brief history of the newspapers of Columbiana county: The *Ohio Patriot* is the oldest, and was established in 1808 by William D. Lepper, Sr. Mr. Lepper came to New Lisbon from Pennsylvania, but his place of nativity was Hanover, Germany, and it was there he became a member of the craft, in the country which gave birth to Faust, Guttenberg and Schaffer, who have the credit of inventing or discovering the art of printing by movable types. Mr. Lepper was a man very obese, short in stature, and bald-headed in his advanced age. Like very many others of Teutonic origin, he was fond of his pipe and somewhat mercurial in temperament. He began printing the *Patriot* some time in the year 1808, and it was then a small four-column paper, half in German and half in English. The smallest type used was long primer, but a considerable portion of it was pica, and perhaps some of it English. The type was made in the old-fashioned style, with long s's and with such logotypes as st, ct, etc. The first press was a Ramage, made principally of wood, two-pull, and the ink was applied with balls. In the course of years pica was dispensed with, long primer used only as body type, and the paper was enlarged to five columns, the standard size of country papers in those early days. In May, 1833, Mr. Lepper sold the paper to Joseph Cable, formerly of Steubenville. In 1834, it occupied a frame building corner of

Washington and Market streets, and during that summer was destroyed by fire. Mr. Cable's friends rallied to his support, furnished the means, and an entire new outfit was purchased. In 1835 Messrs. Heltzell & Gregg, both from Washington City, purchased the paper and continued its publication until 1839. In that year William D. Morgan, of Pennsylvania, purchased the office, and was editor and proprietor until 1852. Mr. Morgan sold to William H. Gill, of Cambridge, Ohio, who enlarged the paper to eight columns. In 1857 Mr. Gill disposed of the paper to Matthew Johnson, then U. S. marshal of Northern Ohio, but his ownership was brief, when the late Thomas S. Woods became proprietor and retained it until 1869, the time of his death. It then passed to Robert G. Woods, brother of Thomas S. Woods, and was edited by him until October, 1873, when he died. The office was then purchased by George B. Vallandigham, who continued its publication for about two years, when it passed under its present management October, 1875. During this long period the paper has been a sturdy champion of democratic principles, sometimes attaining a prominent position both in the state and nation as an advocate of Jeffersonian doctrine.

In 1824 Robert Fee started a five column paper called the *New Lisbon Gazette*, but it was a short lived concern and expired at the end of about six months. Some time in June, 1827, William Campbell, of Perryopolis, Fayette county, Penn., was induced to come to New Lisbon to start a paper. At that time politics began to warm up the people and as the *Patriot* was somewhat committed to the interests of Gen. Jackson for the presidency, the friends of John Quincy Adams were anxious to have an advocate. Mr. Campbell espoused that side of partisanship with energy and zeal. He called his paper *The Columbiana County American and New Lisbon Free Press*. He used a Stanberry wooden press and inked the forms with balls. The office stood where the Hostetter house now stands, at that time a one story frame building. About 1828, the late Judge Harbaugh purchased the paper and John Watt, Esq., was given editorial charge. The name was soon afterward changed to *Western Palladium*. About 1835, Nathaniel Mitchell purchased the paper, retaining it until 1839, when G. W. Harper and Samuel Corbett became proprietors. In 1842, Joseph Wilkinson became owner, and continued the *Palladium* until 1854.

In March, 1832, the *Aurora* was established by the venerable John Frost, who continued its publication until November, 1856, almost twenty-five years. It was first issued in the second story of a brick building on Walnut street, now owned and occupied by John Childs, then removed to a few doors west to a log building, where it was published until 1850, when the "Pound Office"

was built. In the summer of 1845, a few numbers of the *Anti-Slavery Bugle* were printed in the Aurora office.

In 1851, R. D. Hartshorn, then a young lawyer of New Lisbon, began the publication of the *Buckeye State*. In 1854 this new paper absorbed the *Palladium*. In 1856, Robert C. Wilson became owner of the *Buckeye*, and continued its publication until 1863, when he died. His son, James Wilson, took charge of the paper and retained it until 1866, when he, too, died. Col. G. I. Young some time afterward became proprietor and continued its publication until his death in January, 1871. Mrs. Young then continued the *Buckeye* for two years, when it was sold to Dr. William Moore and P. C. Young, Esq. A few years later it was sold to Edward F. Moore, the present proprietor.

In April, 1867, Mr. James K. Frew began the publication of the *New Lisbon Journal*, and continued its editor until 1886, when it passed into the hands of Howard Frew, his son.

In 1865, Mr. J. D. Briggs began a business paper called the *Merchant's Journal*, but its existence was brief.

During the years of the existence of the papers here named there were several other ephemeral papers issued at brief intervals. The first was the *Genius of Temperance*, a monthly, which appeared in 1836, and continued about two years, when it subsided. In 1837, a *Youths' Lyceum*, an educational journal, came forth about six months and then ceased. In 1848, H. C. Tru-nick began a weekly called *The Ocean Wave*, devoted to the interests of temperance, but it expired in a few months.

In 1833, Wilson & Boylan began a weekly paper at Salem, Ohio, called the *Salem Mercury*, but it proved a weak concern and soon suspended.

In 1835, Amos Gilbert and Howard, his son, published *The Inciter*, a monthly educational paper which continued for a short time only.

In 1838, Benjamin B. Davis began *The Village Register*. In 1842, Joseph E. Painter purchased and continued the *Register* until 1846. In the last named year Aaron Hinchman first issued *The Homestead Journal*, and some years thereafter the *Register* was merged into the *Journal*, and continued under that name until 1854, about the time of Mr. Hinchman's death. Some time in 1854 the establishment was purchased by John K. Rukenbrod, who continued the paper under the title of *The Salem Republican*, up till 1889.

In 1845 *The Anti-Slavery Bugle* was commenced by the Anti-slavery society, and continued, weekly, under the editorship of Elizabeth and Benjamin Jones, Oliver Johnson, Marius Robinson, and others, till 1861, when it ceased.

In 1866 John Hudson began issuing *The Journal*, of Salem,

a weekly paper, which was continued under several ownerships until 1872, when the material was sold and taken to Crestline.

In 1872 Dr. Hale began the publication of *The Salem Era*, which continued until 1889, under the charge of Ed. F. Rukenbrod, when it was merged into *The Salem News*.

At intervals Dr. Hardman issued a very original weekly called *The Clipper*, at Salem, but it soon passed out of existence.

In 1858 Messrs Black and Watson bought the material of the *Aurora* office, of New Lisbon, and began the publication of *The Columbiana Telegraph*, in the village of Columbiana, which they continued for twenty-four weeks, and then suspended.

In September, 1858, C. H. M. Beecher began the publication of *The Ledger*, at Columbiana, and continued the same until 1861, when R. L. King took charge of it for six months. Mr. Beecher returned from the army and again took charge of the *Ledger*. Mr. King about that time went to East Liverpool, purchased the material of a newspaper there, and began the publication of *The Chronicle* at Columbiana. At the close of 1861, finances being short with both papers the material was bought and transferred to a job office at Pittsburgh.

In 1870 a stock company was formed, material purchased, and Mr. Jesse W. Hutton installed as editor of the *Independent Register*. The first number appeared about the 1st of April, 1870. Mr. Hutton left in a few weeks and Mr. Duncan continued the paper until June, 1871, when he resigned. R. W. Mosgrove then assumed control, and continued until September of that year, when the company sold their paper to Atterholt & Nold. Their ownership was brief, and they sold to Gen. Holloway, who continued the publication of the paper for about ten years, when he sold to Mr. Flaughter.

In 1857 Kurtz & Quinter began *The Gospel Visitor*, a German and English monthly, devoted to the interests of the Tunkers. It continued until 1866, when the paper was removed to Dayton, Ohio.

In 1834 Louis B. Caton came from Maryland and started a paper at Wellsville, called *The Commercial Advertiser*, and sold it to Joshua Hart, of Pittsburgh, in 1836, who continued it until after the presidential election of that year. Wellsville then had no paper, as B. B. Davis, of Salem, purchased the material and transferred it to his home.

In 1840, A. McBane started *The Wellsville Patriot*. In a year or two it was sold to Mr. Clarke, who continued its publication until 1863, when it ceased.

In the autumn of 1863, William C. Foster began the publication of the *Wellsville Union*, which was sold to the McCord Bros. in 1872, and some years afterward sold by them to F. M. Hawley, the present editor and proprietor.

About 1868 D. B. Martin started the *Wellsville Local*, which continued two or three years and then ceased.

The *Wellsville Journal* is the latest failure in newspaper business at Wellsville.

In 1870, Enoch Bradshaw commenced the publication of the *Democrat*, a weekly. At a subsequent date parties of the same place started the *Gazette*, which is yet published. The other papers there are the *Crisis*, the *Saturday Review*, and *Tribune*.

In 1871 somebody began the publication of a paper at Salineville, called the *Index*. It passed into the hands of John W. Lacoeks, who continued its publication for a number of years and then ceased.

In 1888, John Crowl established the *Salineville Record*, which he still publishes.

In 1871, William H. Watson established the *Leetonia Reporter*, which is yet continued by T. S. Arnold.

Military History.—The first organization of the militia of Columbiana county took place in 1806. The field and company officers of the First regiment, Second brigade, Fourth division, Ohio militia, were as follows: Brigadier general, Robert Simison; lieutenant colonel, Reason Beall; majors, Lewis Kinney and John Taggart; captains, Israel Warner, John Nichols, Aaron Brooks, Christopher Bair, John Cannon, William McLaughlin, John Quinn and Thomas Swearingen; lieutenants, David Taylor, Peter Musser, Benjamin Bradfield, George Bair, Robert Guy, David Graham, George Wilson, George D. Swearingin; ensigns, Jacob Gilbert, William McCloskey, Jeremiah Flezle, Philip Ream, Lindsey Cannon, George Poe, Samuel Crawford and John Fishell; regimental staff, Jesse Marsh, adjutant; Joseph Stibbs, paymaster; Fisher A. Blocksom, clerk; Horace Potter, surgeon; David Gloss, surgeon's mate; Thomas Roland, quartermaster. The first muster of the First battalion, commanded by Major Kinney, took place in the spring of 1806, just across the west fork of Beaver, on the farm then owned by Jonah Robinson, on the Georgetown road, where the musters were held many years after. The first muster of the Second battalion, commanded by Major John Taggart, took place on the farm of Matthias Lower in Fairfield township, in the same year. Many of the officers above named have held important civil positions. Brig.-Gen. Simison was associate judge. Lieut. Col. Reason Beall was clerk of the court, treasurer, and recorder. He made one of the best officers we ever had in the county. He was trained in the clerk's office of Washington county, Penn., and his records are well preserved and plain as on the day when written. Major Lewis Kinney served in the state senate from 1808 to 1813, and Major John Taggart was also a senator in 1806-7. Capt. Israel Warner of the state militia was also captain in the war of 1812, and marched

a company to the northern frontier. Ensign Jacob Gilbert was also captain and Ensign Lindsey Cannon a lieutenant in the war of 1812, as was also David Graham. Lieut. Peter Musser was afterward a brigadier-general and a major in the war of 1812, and also a member of the house of representatives in 1821-2. Dr. Horace Potter, surgeon, was afterward clerk of the court of common pleas, and Major Thomas Roland, the first quartermaster, was county treasurer, and as captain, marched a company of volunteers to the relief of Gen. Hull in 1812, and afterward received the appointment of captain in the United States infantry, enlisted a company, and again marched to the relief of the frontier. Hon. Fisher A. Blocksom, who was clerk of the regiment, was a representative in the general assembly as early as 1826, and continued in the office until 1833. He was also a member of the state senate from 1847 to 1851, and for several years prosecuting attorney of the county.

As early as March 28, 1809, a call was made by the governor of Ohio through Maj.-Gen. Wadsworth upon Brig.-Gen. Beall to take effectual measures to arm and equip, according to law, 144 of the militia of his brigade and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning to meet some great national emergency. This emergency having passed an order was issued by Maj.-Gen. Wadsworth, dated Canfield, Ohio, June 8, 1809, in which the troops were discharged with the thanks of the president of the United States: "To those volunteers whose patriotism induced them to volunteer their service in defense of the liberties of their country." Maj.-Gen. Wadsworth cordially congratulated the detachment in the happy change in our foreign relations, which made their services unnecessary. A question arises. What was the great national emergency? It was too early for the war of 1812, although it must have grown out of some of the complications which preceded that great appeal to arms. Of the war of 1812, the following reminiscence is related: On the 18th of June war was declared, and soon after Capt. Thomas Roland raised a company of volunteers and marched to join Gen. Hull at Detroit, encamping the first night at the barn on the old stock farm one mile west of New Lisbon, then owned by Gen. Beall. When his company arrived at the river Raisin, thirty miles from Detroit, intelligence reached them of Hull's surrender, and soon a demand was made on them by the British to surrender, which demand they refused to accede to, and retreated and finally returned home.

Maj.-Gen. Wadsworth, residing in Canfield, on receiving information of Hull's surrender, sent an express messenger to Brig.-Gen. Beall, who arrived at New Lisbon about midnight, on Saturday, the 23d of August, 1812. On receiving the information Gen. Beall aroused the male inhabitants of the town and a

meeting was held at a hotel kept where C. L. Frost keeps his grocery. Runners were appointed to arouse the militia of the county and to notify the various captains of militia companies and their commanders to meet in New Lisbon about Tuesday or Wednesday thereafter. The county was thoroughly aroused and a large attendance of militia took place filling the town with people and great excitement prevailed. The greatest gathering of people was in and around the stone house on Washington street, then kept as a hotel, the depot of arms being in a log building which stood on the west side of the same lot and but a few feet from the stone house. Mr. Blocksom was appointed and immediately started as an express messenger to Beavertown, Penn. On his arrival, however, he found the news of Hull's surrender had already reached there, and they were holding a meeting to arouse the people of Beaver county. By Friday the militia were ready to march and left New Lisbon one company of volunteers commanded by Capt. William Foulks, and a company of cavalry commanded by Capt. Daniel Harbaugh. During the time of this excitement a man came riding into town in a great hurry from Hanover and reported that the Indians were coming from that direction and were killing, slaying, and scalping men, women and children, and so great was the excitement and consternation a short distance west of town that several families loaded up their goods and started for Pennsylvania, most of them passing down the west fork of Little Beaver. The story, however, proved to be a false alarm, and Gen. Beall ordered the express rider to be arrested and put in jail. According to the best information to be gathered there were some five or six companies of volunteers raised in Columbiana county for the defense of the northern frontier against the British and Indians in the war of 1812, and also some three or four companies of drafted militia. Capt. Thomas Roland first raised a company of volunteers and marched to the relief of Gen. Hull, and afterward being appointed a captain in the regular army, raised a company of enlisted men. William C. Larwell also held a position in the United States army as lieutenant of artillery. Companies of volunteer infantry were also raised by Capt. William Foulks, Capt. John Ramsey, Capt. Israel Warner, and a company of cavalry by Capt. Daniel Harbaugh. It is reported by Gen. Roller that Capt. Jacob Gilbert, Joseph Zimmerman, William Blackburn, and Capt. Sitler also commanded companies of drafted men, and marched them to the frontier, the regimental officers being Col. Hindeman and Major Peter Musser and Jacob Frederick. Major Frederick, Capt. Harbaugh and Capt. Blackburn afterward served as representatives in the general assembly.

Elections.—Among the early township elections of which we

have any record is one held in Hanover township on the first day of April, 1816. This election was held at the house of Price Keith, and the contest was for a justice of the peace in place of James Craig. George Brown, David Johnson and Robert Raley acted as judges of the election, and Absalom Craig and Jehu Brown acted as clerks. On counting the votes it was found that David Johnson was elected justice, he having twenty-nine votes, and Joseph Grissell twenty-four votes. The following is a list of those who voted at that election: Henry Fox, David Johnson, Enos Ellis, John Edwards, John Sinclair, Robert Raley, Samuel Sinclair, Joseph Raley, Richard Taylor, Philip Fox, Thomas Bell, Michael Shane, Richard Schooley, John Hestow, Joshua Wilman, Simon Rish, William Winder, Thomas Vorsen, David Myers, Benjamin Stockhouse, Jacob Milbourn, David Ehrhart, Martin Snider, Andrew Rish, James Miller, William Ware, Aaron Mendenhal, Thomas Robinson, George Brown, Owen Stockhouse, Jacob Wilson, Benjamin Townsend, John Rish, Joseph Rish, Samuel Milbourn, John Brown, Robert Combs, David Sinclair, Louis Halladay, Frederick Baird, Samuel Holland, William Brown, George Sinclair, Isaac Craig, Abner John, Andrew Millburn, Jehu Brown, George Tomlin, William Brown, Jr., Peter Lindesmith, Absalom Craig, John Lindesmith, William Rieder, Andrew Combs, Samuel Rieder, Robert Burton, Henry Schooley, John Ryan, Samuel Craig, Thomas Metcalf. Hanover township was organized in 1807, and the amount of taxes on personal property was \$66.37. We find that an election was held in Fairfield township on October 10, 1809, at which election William Hickman received thirty-seven votes for justice of the peace and Alexander Rogers twenty-three votes. Levi Antrem, Joseph Woods, Thomas Hanna acted as judges, and William Hickman and Benjamin Hanna as clerks. The following is a complete list of those voting at that election: Joshua Woods, William Harrison, Robert Hanna, Peter Bushong, David Hawley, John Keller, John Aldoeffer, Amos Hawley, John Dixon, John Underwood, James Crozer, William Hickman, Benjamin Hanna, Joseph Woods, Levi Antrim, Alexander Rogers, Thomas Hanna, Daniel Wallahan, Samuel Wallahan, John Crozer, Augustine Bushong, Matthias Lower, Randal Smith, Rudolph Bair, Joseph Humphries, James Adamson, John Crozer, Jr., George West, Enos Woods, George Rogers, Parnel Hall, Jacob Woods, John Randal, John Beason, William Farrell, Jacob Stratton, Jacob Miller, David Stratton, Joseph Stratton, Jr., Abel Lodge, Joseph Stratton, Sr., William Engledue, Nathan Cope, Michael Coxens, Peter Atterholt, John Jobs, Joseph Beal, John McClure, John Bradfield, Caleb Hawley, Edward Bradfield, Joshua Dixon, Thomas Dillon, Jacob Harmon, George McGreggor, James E. Caldwell, John James and Joseph Bradfield.

At an election held in Elkrum township on the 8th day of October, 1816, John Travis, Robert Morris and John Cannon acted as judges, and Robert Travis and Samuel Kemble, as clerks. At this election Thomas Worthington received 65 votes for governor, Joseph Richardson 54 votes, and John G. Young 13 for congress. For commissioner, Daniel Harbaugh received 52 votes and John J. Bowman 54 votes. For representatives to the state legislature, Jacob Rolen received 53 votes, Samuel Creswell 41, John Thomson 23, Thomas Rigdon 23, David Hanna 14, George Clark 13 and Robert Stevenson 10. A complete list of those voting at that election is here appended: James Cowgill, James Caldwell, Joseph Waney, Peter Roach, Seth McClure, James McAllister, Frederick Zepernick, Robert Morris, John Cross, James Whitacer, John Travis, Robert Ramsey, George Welker, Peter Baker, Robert Travis, Samuel Kemble, Jonathan Randolph, Peter Baylor, John Cannon, James Orr, Thomas McCarthy, Isaiah Morris, William McCrady, John Heaton, James Ward, Joseph Watts, John Barnes, Jonathan Morris, James Farr, William McCombs, Daniel McConnel, Charles McDevitt, James MacKey, Miscander Brown, Stuart Herbert, William Chain, Hugh McPike, John Carlile, John Carlile, Jr., Charles Foulks, Morgan Wellington, John Montgomery, Thomas Wellington, Jonathan Wellington, Daniel Walter, William Wellington, Thomas Garrison, Jesse McConnell, Cornelius Shean, Christian Bowman, Henry Walter, David Bowman, Jacob Crosser, William Crow, Benjamin Harrison, Andrew Armstrong, Mathew Cannon, John Stooksberry, Jephtha Baker, Samuel Jones, Matthias Aaron Chamberlain, William Green, John Cramer, Michael Black, Daniel Wallahan, Robert Glenn.

Elkrum township was organized in 1807 and the first tax assessed upon personal property was \$47.86.

The old stone jail on Chestnut street, now known as the Britton residence in New Lisbon, was built in 1819 and 1820, at a cost of \$2,959.00. The contract for the carpenter work was let to David McCurdy for \$1,087.00, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1820, and the contract for the stone work had been previously let by the commissioners, to Daniel Harbaugh and John Beeson for \$1,819.00 and \$53.00 for extra work. The lot was purchased of Matthias Springer for \$200.00, and at that time it was covered by a fine forest of white oak.

The receipts and expenditures of Columbiana county from June 18th, 1819, to June 18th, 1820, were as follows: Receipts, \$525.30; expenditures, \$530.45. Now the county collects and expends about \$300,000 in one year. At that period a considerable portion of the revenue of the county was collected from permits to keep stores and sell merchandise by retail, or from licenses to keep tavern, and every tavern had a drinking saloon attached.

In those early days every town had its tavern and some of them two and three. The old tavern sign was a conspicuous object and no stage coach ever passed one of these taverns without stopping for refreshments of some kind.

From June, 1819 to June, 1820, the following tavern keepers took out licenses: George Graham, New Lisbon; Samuel Figgins, cross roads to Wellsville; Timothy Beans, Salem township; Anthony Miller, Canton road; James Welch, Calcutta road; John Whitacer, Hanover; Henry Kraft, Salem road; P. Kountz, Wayne township; Nathaniel Eels, Calcutta road; David Hostetter, New Lisbon; Thomas Gillingham, Salt Works; John Miller, Springfield township; John G. Young, New Lisbon; Robert Gamble, Elkrum township; William Thompson, Calcutta; A. Lodge, Fairfield; John Hessin, New Lisbon; John Hemperly, Calcutta; Henry Tomey, Unity; Christian Watson, New Lisbon; Samuel Fugate, cross roads to Wellsville; James Wallace, Petersburg; George Rudisill, Canton road; Peter Koffell, West Fork; Thomas Morrell, New Lisbon; Jacob Nessly, Yellow Creek; Peter Rochert, Columbiana; John Smith, St. Clair township; Baltzer Young, Achor; Jeremiah Feazel, Fairfield; Mathias Walter, Elkrum township; William Heacock, Salem; John Rider, Yellow Creek; John Webb, Jr., Salem; William Rogers, New Garden; Paul Fisher, Calcutta; I. Hahn, Canton road; Frederick Zepernick, Fairfield road; Andrew Armstrong, Clarkson road; Jacob Kineman, Petersburg.

The old pioneer, Uriah Thomas, related the following incident which took place in St. Clair township: In the pioneer days of old St. Clair, an old bachelor living on the north branch of Little Beaver creek, had in his employ a young woman, quite a young woman, say thirteen or fourteen years old. The old bachelor had secured the little girl's consent to a marriage union. Notice was given and when the time arrived for the ceremony the justice of the peace was promptly on hand at the cabin. When the intended bride saw the justice coming she ran and hid in the bushes close by. After passing the compliments of the day the justice enquired for the bride. The groom answered that when she saw him coming she hid. "Hunt her up quick," was the command of the officer. Mr. Bachelor went out, shook the bushes and the bird came forth. The ceremony was soon performed and the justice received his pay in coon skins.

Mr. Thomas was assigned to write a short biography of the lawyers, judges and legislators who had been born and raised in St. Clair township. He did his work very well and when he came to a certain lawyer who had been guilty of bastardy and other immoral practices, he wrote as follows: "James B. McCoy, an eminent sergeant at law, a position one step below a judge on the bench, whose qualifications to judge of the good and bad

qualities of a bowl of mush and milk has never been doubted, and who has no peer in giving leg bail, as the records of the courts of the township will fully attest, backed up by the evidence of eminent and trustworthy officials of those courts."

The first blast furnace in the county was constructed by Gideon Hughes, an account of which has been given elsewhere. The next blast furnace in Columbiana county was erected by Arnold Downey, of Pennsylvania, in the year 1840. It was located about three-quarters of a mile from Calcutta, in St. Clair township, on section 15 in the valley of Hazel Creek, a tributary of the Little Beaver. It was in operation about eighteen months during which time it used kidney and black ores of the neighborhood. The limestone used was procured from section 14 in the same township. Charcoal and bituminous coal were used as fuel. It is said that this furnace made from twelve to fifteen tons of pig iron every twenty-four hours. If this be reported correctly it shows that the furnace was making as much iron as any of the furnaces of that day. The iron was sold in Pittsburgh, where it had a good reputation for foundry purposes. After being in operation eighteen months it was abandoned. The failure of the Sandy and Beaver canal probably was the cause of the furnace blowing out, never to be lighted again.

The next attempt to build a blast furnace in the county was in 1866, in Salem township. The beginning of this enterprise reached back to 1856. In 1856 Prof J. S. Newberry made a geological survey of the minerals along the line of the Ashtabula & New Lisbon railroad, and he was so well pleased with the quality of coke made at Washingtonville that he and William Wetmore, of Canfield, leased the minerals in that neighborhood. About that time a large number of coke ovens were built at Washingtonville. This coke proved to be of excellent quality, and the reputation given it by Prof. Newberry was fully established. In 1865 the Leetonia Iron and Coal company was organized, and in 1866 a big furnace was constructed. Leetonia has been an iron town of considerable note ever since.

The first church congregation in Columbiana county met in a grove at the cross-roads, where the village of Calcutta is now located, and was addressed by the Reverend Thomas Hughes, a Presbyterian, in 1799.

The first cemetery in this county was located on the farm now owned by Mr. A. R. Hickman, in St. Clair township, and the first person buried therein was a daughter of John McLaughlin, in 1799. Seth Thomas, the grandfather of the late Uriah Thomas, and many others, were buried there. A few small trees still mark the place of this ancient cemetery.

Enos Thomas, father of Uriah Thomas, was the first justice of the peace of St. Clair township, and one of the early county

judges, court being held in a barn and the grand jury deliberating on a log in the open air.

Away back when the seat of state government was at Chillicothe a new member of the legislature from Columbiana county felt that he must follow the custom and write a letter back home and have it published in the *Ohio Patriot*. It is an excellent example of an effort to say something, but a total failure. Here is a part of said letter: "With the impression under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station, it would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this first official act, my fervent supplication to that Almighty Being Who rules over the universe, Who presides in the councils of nations, and Whose providential aid can supply every human defect that His benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the state of Ohio, a government instituted by themselves, and may enable every instrument employed in its administration, and likewise wish to execute with success the functions allotted to my charge.

"Having thus imparted to you my sentiments as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave, but not without resorting once more to that benign Parent of the human race, in humble supplication that since He has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunity for deliberating in perfect tranquility and disposition for deciding with unparalleled equanimity on a form of government for the security of their union and the advancement of this happiness. So His divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations and the wise measures on which the success of this government must depend."

This member must have felt that he was holding up one corner of the state, and he felt his importance morally, spiritually and politically in a high degree, but failed in brain power to formulate intelligent ideas.

We find some very funny things in old advertisements. In the issue of the *Ohio Patriot* of September 11, 1819, the following professional card is found:

"*Cyrus W. Hart*,
attorney and counselor at law and solicitor in chancery (and late preacher of natural religion). Having within these few days past been regularly admitted by the supreme court of the state as a practitioner in the profession of the law, and having opened his office in the town of New Lisbon, two doors north of Mr. Hessing's tavern, respectfully tenders his services to the public as an attorney, advocate, etc., hoping by honesty, punctuality and diligence to merit a share of patronage. Deeds, con-


veyancing and all writings usually done by men of his profession, executed with correctness and despatch, and on moderate terms. Said Hart has on hand an assortment of tinware, buttons, hair-combs, side-combs, tobacco, etc., all both wholesale and retail; also sugar and powder."

This is certainly the worst mixtures of law, natural religion, tinwares, powder and sugar that history gives any account of. This dose is not laid down in any of the modern law text-books.



CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY — SCIENTIFIC TERMS EXPLAINED — ELEVATION OF DIFFERENT POINTS IN THE COUNTY — ALLUVIUM AND DRIFT — COAL BEARING ROCKS — COAL MEASURES DESCRIBED BY NUMBERS — FIRE CLAY, LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE AND LOWER ROCKS — INTERESTING SCIENTIFIC TABLES.

F THIS brief sketch of the geology of Columbiana county was intended for those only who have made the science of geology a careful study any introductory explanations would be unnecessary, but it will, doubtless, meet the eyes of many who are not familiar with the modes of formation, and general arrangement of the rocks, found upon and near the earth's surface. To aid such as these in a fuller comprehension of the facts stated, a few general explanations seem important. The labors of those who for the past 200 years, and especially for the last seventy-five years, have devoted their thought and research to the structure of the earth's crust, have resulted in the creation and development of the science of geology. The careful and extensive observation of facts, and the no less careful classification of these facts, and generalization from them, have shown that there is symmetry everywhere prevailing in the arrangement of the materials composing the earth's crust. Upon these observations, classifications, and generalizations rests the science of geology, in its claim to a place among the sciences, and its reception by all students and men of learning. Man has not penetrated the earth more than a few thousand feet in any part of the earth, and yet by the elevation of mountains and the erosions of valleys he is able to examine and study the out crop of strata which, if piled up in the order of their age, would make a column several miles in height. The age being definitely determined by the materials which compose them, chiefly the fossil remains of plants and animals, and the structure of the rocks. The age signifying, not the number of years these rocks were in the process of construction, nor the number of years since their completion, but geological period during which they were found.

The rocks which form the earth's crust form three distinct, general classes, viz.: The *igneous*, *sedimentary* and *metamorphic*; the first class includes those that are the direct product of fusion; and are subdivided into *volcanic* and *plutonic*; of these, the

first includes all produced by volcanic eruptions, all forms of *lava*, such as *pumise*, *obsidian*, *trachyte*, etc.; and the second, the plutonic, includes all rocks formed by the cooling of the melted interior of the earth, and hence consolidated under great pressure, resulting in a compact structure and coherent condition, such as some varieties of *granite*, *syenite*, *porphyry*, *basalt*, *diorites*, and *dolerites* (greenstones). None of these igneous rocks are found in place in Ohio.

The sedimentary rocks, as the name indicates, were originally formed by the sediment contained in the water, settling to the bottom of lakes, rivers or oceans, many times re-adjusted by the action of ice, waves, winds and currents, and lastly consolidated by the action of a cement, if they take the solid form. It must be remembered that a rock in the geological sense is any mass of rocky material whether consolidated or not, such as sand, gravel or clay beds, etc. Under this general head is also classified those rocks which result from the accumulated remains of animals, such as shell fish, etc., which were never held as sediment, in the usual use of that term, and also those rocks formed by the secretions of the bodies of certain animals, as the coral, etc., which form vast reefs along the shores of continents and islands throughout many portions of the warm and hot zones. These sedimentary rocks include all mineral masses found in place in Ohio, such as beds of sand, gravel, clay, coal, iron ore, limestone, sandstone, etc.

Metamorphic rocks, as the name implies, are changed rocks; and in this case changed in structure and in texture chiefly, but sometimes in materials. Metamorphic rocks are produced by subjecting sedimentary rocks to the influence of heat and pressure, or either of them. In a mass of burnt lime-rock we have a result produced by the action of heat in driving off the carbon, and obliterating the fossils, if they existed in the rock before burning. In the coke we have a rock obtained from the coal by the action of heat driving off the bituminous gases, sulphur, etc.; but when metamorphic rocks are named, reference is usually made to those rocks that are changed, chiefly in structure and texture by the action of heat and pressure, below the earth's surface, by the operation of natural processes and causes, and not dependent upon the interposition of man.

Metamorphic rocks make up a large part of the mountain masses of the continent; such as the Alleghanies, Rockies, Sierra Nevada, and Coast Range, and they underlie most of New England, and much of Canada, but are not found in place in Ohio.

These rocks consist of certain granites and diorites, gneiss, mica slate, clay slate, marble, etc. These are the materials and structures with which we have to do in the study, and also in the

presentation of the geology of the country, so far as they are found here.

These rocks constitute a sort of geological column; that is, they are arranged in a regular order which holds good over all the earth's surface. It is true that all the members of the series do not occur in any one place—at least no such place has been found—but all the members of the series found at any one place are arranged in a regular order, from the oldest at the bottom to the newest at the top. The absent members are thus accounted for, viz.: From the earliest geological age, a part of the earth's surface has been covered with water and a part has formed continents and islands. The wearing away of these continents and islands has produced the sediment in the oceans and seas, the settling of which formed the strata of rocks in the ocean beds; but while these were forming in the ocean, no corresponding formations were produced upon the land surface of the continents. If one area should be continental surface during an entire geological age, it is very evident that the rocks of that age would be absent over such area, while they might be found in complete series over an adjoining area, that had been covered with the ocean during the same age. Since the beginning of geological time all the areas of the present continents have been ocean beds, not once alone, but many times; and the present ocean beds have, probably, all of them been continental surface many times. The materials which enter into the construction, and make-up of the sedimentary rocks, was all, originally, obtained from the igneous rocks, the waters, and the atmosphere. This is as true of the fossil remains as it is of the materials more generally known as mineral. The life principle in plants and animals, has no creative power, so far as materials are concerned; but has the ability to select and arrange the materials which enter into the organic body. Nothing new but the organism, and whenever deorganization takes place, every atom of matter that formed a part of the organic body is returned to the inorganic world.

Referring to the following diagram, it will be noticed that the lowest rocks exposed in Ohio are the upper strata of the lower silurian, and from that upward, all the geological periods are represented through the upper silurian, the devonian, and the carboniferous ages, excepting the upper periods of the devonian and carboniferous ages. The age of reptiles entire, and the lowest period of the age of mammals are wanting; while the quarternary and human periods are well represented.

The following diagram presents a general view of the sedimentary rocks, and also those found in Ohio:

ERAS.	AGES.	PERIODS.	EPOCHS.	STRATA IN OHIO.
<i>Psychozoic.</i>	<i>Age of Man.</i>	<i>Human.</i>	<i>Historical.</i>	<i>Alluvium.</i>
Genozoic.	Age of Mammals.	Quaternary. }	Terrace. Champlain. Glacial.	Terraces. Beaches. Iceberg Drift. Forest Bed. Erie Clay. Glacial Drift.
		Tertiary. }	Pliocene. Miocene. Eocene.	Wanting.
Mesozoic.	Age of Reptiles.	Cretaceous. }	Upper Cretaceous. Middle Cretaceous. Lower Cretaceous. Wealden.	Wanting.
		Jurassic. }	Oolitic. Liassic.	Wanting.
		Triassic. }	Keuper. Muschelkalk. Bunter-Sandstein.	Wanting.
Palaeozoic.	Carboniferous, or age of Coal Plants and Amphibians.	Permian. }	Permian.	Wanting.
		Carboniferous. }	Upper Coal Measures. Lower Coal Measures. Carb. Conglomerates.	Upper Coal Measures. Lower Coal Measures. Carb. Conglomerates.
		Sub-Carboniferous. }	Upper Sub-Carbonifer's	Sub. Carb. Limestone.
			Lower Sub-Carbonifer's	Waverly Group.
	Devonian, or age of Fishes.	Catskill.	Catskill.	Wanting.
		Chemung.	Chemung. Portage.	Erie Shale. Huron Shale.
		Hamilton.	Genesee. Hamilton. Marcellus.	Hamilton Group.
		Corniferous.	Corniferous. Schoharie. Cauda-Galli.	Cornifer'us Limestone
		Oriskany.	Oriskany.	Oriskany Sandstone.
	Silurian, or age of Mollusks.	Upper Silurian. Lower Silurian.	Helderberg.	Water Lime Group.
			Salina.	Onondaga Salt Group.
			Niagara. }	Guelph Group. Niagara Limestone. Niagara Shale. Clinton Group.
			Hudson.	Cincinnati Group.
			Trenton.	Not exposed.
			Calciferous.	Not exposed.
			Primordial.	Not exposed.*
Eozoic.	Eozoic.	Eozoic.	Huronian. Lawrentian.	Not exposed.

* Geological survey of Ohio, Vol. I, 1873.

We are thus able to get a comprehensive view of the sedimentary rocks found in our state, and their order of superposition. As we find the outcrop of certain strata in Columbiana county, we shall be able by the aid of this general knowledge, to refer each strata to its place in the geological column of Ohio not only, but of the known world. Having the subject thus briefly, and yet, comprehensively before us, we are ready to examine the rocks of Columbiana county.

In the chapter upon the agricultural industry of the county, will be found a general view of the surface, slope, erosion, soils and their composition, etc.; and under the head of mining, some general statements pertaining to the situation of mineral beds, etc., to which the reader is referred without reproducing them here, excepting as they are necessary in connection with new matter presented.

Elevation.—The elevation of the following points will serve to give a general view of the altitude of the different parts of the county.

	Feet above Lake Erie.
Round knob in Madison township.....	844
Wellsville.....	115
Liverpool.....	120
Salineville.....	306
Yellow creek summit.....	543
Sandy summit.....	612
Mahoning summit.....	627
Salem.....	620
Leetonia R. R. crossing.....	440
Columbiana.....	555
Palestine.....	455
New Lisbon.....	393
Wellsville, river low water mark.....	76
Wellsville bluffs.....	530
Yellow creek hills.....	681
Hanover high lands.....	624

Allowing 565 feet as the elevation of Lake Erie above the ocean, we have Round knob 1,409 feet, and the lowest exposed land surface, at low water in the Ohio river at Wellsville, 641 above the ocean, giving 768 feet as the varying margin for all elevations in the county; and this measures the greatest possible descent of the streams; but since Round knob stands some 200 feet above the general altitude of the high lands of the county, this margin may be reduced to 568 or 600 feet, which measures, in a general way, the fall of the streams rising in these high lands and running to the Ohio. It will also be noticed that the eleva

tion of the Mahoning summit, some two miles southeast of Alliance, Yellow creek summit, Sandy summit, Salem, Columbiana, Yellow creek hills, Hanover hills, and Wellsville bluffs, varies within a margin of about 150 feet; so that the general elevation of the high lands of the county is substantially the same. The entire drainage and fall of streams being due to the wearing out of the valleys, by the erosive and transportive forces that have been at work through the ages.

These measures of elevation are not altogether a fair basis of comparison. The bluffs back of Wellsville are given at 1,095 feet, but the hills back of these, rise much higher, the elevation of Salem is given at 1,185 feet, which is the height of the railroad track at the station, while the elevated lands on either side certainly rise 100 feet higher.

The elevation of railroad summits in a rolling country is always less than the highest lands in the vicinity of those summits, but varies less from the surrounding highlands in level countries. The Mahoning summit of the C. & P. R. R., near the northwest corner of the county, is but few feet below the highest lands in the immediate vicinity, while some of the other summits named are many feet below. It is therefore not safe to assert that the highest lands in the county are near the northwest corner. To these facts pertaining to the elevation of the highlands and the depression of the valleys, we are now prepared to add the dip of the strata, which is generally to the southeast. That is, the strata incline to the southeast, with an inclination about equal to the fall of the streams through their lower and more rapidly descending course. To illustrate, the Little Beaver presents substantially the same outcrop of rocks at the water's edge all the way from New Lisbon to Glasgow; the stream having a fall between these points of more than 300 feet. The impression should not obtain, that this dip is either entirely uniform or always exists. The general directions of dip are always subject to variations, sometimes becoming greater and sometimes less, sometimes entirely wanting and sometimes reversed. The writer remembers a coal bank that was opened in Hanover township more than thirty years ago, in which the entrance was from the northwest to the southeast, for quite a distance, the coal measure had a very perceptible elevation, so as to secure easy and complete drainage, thus showing a dip to the northwest. When the entry had been driven some ten or fifteen rods into the hill there was a break in the coal measure and in the rocks, though only a displacement of an inch or two, and immediately the dip changed to the southeast; the local deviation being evidently due to the breaking down of the northwest slope of the hill. Apart from such local disturbances, all stratified or sedimentary rocks are deposited over the ocean's bed, and other

things being equal, will be deposited alike over elevations and depressions; so that general uniformity of dip will be attended with local irregularities. We are now ready to inquire in regard to the character and classes of the rocks which present an outcrop within the limits of the county, and also those that are known to exist below the surface.

Alluvium.—This is the name given to the surface formation which has been constituted during the historical epoch, the human period, the age of man. It nowhere attains a great depth, and if equally distributed over the earth's surface, would be but a few feet in thickness. It includes the soils which are discussed elsewhere, and contains the remains of the present races of animals and plants, associated with the remains of man and his work. It has been constituted, made up, arranged and deposited since man's advent, or within a period of, probably, about six thousand years.

The make up and arrangement of this formation determines the fertility and durability of the soil, and consequently fixes, largely, the possibilities of production and population of any country. Along the low valleys of rivers, and at their mouths this formation, many times, attains a very considerable depth and magnitude. The inland situation of our county gives no opportunity for these large accumulations, and yet this formation is spread over almost its entire area.

Drift.—The drift covers extensive areas of Columbiana county, especially in the north and west, where the surface is chiefly covered with it, and farther to the south and east large accumulations of drift fill the valleys, and in some places are piled against the hills, the tops of which are not overspread by it; large deposits of it belonging to this latter class, extend to the southern boundary of the county, or very nearly so, for a distance of eight or nine miles from the southwest corner of the county. A range of hills running nearly east and west, and nearly corresponding with the southern boundary of the county, from the southwest corner to the corner of Franklin township, mark the southern boundary of the drift in this locality; at least such type of it as is characterized by the presence of beds of water-worn gravel and erratic boulders. There are many points along this line, or near it, where sand and water-worn gravel—many of them of foreign origin—are piled up in masses from 20 to 100 feet in thickness, and to a height but a few feet below the crest of the ridge, and yet within a stone's throw of those beds, to the south, you pass the southern limit of such drift materials. Along the same line of hills there are granitic boulders that must have been transported, either from the southern shore of Lake Superior or the Canadian highlands, that would weigh tons, some of them many tons, that are resting in the same beds

into which they fell when the warm winds and sun cut the icy fetters that bound them to the berg that had carried them over the hundreds of intervening miles from their native ledges to their present resting place. Some of these are deposited within forty rods of the crest of the adjoining ridge, and not more than twenty feet below that crest; and yet, on the southern side of that ridge, no such boulder masses are to be found. The southern limit of the drift extends from near the northwest corner of Franklin township, to the northeast, diagonally through the eastern part of the county. The finer materials of it are found to the south of said boundary, along the streams which flow through said boundary, and which have carried these materials away from their original places of deposit. Such is the case with the forks of the Little Beaver. In like manner the drift material of the low valley of the Ohio, containing small boulders and pebbles of foreign origin, found their way into said valley, chiefly through the instrumentality of the Big Beaver, and the waters which flowed through the same gap upon the drainage of the sea in which the drift was deposited.

Taking these boundaries, which are certainly well defined, the assertion made under the head of agricultural industry, that the drift extends over the larger part of the county, stands justified.

The drift of the county belongs chiefly, perhaps entirely, to that division known as the iceberg drift. It is stratified, and yet the strata are very irregular, and the result, in many places, especially near the surface, would perhaps be better named by calling it assorted; many times, in a horizontal section of a rod square, the assortment will present from six to ten different types of arrangement, here pure sand, there pure gravel, here sand mixed with small pebbles, there sand with large pebbles, etc.

The clays belonging to this formation are usually arranged in well defined strata and are usually found in the lower portions of the drift. The surface, assorted arrangement, seems to have been the result of the irregular waves, in a shallow sea, produced by inconstant winds, modified by projecting headlands and indentations of the coast, or the sides of the valleys along which they are found.

There has been some difference of thought and opinion, as to the formation to which these erratic drift boulders originally belonged; some regarding many of them as belonging to the unstratified plutonic rocks; while others — and they the majority — regard them as belonging to the stratified rocks. Dr. Newberry, chief geologist in the survey of the state, speaks of them as *cozoic* rocks; and Prof. Edward Orton, when engaged in the survey of the state, not only classed them as *cozoic*, but gave it as his opinion that all the specimens he had examined belonged to the *gneiss*, which is regarded the lowest stratified formation, which classifi-

cation would bring them under the class of metamorphic rocks. Many of them are clearly stratified, while others are very compact and crystalline in structure, and if dressed and polished would pass for first-class statuary granite. In the gravel beds of the drift it is not unfrequently true that a cubic yard of the formation will furnish specimens of nearly all the rocks of the state, and also many from beyond its limits. From its heterogeneous make-up the drift becomes one of the most, if not the most, interesting and instructive of all the rocky formations of the earth. But the interest and instruction will depend upon the intelligence of the observer. No one can have much interest in or pleasure from a volume which he cannot read.

Carboniferous or Coal Bearing Rocks.—By referring to the diagram of the rocks it will be found that the tertiary of the age of mammals, the cretaceous, jurassic and triassic of the age of reptiles, and the permian of the carboniferous age, are all wanting in Ohio, and in Columbiana county the upper coal measures of the carboniferous period are also wanting. Immediately beneath the alluvium and drift, already described, distributed over all the highlands of the county are formed the barren measures, which, in the geological column, are situated between the upper and lower coal measures, and consist of red and olive colored shales and the crinoidal limestone. In a section taken on the Yellow creek, at Salineville, they are about 235 feet in thickness, maintaining nearly the same thickness at points below Salineville, viz.: at Irondale, 225 feet, at Collinwood and Linton about the same. In the central and eastern portions of the county the same rocks cover the elevated lands. For instance, on Round knob, in Madison township, there are 170 feet of the upper portion of this point made up of green and red shales and red sandstone, typical of the barren measures, then comes the crinoidal limestone, and beneath this another great series of olive shales, streaked with red, with two small coal seams just as they are found on the western border of the county and upon the highlands of Carroll county. In Unity township, in the northeast corner of the county, the hills are covered with the same gray, green and red shales of the barren measures, which lie immediately above coal No. 7 (Burnett and Joy's seam). In the southeast corner of the county the highlands are capped with a mass of the same type of shales immediately over the representatives of the coal measures of workable thickness. Upon some of the hills forming the watershed between the Little Beaver and the Sandy, and also about the sources of the west and middle forks of Little Beaver, a similar accumulation of shales is found, which has been referred to the barren measures and are so classed in the geological report of 1878.

Immediately below these barren measures we find the work-

able measures of the lower coal series, consisting, through this portion of its area of seven veins, five, and probably six, of which are above the level of the Ohio river at the mouth of the Big Yellow creek, at low water, and one or two of them below that point, though, possibly, not below the lowest part of the partially filled trough of the valley at that point. These veins are not all distributed over all parts of the country, neither are they of uniform thickness where found. It is estimated that the lowest vein of this series, and the lowest coal measure having any commercial value as coal, in northeastern Ohio, is not more than 150 feet, or 200 feet, below the lowest exposed surface of land in the Ohio river's bed at low water, at the southeastern corner of the county.

This lowest vein, No. 1, has probably been cut by boring, at a number of points in the county, and is regarded as identical with the Briar Hill vein at Youngstown, Ohio, and is also found at various points through the counties of Trumbull, Portage, Summit, etc., in its northern and northwestern outcrop. At many points where it is worked, it is of good thickness and an excellent quality of coal, and again upon the same horizon it is found too thin to be valuable, and at other points is not found at all.

From Wadsworth, Medina county, the western line of outcrop of coal No. 1 runs nearly south to Fairview, Wayne county, where it is largely worked, as it is also at Clinton, Fulton and Massillon, these mines furnishing a very superior coal for local use and for the Cleveland market.

In the Mahoning valley it has taken the name of block coal, and is a typical furnace coal, and is there and elsewhere used largely in the manufacture of iron, for which it is well adapted, without coking. At many points throughout its north and west outcrop it has a thickness of from three to five feet. Its line of western outcrop extends southwardly from Massillon to the Ohio river. At a few points it has been found of workable thickness, and of excellent quality, but through the greater part of its western limit, it has not been sufficiently developed to give positive assurance of its presence and value.

Coal No. 1, of northeastern Ohio, is probably identical with coal A of the Pennsylvania geologists, where it is largely mined as the Sharon or Ormsby coal. It is there sometimes covered with considerable areas of conglomerate, which has led some Pennsylvania geologists to regard it as sub-conglomerate coal, but its true position is above the conglomerate, by a margin of from twenty to fifty feet, as presented in Ohio, though at some points in Ohio near its northwestern outcrop, the conglomerate is but little below it, and a few miles away rises to an elevation considerably above. Some have regarded No. 1 the most valu-

able of the coal vein of Ohio. Future developments may or may not sustain that view. Analysis of No. 1 coal from nine mines located in six different counties, give results which may be stated in a general way, as follows: Specific gravity ranging from 1.247 to 1.284; moisture, from 2.47 to 7.75; volatile combustible matter, from 31.27 to 40.10; fixed carbon, from 51.79 to 64.25; ash, from 1.16 to 4.20, and sulphur, from .53 to 1.21: the figures in each case express parts in a hundred.

Coal No. 2.—This seam lies from forty to one hundred feet above No. 1. This varying interval is due to inequalities in the lower coal which seems to have been disturbed before No. 2 was deposited. Usually this is a thin vein, having no economic importance, but it is a constant feature of the sections of rocks in the northern portion of the coal field, and in a few places is of practical value. Through Mahoning, Trumbull, Summit, and Stark counties it is generally known as the 15 inch seam, varying from 12 to 18 inches. In Holmes county it is usually a cannel from 2 to 2½ feet. Near Millersburg it has a local expansion reaching six feet in thickness. Coal No. 2 is not found at the surface in any part of Columbiana county, except in the low valley of the Ohio. It is believed to have been met with in borings at several points in the county. Future investigations may determine whether it exists within the county of sufficient thickness to make it valuable. Analyses show that it contains less fixed carbon, more ash, and more sulphur than coal No. 1.

Coal No. 3.—This coal seam varies much both in thickness and quality within limited areas; some places strongly tending to the cannel, and at others bituminous. In some parts of the state it is so thin as to have no practical value. At the mouth of the Yellow creek this is the lowest exposed vein, and is known as the creek vein because it lies near the level of the creek for some miles in the neighborhood of Irondale. Along the Yellow creek it is from 3 to 4 feet thick, a bituminous coking coal, but contains more sulphur than some of the coals that over-lie it. In the valley of the Middle Fork, between Teegarden and New Lisbon, coal No. 3 is found in the bed of the stream; a little lower it is near the surface of the water in the creek. Above New Lisbon it has been extensively worked, and shipped to Youngstown to be used in the furnaces and rolling mills; much of it being coked before it is shipped. The Little Beaver runs upon the sand rock which underlies coal No. 3, from the point named above New Lisbon to near its mouth, and coal No. 3 is opened and worked at many points along the course of the stream; on the north side of the stream it varies from 3 to 4 feet in thickness, and on the south side it is generally thinner, and in some places it is very thin,

Along the Ohio river, between the mouth of Yellow creek
5—B.

and the state line, No. 3 is opened at many points, but is thinner than further north, seldom, if ever, reaching the depth of three feet. At some points, near the river, it has been found less than one foot in thickness. No. 3 is also found in the bed of Bull creek, but no definite description of it there, is found. At Washingtonville No. 3 is found with its overlaying limestone. It is here 3 to 4 feet thick, rather soft and sulphurous. In the shaft sunk at Salem, at a depth of about 140 feet, coal No. 3 was found, five feet in thickness, with a parting of two inches, one foot from bottom, it is here soft and has considerable sulphur, but does fairly for household and steam purposes. In the southwest corner of Stark county it is from 3 to $3\frac{3}{8}$ feet thick, and of excellent quality, and in portions of Holmes county it is four to five feet thick, some places partly cannel and partly bituminous, and at other points a true cannel. In Mechanic township it is reported to be eight feet thick. Analyses show it to have less fixed carbon, and more sulphur than coal No. 1.

Coal No. 4.—Throughout the greater part of the outcrop of the lower coal measures in Ohio, and at distances varying from twenty to ninety feet above coal No. 3, is found coal No. 4, associated with a bed of limestone and iron ore, essentially the same as No. 3. The two veins are frequently so near alike in arrangement and quality as to make it difficult to distinguish them when both are not present. The varying thickness of the intervening rocks—similar to the interval between No. 1 and No. 2—show most clearly that there is not absolute parallelism among the coal measures, but only an approximation thereto.

Coal No. 4 is exceedingly variable both as to thickness and quality. At many points it separates into two or more branches, with fire clay or shale between them. Sometimes the parting becomes so complete as to form two workable seams of coal. No. 4 varies in thickness from one foot or less to two, three, four, five, six, and seven feet. Its quality also varies from nearly worthless to very good, from very soft to hard, cubical coal, and from bituminous to cannel.

In Columbiana county No. 4 is largely mined at Leetonia, and largely promotes the most important iron manufacture of the county. The Cherry Valley Iron company reach it here by an incline seventy feet below the surface. It is here only twenty-eight to thirty inches in thickness, but is remarkably pure, and makes an excellent article of coke. At Washingtonville it is twenty feet higher than at Leetonia, but has about the same thickness and quality.

The same vein is, and has been, extensively worked at New Albany, and below, and is here of very good quality and unusual thickness. In the Salem shaft, about 100 feet below the surface, the same vein is cut, and is there of fair quality, and two and

one-half feet thick. The same vein is found at Smith's ferry on the state line about two feet thick and of good quality, and all along the Ohio to the mouth of Yellow creek the outcrop may be seen at frequent intervals, showing much the same thickness and quality. In the valley of the Yellow creek No. 4 lies from eighteen to thirty feet above the creek vein (No. 3), and in the lower part of the valley has taken the name of Strip vein, because it was formerly worked by stripping off the overlying materials. Along this valley it has an average thickness of two and one-half feet, and is of very good quality, being in great demand in the market and commanding No. 1 prices.

Coal No. 5.—In the railroad cut at the mouth of Yellow creek, and about fifty or sixty feet above the strip vein No. 4, is found coal No. 5, here thin, but higher up the valley it attains a thickness of three to three and a half feet, and is here known as the *Roger vein*. As we ascend the Yellow creek the fall in the stream becomes greater than the dip of the strata, so that at Salineville coals No. 3, No. 4, and No. 5, were all below the valley. In the valley of the Middle fork at Teegarden's mill, No. 5 is to be seen in the bed of the creek. At New Lisbon and below, No. 5 lies just below the fire clay and hydraulic limestone, which has been worked in that vicinity.

Along the valley near New Lisbon, and also in the lateral valleys it is thin, rarely reaching a thickness of more than two feet; but about two miles lower down the valley, it locally thickens to four and even five feet. It is here known as the *Whan coal*, and is of excellent quality. This enlargement is within narrow limits and has been nearly washed out. From this point to the Ohio river its outcrop may be seen on many of the hills of the Little Beaver, but it is thin, rarely more than two feet thick. It is also found in Middleton township, about two feet in thickness, and a good bituminous coal. At Washingtonville coal No. 5 lies about ninety feet above coal No. 4, and is two and one-third to two and one-half feet thick (upper six inches slaty). On the hills southwest of Salem the horizon of No. 5 is reached, but its outcrop has not been described. At Alliance, Stark county, this coal is worked at a shaft, north of the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad, and is here three and one-half to four feet in thickness, and is a fairly good coking coal. Through the southern and eastern townships of Stark county this vein is found, and is generally known as the thirty-inch vein, and is of good quality.

Throughout the Ohio coal field this vein shows much irregularity in thickness, at some points reaching four to five feet, and at others being entirely wanting. Analysis shows this coal to compare well with No. 3 and No. 4, in chemical make-up.

Coal No. 6.—This is the most important of all the coal

seams of the Ohio coal field, because of its general distribution over that field; its accessibility over large areas; its unusual thickness, and its general good quality. In the northwestern corner of Holmes county, at its northwestern outcrop, it is only two feet thick, but over most of the field when it has been found it ranges from four to thirteen feet in thickness, about the last-named figure being reached in the Straitsville region, in Perry county, and borings in the southeast part of the state where it lies entirely below the surface, have shown it to vary from eight to twelve feet in thickness.

By Pennsylvania geologists our coal No. 6 is known as the Upper Freeport seam, and the limestone under it as the Freeport limestone. Throughout Columbiana county this vein is widely distributed. It is the big vein of the Yellow creek valley, having a thickness of from four to seven feet. Near New Lisbon this coal is mined on the Aster, Shelton, Teegarden, and the Martin farms, ranging from four to seven feet in thickness. Further down the valley of the Middle fork No. 6 does not show either so thick or so good, but in the valley of the West fork and the regions adjoining it, it shows a thicker deposit and better quality. At Smith's ferry No. 6 is reported four feet thick, soft and sulphurous. Along the Ohio river, below this point No. 6 does not crop out on the bluffs so thick nor so good as in many other parts of the county. Just above Steubenville it dips below the river, and is the seam mined in the shafts, both there and lower down, at Mingo, Lagrange, Rush Run, etc. No. 6 is mined at many points in Middleton township; is of good quality, and is, usually, near four feet in thickness. It is about four feet in thickness at Palestine, there known as the Carbon Hill mines, and of good quality. It is found in the hills south and west of Salem, from three to five feet thick. No. 6 is the chief vein worked in Butler, Knox, West and Hanover townships, and usually ranges from three and a half to four and a half feet in thickness, always of fair quality and sometimes good, but usually contains sulphur, so that it is not good for making artificial gas, but it is good for most other uses to which coal is applied.

Coal No. 7.—This is the upper seam of the lower coal series, that is of workable thickness and practical value. In some counties, especially Tuscarawas, it is found nearly associated with a rich deposit of black band iron ore. It is worked in eastern Carroll county, where it is of good quality. At Salineville it lies fifty-four feet above No. 6, and near the mouth of Big Yellow creek it is from fifty to seventy feet above No. 6. At Salineville it is known as the Salineville strip vein, and is here overlaid with 300 feet of barren coal measures, marked by heavy beds of red shale; the crinoidal limestone lies 250 feet above it. At the mouth of Yellow creek it is known as the Groff vein; a

few miles below, at New Cumberland, W. Va., and opposite on the Ohio side it is extensively worked, and is from four to four and a half feet thick and of good quality. Southeast of New Lisbon No. 7 is found near the hill tops, is about two and a half feet thick, and is there about sixty feet above No. 6. Through the area between Gavers, West Point and Williamsport No. 7 is frequently seen, at some points it is near four feet thick and of good quality. At several points between Clarkson and Fredricktown No. 7 is worked, and is about three and a half feet thick, and good quality. It is worked near Palestine, of good quality and about three feet thick; and over it is found seventy feet of gray and red shales of the barren measures. At several points in the western part of the county a very thin and imperfect vein is found about the horizon of No. 7, but in no case does it appear to be valuable. This completes a brief notice of all workable veins of coal found in the county, and No. 1 and No. 2, that could only be worked by shafting, if they are of workable thickness under any part of the county.

Fire Clay.—As a general rule, all the veins of coal described have veins of fire clay immediately under them. And these vary in thickness from a foot or two to twenty feet or more; and the clay is regarded amongst the best found, for all the purposes of manufacture of sewer pipe, drain tile, ornamental designs, or hollow ware of most classes; and from it is made a fire brick equal to the best made elsewhere. This subject is more fully presented under the head of pottery industry. Having the coal measures in mind, it may be assumed that a vein of fire clay is associated with each, as a rule.

Limestone.—Wherever the barren measures are spread over the surface to any considerable thickness, the crinoidal limestone is usually associated with the gray and red shales of these measures. Under coal No. 6, throughout eastern Columbiana county, there is a seam of limestone from two to eight feet thick, but it disappears or is only occasionally seen farther west. Over coals No. 3 and No. 4 are characteristic beds of limestone from two and one half to three feet thick. Limestone is also associated with, or forms part of, the make-up of some of the ore beds of the county.

Ore Beds are found amongst the formations that present an outcrop along the valleys of the county sometimes presenting the characteristics of the blackband ore, and more frequently the nodular type. The ore found and worked along the middle fork, is mostly found in masses of sand, gravel, and fragments of rock, resulting from the destruction of the strata containing the ore. Whether the veins of iron ore within the county are of sufficient thickness and richness to justify extensive mining, remains to be proven.

Sandstone of excellent quality for building purposes, and in great abundance, is distributed through the sections presented along the valleys, and in the borings throughout the county; so that all parts of the county can secure an adequate supply either from adjoining hills or by shafting, at no great depth from the surface.

Lower Rocks.—The borings made in different parts of the county for oil, gas and salt, indicate the presence of the Waverly group, presenting the Cuyahoga shales, and the equivalent of the Berea grit, after those the black shales producing some oil and gas. Then the lower Waverly shales, and perhaps the upper Chemung, and below these the Huron shales—the oil and gas belt of Pennsylvania. These borings being made for oil, gas, or salt, the records of rocks passed through must be received with a measure of allowance.

A few sections taken in different parts of the county will help much in comprehending the subject in hand, and seems an appropriate ending for this chapter.

Section at Salineville:

	Feet.
1. Crinoidal limestone.....	5
2. Red and olive shales—barren coal measures.....	230
3. Coal No. 7.....	3
4. Clay and shale	5
5. Limestone.....	0
6. Shale and sandstone.....	50
7. Coal No. 6 (big vein).....	5 to 6
8. Fire-clay.....	4
9. Limestone, shale, and sandstone.....	25
10. Coal No. 5 (Roger vein).....	2½
11. Fire-clay.....	5
12. Shale.....	15
13. Limestone.....	5
14. Shale and sandstone, in gas well.....	95
15. Cannel coal No. 4?.....	12
16. Interval.....	28
17. Coal (creek vein?).....	4
18. Fire-clay.....	0

Section on Middle fork, one mile above New Lisbon:

1. White limestone.....	4
2. Shale	6
3. Coal (local).....	1
4. Shale	30
5. Sandstone	50
6. Dark shale.....	35
7. Iron ore.....	8 in.
8. Coal No. 4.....	8 in.
9. Dark shale.....	30

10.	Limestone.....	3
11.	Coal No. 3.....	3
12.	Fire-clay.....	5 to 8
	Section at Smith's Ferry, state line:	
1.	Slope covered.....	60
2.	Sandstone, conglomerate, Mahoning.....	6 to 75
3.	Sandy shale (in places wanting).....	6
4.	Coal No. 6.....	4
5.	Fire-clay.....	4
6.	Limestone.....	2
7.	Clay, sandstone, fire-clay, etc.....	125
8.	Sandy shale.....	10
9.	Block coal No. 4.....	2
10.	Shale and clay.....	15
11.	Coal No. 3, very sulphurous.....	2½
12.	Fire-clay.....	8 to 10
13.	Cannel coal, reported.....	1½
14.	Slope covered to river.....	75
	Section on Little Beaver, three miles from Glasgow:	
1.	Sandstone and shale.....	50
2.	Coal No. 7.....	3
3.	Fire-clay.....	3
4.	Sandrock.....	40
5.	Shale.....	10
6.	Coal No. 6.....	3½
7.	Fire-clay.....	3
8.	White limestone.....	6
9.	Shale and sandstone.....	20
10.	Coal No. 5.....	1½
11.	Fire-clay.....	2
12.	Sandrock.....	25
13.	Blackband and kidney ore.....	5
14.	Bituminous shale.....	3
15.	Coal No. 4.....	2
16.	Fire clay.....	2
17.	Shale and kidney ore.....	8
18.	Black slate with Blackband.....	5
19.	Blue shale (calcareous).....	1
20.	Coal No. 3.....	5 in.
21.	Fire clay.....	1
22.	Shelly limestone.....	20
23.	Shale and kidney ore.....	5
24.	Block ore.....	1
25.	Shale.....	33
26.	Sandstone to river.....	20
	Section near Palestine:	
1.	Gray and red shale.....	70

2.	Coal No. 7.....	3
3.	Fire clay.....	6
4.	Shale.....	15
5.	Sandstone.....	12
6.	Shale.....	6
7.	Coal No. 6.....	4½
8.	Fire-clay (mined for use).....	6 to 8
9.	Limestone.....	2 to 4
10.	Shale and sandstone.....	27
11.	Coal.....	1
12.	Fire-clay.....	3
13.	Limestone.....	4
14.	Shales.....	70 to 80
15.	Blue limestone.....	1 to 2
16.	Gray shale with iron ore.....	30
17.	Black shale with thin coal seam.....	4
18.	Fire clay.....	5
19.	Gray and blue shales with iron ore, to Leslie's run...	15

Section of coal shaft at Salem:

	Feet.	Inches.
1. Earth.....	9	7
2. Red shaly sandstone.....	9	9
3. Black shale.....	1	6
4. Slaty coal.....	0	6
5. Sandstone.....	39	0
6. Black shale.....	20	6
7. Gray shale.....	21	4
8. Coal No 4. (Leetonia seam.).....	2	6
9. Fire-clay.....	11	9
10. Gray sandstone.....	1	5
11. Clay slate.....	3	6
12. Gray sandy shale.....	20	8
13. Blue calcareous coal with shells.....	2	0
14. Coal No. 3, with parting two in. from bottom..	5	0
15. Fire-clay.....	1	9
16. White sandstone.....	6	3
17. Clay shale.....	7	8
18. Black shale.....	1	0
19. Coal (perhaps No. 2).....	1	6
20. Fire-clay.....	20	0
21. Iron ore.....	1	0
22. Shale.....	13	3
23. Dark sandrock.....	6	7

NOTE.—The writer of this acknowledges his indebtedness to the geological reports of the state, especially Vols. I, II, and III, for many of the facts and suggestions embodied in this chapter; and many of the facts are the result of the personal research of the writer, who is a native of the county.

CHAPTER III.

BY I. P. HOLE.

MINERAL RESOURCES—WHAT COLUMBIANA CAN SHOW UNDER THIS HEAD—RICH IN BUILDING STONE, FIRE CLAY, LIMESTONE AND COAL—HER OUTPUT OF THE “DUSKY DIAMONDS”—EXTENT OF THE COUNTY’S MINES—IMPORTANT FEATURE OF HER WEALTH—FIRE CLAY, ITS USES AND VALUE—EXTENT OF THE DEPOSIT—IRON ORE—AMOUNT AND QUALITY OF THIS VALUABLE MINERAL.



HAT first attracts man's attention, as he occupies a new country, is the resources of the surface of the earth, and upon these he bestows his first labor, and from them secures his first income. And more especially is this true, when the products of this labor minister to his physical needs, furnishing him food and clothing. Such was the preference and experience of the pioneers who settled Columbiana county, seventy-five to one hundred years ago. Hence agriculture was of primary importance to them, and so completely were they occupied in clearing away the forests, cultivating the soil, and building houses for the protection and comfort of their families, and barns to shelter their stock, that decades passed away before much thought or effort was given to discover the make-up of the earth below the surface. The early settlers seemed not to expect or believe that anything of much value would be found below the surface; certainly not sufficiently valuable to compensate for the labors of obtaining it. In the economy of an all wise Providence, there are two methods of inviting man to delve into the earth, in search for hidden treasures. The mineral resources and wealth of the earth are all stored away in and amongst the rocks of secondary formation, chiefly if not entirely of sedimentary origin, and these were originally formed in layers or beds approximately horizontal and parallel to each other. The materials that constitute these rocks were all, originally, contained in, and obtained from the plutonic rocks, or the atmosphere that surrounded the earth. In nature's mortar these rocks were pulverized, and by nature's assorting and constructing forces these materials were so distributed and arranged as to constitute the rocky structure of the earth's surface, usually

for some miles in depth. If these formations had remained as they were formed, with a surface covering of alluvium from 50 to 100 feet in thickness, spread over the entire surface of continent and island, man would, probably, have lived upon the earth during all the six thousand years since his advent, and down to this evening of the nineteenth century, in profound ignorance of earth's hidden treasures. For him, the rich treasures of Golconda and Ophir would have been stored away in vain. For him the exhaustless revenues of silver and gold stored away in the granite vaults of the Andes and Rockies of America would have been constituted, selected and stored to no purpose. For him, the beds of building stone, the strata of lime rock, fire clay, iron and coal, which so abundantly add to the wealth and minister to the wants of the people of Columbiana county, would have been provided in vain.

"God works in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform."

While it requires infinite wisdom to devise the plan of operation, and infinite power to execute it, yet finite comprehension can sometimes discover the way, and discern the benevolence that prompted it.

Those forces in nature that, by their operation, tend to disturb the uniformity of the surface, have been at work through the ages, piling up the mountains by which the broken edges of the strata are exposed, revealing their treasures by presenting man a limitless number of section maps for his observation and study, and presenting the mineral and metallic veins in such position as to make them easily accessible, and thereby inviting man to avail himself of the bounties so lavishly provided for him.

In other parts of the continental surface—as in our own county—where mountains are not piled up, those erosive disintegrative, and transportive forces of nature have been at work in pulverizing, wearing, and carrying away portions of the strata, forming ravines, valleys, and canyons, thus presenting the section map and the outcrop, and thereby inviting man to avail himself of the good things provided for him, in this earthly home, prepared without his hands, as a rich legacy of a loving father.

Columbiana county cannot boast of mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, or tin, but she has exhaustless quarries of excellent building stone, limestone, fire clay, and coal, of easy access along the valleys of the streams because their outcrop is above the trough of the valleys, and are obtainable in those sections of the county not cut by valleys by shaftings of moderate depth; few the rocks that yield oil, gas and salt, are reached by boring and a hundred feet below the valleys.

Good building stone is found either at the surface, or a few feet below, in all parts of the county. The strata of fire clay, limestone, coal and iron, are so associated and widely found as to indicate quite definitely that they extend under the entire county, excepting where they are cut out and carried away in the excavation of the valleys, so that the consumption of these materials may be increased in almost any conceivable ratio, and yet ages and centuries may pass away without exhausting these stores.

The aggregate workable coal measures, in some parts of the county where their outcrop is best presented, gives a thickness of twenty feet or more.

Mining.—From the report of the secretary of state for 1873, it appears that the amount of coal mined in the entire state, in 1840, was 3,513,409 bushels. In 1860, 50,000,000 bushels, and in 1872 more than 110,000,000 bushels were mined. In 1870 Columbiana county mined 5,241,925, or about 50 per cent. more than was mined in the state in 1840, and in 1872 there were mined in the county 9,283,885 bushels, or an increase of more than 75 per cent. in two years. In 1870, 608 hands were employed in the coal mines, and in 1872, 866 were employed. In 1873, 6,728,570 bushels were mined, employing 640 hands; in 1874, 7,195,340 bushels were mined, employing 718 hands. In 1880 there were 11,423,574 bushels mined, valued at \$796,502. The most extensive and important mining point in the county is Salineville, on the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad, in the southern part of the county, from which large quantities of coal are shipped to Cleveland. When the trade is brisk, and the demand good, so that the mines at this point are run to the full measure of their capacity, they give employment to some 600 hands, and yield for shipment twelve hundred tons of coal daily, equal to 30,000 bushels, and if continued at this rate of production for a year of 300 days, would produce 9,000,000 bushels. East Palestine is also an important point for mining coal. The locomotives of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad take daily supplies of coal from the state line mines situated one mile east of Palestine, and from the mines in this vicinity large quantities of coal are shipped to the north and west. Coal is also shipped from the neighborhood of New Lisbon and Leetonia by the Niles & New Lisbon railroad. The railroad recently built from New Galilee in western Pennsylvania, to New Lisbon, passes through one of the best coal producing sections of the county, and when it is completed so as to have a western outlet, will stimulate coal mining through a district heretofore only taxed to supply the home demand. Coal has been mined to supply the home demand in every township, and in almost every neighborhood throughout the county, and it is doubtless easy of access in multitudes of locations

where it has remained undisturbed in the past. The home demand is constantly increasing, because of the increase of our manufactures, the increase of population in our towns and cities, and the decrease in the supply of fuel furnished by the forests. Many of the farmers of the county use coal for fuel almost entirely, and this local demand will continue to increase, as industries flourish, population increases, and forests disappear. The demand for shipment varies much. The varying activity of the manufacturing industries, especially to the north and west, and notably those of iron, produce a correspondingly varying demand for coal, while the increasing population and industries, of large areas of Ohio and other western states, where coal is not and will not be found, must tend toward a continuous increase in the demand; and this is offset by the greater extent of coal fields opened up to the market, by the building of new railroads, from these fields to the center of demand. The coals of the county are all of the bituminous type, varying much in the presence or absence of some mineral materials, such as sulphur, etc. Varying also in hardness, many of the veins furnishing coal that is very satisfactory for home use, but unfit for shipping, because it is so soft as to be broken up into slack by handling. Some of the veins furnish coal so free from sulphur as to be used in the manufacture of iron without coking, while much of it becomes fit for such use only after it is coked. The demand for coal has been somewhat reduced during the past few years by the development of gas fields, both within and without the county. Through the ages to come the mining of coal will be an important field of industry and source of wealth to the county, and the product of the mines will continue to minister more and more to the wants and happiness of our people.

Fire Clay.—Veins of fire clay are found amongst and associated with the coal measures in all parts of the county, and are of varying thickness, from a few inches to many feet. They vary also in hardness; some of them are so soft as to be removed by use of pick and shovel; others are so compact as to require blasting. Most of the sections of outcrop along the valleys where the coal is to be seen and where it can be worked without shafting, by drifting into the veins, presents the outcrop of the veins of fire clay also, which can be mined the same as the coal; and in other parts of the county where it requires shafting to reach the coal, the fire clay is reached in the same way. At Salem a shaft was sunk some years ago, for coal, to the depth of 207 feet, a section of which presents three veins of fire clay, one of eleven feet nine inches, and another of twenty feet three inches in thickness. An analysis of the fire clays of the county shows them to contain from 52 to 62 per cent. of silica, from 26 to 39 per cent. of alumina, from .4 to 2 per cent. of lime,

from .36 to 1 per cent. of magnesia, most of them from 6 to 9 per cent. of water, and some of them from 2 to 3 per cent. of fixed alkali; some contain from 1 to 4 per cent. of iron, which gives the red color to the wares that are made from it. Fire clay is mined at a number of points in the county, to supply the brick manufacturers and the more extensive manufacturers of pottery, terra cotta, sewer pipe and drain tile. Especially does this industry receive attention at New Lisbon, Salineville, Wells-ville, Walkers, East Liverpool, East Palestine and Leetonia. This industry is in its infancy, employing a number of miners, it is true, and yet filling only a very small place in the industries of the county, but having possibilities of very great importance to the industrial and commercial interests of the people who may occupy the county in the years to come, as one of the important sources of wealth.

Iron Ore.—The iron ores of Columbiana county have not attracted much attention, nor been extensively mined. Veins of ore associated with the coal and fire clay are found in many parts of the county. The black band and the nodular or kidney ore are the most important of the iron deposits. Specimens of these upon analysis, yield on an average about forty per cent. of metallic iron, and have been worked to a limited extent along the valleys of Little Beaver. These ores were probably first worked and utilized in 1808, when Gideon Hughes erected a blast-furnace, about a mile northwest of New Lisbon, and obtained the ore to supply it along the valley of the middle fork of Little Beaver, on the banks of which the furnace was built. The discovery and mining of the ore at this place laid the foundation for a considerable and very important iron manufacture in the same valley, which was a great benefit and blessing to the early settlers, by providing them with materials which before that time had been chiefly packed across the Alleghanies. Further mention of this industry will be made under its proper head. The ores obtained at that time and since, along that valley, are found distributed at random amongst the loose materials, consisting of sand, gravel and fragments of rock broken from the strata along that water course. The iron ore consisting of fragments of the ore producing veins that had been cut and disintegrated by the erosive forces that had been at work along that stream for ages, and from their greater gravity, had remained behind as the lighter materials were carried further down the stream. During the last decade or two, the same ore has been obtained along the same stream both above and below New Lisbon and shipped to Leetonia and other points, to be mixed with other ores in the manufacture of iron. In 1872 there were mined in the county 300 tons of ore, employing eight hands; in 1873, 10,000 tons were mined, employing twenty-

six hands; in 1874, 5,710 tons, employing thirty-eight hands; in 1880, 29,000 tons were mined, valued at \$32,480; and in 1881, 37,300 tons were mined, valued at \$39,075. There are comparatively but a few years in the past in which the statistics in this branch of industry have been collected and tabulated, so as to show what has been done in the county. Enough has been done, however, to establish the fact that iron ore exists in sufficient quantity and of sufficient richness to produce much iron, but not to compete successfully with those vast accumulations of richer ores found in many parts of our country. It is also true that the developments of the past may not have unveiled the treasures of this most useful of all metals, within the limits of the county.

Limestone.—In most of the sections presented by Dr. Newbury, in the geological survey of the state, limestone appears as one of the strata of rocks presented in the outcrop. From these, lime has been mixed with the soils, over which the disintegrated fragments of these rocks have been carried by the passing water and by gravity, thus increasing their fertility, and these strata have furnished lime for use in the arts, and especially for building purposes. When the Sandy and Beaver canal was in process of construction in 1836, large quantities of water lime, or hydraulic cement, were discovered along the banks of the middle fork of Little Beaver, which was quite extensively used in the construction of locks.

By those skilled in its use it was regarded of excellent quality, and that favorable opinion of it was fully justified, when those locks were removed, after the canal had gone into disuse. It was then found that the mortar and grouting made of cement had so thoroughly united the stones, that they needed to be quarried, the stones many times breaking before the joints would separate. Mills were constructed and machinery put in place for the manufacture of this cement for building purposes, and the industry prospered fairly until 1875, when the Ohio Cement company, of Cleveland, Ohio, put up extensive works which were put into operation in July of that year. The output of these works was about 100 barrels of cement a day. The buildings erected were sufficient, when fully occupied, to produce 500 or 600 barrels a day. Many miners were necessary to supply the mill with the crude material. This cement had a very good reputation, and the demand for it was correspondingly good. This manufacture was chiefly of a reddish brown color, which (in the absence of an analysis) is supposed to be due to the presence of iron in its composition.

The rock which produces the cement is a limestone which contains a considerable per cent. of alumina; and its property of setting under water is due to the presence of that ingredient.

Building Stone is mined or quarried in almost every neighborhood in the county. There is an abundant supply of coarse-grained, light-colored sandstone. It is easily worked, and at the same time durable. The stone of which the court house at New Lisbon was constructed was mined on the bluffs of the Middle fork, to the northwest of the village. When engaged in the geological survey of the state, Dr. Newbury pronounced these quarries among the best of this class in the state. Some of the limestone strata are very compact and furnish good building material; and those erratic boulders, scattered over a large part of the county, of granitic or gneiss formation, are often worked into walls and foundations.



CHAPTER IV.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—FLOURING MILLS—THE OLD AND THE MODERN PROCESS—WOOLEN MILLS—DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST ESTABLISHED—FLAX MILLS, TANNERIES AND SALT—PRODUCTION OF THE LATTER IN THE COUNTY—HOUSE-BUILDING—NUMBER AND VALUE OF BUILDINGS—IRON MANUFACTURES, EXTENT AND VALUE.



GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first president of the United States, is said to have been inaugurated and inducted into office dressed in a suit of homespun. The pioneer inhabitants of this county, three quarters of a century ago, were largely clad in fabrics of home manufacture; so that every household was a miniature nationality, in the industries of which were represented the agriculturist, the mechanic and the manufacturer. The middle men were not needed as no barter and sale was necessary in the transfer of materials from the producer to the consumer. In such a state of society, anything like a complete division of labor is impracticable, and this condition gives no opportunity for skilled labor to any considerable degree. When every one must learn to do every kind of labor, no one can become eminently skillful in any kind of labor and all parts of the work will be poorly done. As population increases, and especially as means of communication are multiplied, such a division of labor as gives opportunity and demand for skill is readily made. And in proportion to the demand for products, in essentially the same ratio, in a free country like ours, will man's inventive genius be taxed to discover the laws and principles involved, and invent the machinery necessary to produce the objects of desire. When the civilized world is brought into communication, an invention made in any country may be made to minister to the wants of many peoples and nations. Three quarters of a century has worked quite a complete revolution in the distribution of the labor of our people. Now each individual and each household seeks to do one thing or a few things well. Near one half of the people of the county are engaged, mediately or immediately, in agriculture; and a very large per cent. of the other half are engaged, directly or indirectly, in manufacture. While many of our manufactures are intended to supply home

demand alone, others find a market for their products in distant parts of our country, or in foreign countries.

Flouring Mills.—The grinding of grain preparatory to its use as food for man and beast, was a matter of primary concern with the early settlers. Hand mills were sometimes made and used for that purpose; and then in Columbiana county, as in that far-off land of sacred memories, "two women might be seen grinding at the mill." These mills were of very rude construction and their effect upon the grain was little more than to crush it, without any provision for bolting. Following these were mills propelled by horse power, or by oxen working on a tramp-wheel, and these were soon supplemented or superseded by water power, and these again by steam power. Not only was the power changed but the character and completeness of the machinery, gave increased results both in the quantity and quality of the manufactured article. The writer remembers to have been quite familiar with more than one mill in the county, in which there were no elevators except the muscles of the miller. The grain must be lifted into the hopper, and when it was ground and fell into a chest in a story below, the miller would put it into a sack, in quantities to suit his strength or ambition, carry it up stairs and pour it into another hopper from which it run into the bolt, and through it into a chest below, ready to be divided and sacked for delivery to the customer. The stones used for grinding in most of the earlier mills were very imperfect grits obtained from some of the western ranges of the Alleghanies, and in some of the fragments of millstones still to be seen on the banks of some of the streams upon which mills used to stand, are to be seen multitudes of fossil shells. Flour ground upon such stones would not pass inspection in any flour market to-day, but they were highly esteemed in the years of pioneer life, and by others, not all of whom have passed away. In a new country covered with forests, the water power is vastly more valuable, with the same rainfall, than it is in the same country when the forests are cleared away. The loose, spongy surface of vegetable mould produced by the decay of leaves and other vegetable material, forms an absorbent that takes in and holds much of the water produced by rains and melting snows, distributing the same slowly to the water courses, by which the streams are not so subject to damaging freshets, and at the same time are maintained during the dry season. But with all the advantages attainable, many parts of the county were quite inadequately supplied with mills of capacity to grind the grain needed for food of man and beast. It was sometimes necessary for a customer to keep a grist at mill all the time, that he might get his turn on that token, while his family were consuming what was returned. The earlier efforts in the use of steam power for milling purposes

were comparative failures. The imperfectness of the steam engine and mill machinery, and the want of skill in using them, left much to be desired in the results and products attained. At one stage of the progress in milling, it was deemed necessary to use water in connection with steam as a regulator of the power produced by the engine, a uniform motion of the machinery being necessary for the production of food flour. But as the construction of the engine became more perfect, the steam power became more uniform, and the rate of motion of the machinery more constant, until now, greater uniformity of motion can be secured from steam than from water. Steam has become the regulator of motion in the manufacture of flour.

Within the last few years, grinding by the use of stones has been largely supplanted by the roller process, by which a whiter quality of flour can be secured, thereby securing a higher price in the market; but this is done at a sacrifice of the nutritious quality of the flour. Much of the gluten contained in flour made by the use of burr stones goes into the second or third rate flour or into the feed when milled by the roller process; and the gluten is by far the most nutritive part of the wheat grain. Roller flour is almost pure starch.

Many of the mills of the county, both past and present, make a specialty of custom work, thereby meeting the needs of the neighborhood. Many blend merchant work with this and some prepare flour for the export trade.

Good flouring mills are producing good results in the manufacture of grain and are well maintained in almost every neighborhood throughout the county. Farmers are thus supplied with the products of the mill and find a home market for much of their grain without much of the labor or expense of transportation.

Woolen Mills.—The first mills in the county for the promotion of the manufacture of wool were fitted up for carding the wool or fulling the cloth, or both combined. The carding machine produced a better and cheaper roll than could be produced on hand cards. These rolls were spun on hand wheels, and the yarn woven on hand looms, and then returned to the mill to be fulled and dressed. The fulling could be done very much better by machinery—if not cheaper—than by tramping, pounding and kicking—the methods adopted in the homes for fulling. In time the spinning jenny and power loom were added, and woolen mills established, which produced an excellent quality of well finished cloths. Woolen mills in the county are neither numerous nor extensive, but fill important places in meeting local demands. A mill of this kind was started near Kensington, Hanover township, by Samuel Holland, in 1814, was purchased and continued after his death in 1837,

by William Hicklen, who in 1854, built a larger and better mill and added steam power, and in 1864 sold it to J. Hudd & Sons, who continue to make cloth, blankets, knitting yarns, etc., to the present writing.

Another of kindred character was built in New Lisbon, in 1850, by Samuel Thompson, which, passing through some intermediate hands, was purchased in 1864 by John Ogden. The property was repaired and put in good condition, and the business prosecuted by John Ogden & Co., until 1874, when it passed into the hands of the New Lisbon Woolen Manufacturing company. A forty horse power steam engine supplied the power, the most approved machinery was put in, consisting of two sets of cards and feeders, 816 spindles, and fifteen looms. A ton of wool per week was made into fabrics of good quality, including flannels, cloths, yarns, cassimeres, blankets, etc. The products have had a good reputation in the market and brought good prices. The business has been one of the profitable and permanent industries of the county seat and furnished employment for a number of operatives. Similar mills were established at Salineville, Salem and other points, some of which continue, others have ceased to be.

Flax Mills.—A number of mills were built a few years ago in different parts of the county for the manufacture of flax and linen goods, but they were mostly if not all discontinued after a trial of a few years. A kindred fate has attended those establishments in which flax seed oil was manufactured.

Tanneries for the manufacture of leather were among the first manufacturing establishments of the county. Animals slaughtered for food, and destroyed by accident, age or disease, furnished the skins, the forest furnished the tan bark, the hillside furnished the lime, and the fat of domestic and wild animals supplied the oil for the manufacture of leather, and the needs of the pioneer prompted and promoted this industry. Tanneries were established in almost every center of population and business and made to supply the local demand, turning out an excellent quality of leather at small cost. Some of them are continued, but many have disappeared since the manufacture of leather, shoes and boots has been concentrated and cheapened by the use of more approved appliances and skilled labor, than were possible in a new country and at an earlier age.

Salt.—When the pioneer first settled in the county, all the salt he used was packed across the Alleghanies. In those pioneer homes salt was a luxury, to be used for special purposes, and enjoyed at painfully distant intervals. There were some points in the county, where springs of slightly salt waters were found; these, coupled with the demand, turned the thought and labor of some of the early settlers to explorations for a supply of salt water, from which salt could be made. Borings several

hundred feet deep were made in the neighborhood of Salineville, probably as early as 1809, obtaining a fair supply of salt water. This industry attracted much attention, and a number of persons engaged in the search for salt wells, and the manufacture of salt; some were successful and others failed to make it pay. At one time there were more than twenty salt wells in operation at Salineville. The most successful of these works were those owned by John Farmer and operated very successfully for a number of years by his son, James Farmer. The manufacture of salt at this point was discontinued in 1865.

In 1866, a company was boring for oil in the valley of the middle fork of Little Beaver, a short distance northwest of New Lisbon, and at the depth of 687 feet, the drill struck a stream of salt water, which burst up with such force as to carry away everything movable in its track and rose to the height of about 100 feet above the surface, continuing thus for two days. For two years this well yielded a supply of water at the surface sufficient to make fifteen barrels of salt a day, after which a steam engine was used to pump it, and the yield was increased to double that amount. Quite a number of salt wells have been bored between Liverpool and Wellsville, from which salt might be successfully made, were it not for the competition and low prices. The cheapness with which salt has been produced in Michigan and New York has caused most of the salt works of northern Ohio to become unprofitable, and as a consequence, many of them have been abandoned. Statistics showing the production of salt in the county, seem to have been very imperfectly preserved. In the statistics of the state published in 1873, the production of salt in the county for 1872 is stated at 30,000 bushels, the product for 1873, is 40,600 bushels. In 1880 the county is accredited with nine furnaces, producing 43,820 bushels, valued at \$7,250, and in 1881 one furnace producing 40,945 bushels, valued at \$9,075. The writer does not attempt to reconcile the statements as to the number of furnaces. The statements indicate the declining importance of this industry.

House Building, which will include all classes of structures made of wood, iron, stone, and brick, either alone or combined, and intended for any use which may subserve the necessities or happiness of man, in the present state of civilization and enlightenment. This department of human industry has claimed an important place, in all nations and at all times, whenever and wherever man has been raised out of savage and nomadic barbarism, and occupied a fixed residence, and laid the foundation for a home, with its refinements and endearments, its privileges and opportunities. The houses built and used by the early settlers were rude in structure, and plain in appearance, built chiefly of wood, with but little expense, many of the pioneers being both

architects and builders, in planning and constructing their houses and barns. The buildings in a country town or city indicate not the wealth alone, but the refinement and taste, the modes of thought and the intelligence of the people. The relative expense of building house and barn, and the care and attention given to each, speak to the observant stranger in language not to be misunderstood, of the tendencies and aspirations of those who build and occupy the same. If the chief care and expense is bestowed upon the house, the owner has chief regard for his family, if upon the barn, for his stock, grain and profits.

In the report of the secretary of state for the year ending May 1, 1871, Columbiana county is accredited with new structures, as follows, viz.: Dwellings, hotels and depots, 170, valued at \$86,250; barns and stables, 28, valued at \$9,900; mills, machine shops, factories, furnaces, etc., 4, valued at \$16,500; business houses, 7, valued at \$3,450; miscellaneous, 11, valued at \$2,800. Total, 220, valued at \$118,900. For the year ending April 30, 1873, new structures are reported as follows, viz.: Dwellings, 343, value \$112,900; hotels, 2, value \$10,000; depots, 1, value \$5,000; machine shops, 11, value \$20,000; iron furnace, 1, value \$10,000; business houses, 13, value \$10,000; miscellaneous buildings cost \$22,800. Total 371, cost \$190,700. For the year ending April 12, 1875, reports show new structures as follows, viz.: Dwellings, 200, cost \$107,430; mills, 4, cost \$4,050; business houses, 10, cost \$9,330; cost of miscellaneous structures, \$11,550. Total 215, cost \$132,360. For the year ending July 12, 1881, the reports show that new structures were erected as follows, viz.: Churches, 1, cost \$5,000; dwellings, 230, value \$115,800; factories, 3, value \$10,200; machine shops, 1, value \$2,500; saw-mills, 1, value \$1,000; school-houses, 7, value \$59,000; business houses, 5, value \$5,100; stables and barns, 30, value \$12,000; miscellaneous, 3, value \$1,500. Total number, 281, value \$212,100. For the year ending April 12, 1888, the reports show new structures in the county as follows, viz.: Dwellings, 463, value \$154,000; business houses, 17, value \$9,260; stables and barns, 65, value \$15,420; all other buildings, 33, value \$98,970. Total value, \$277,650. These five years taken out of the last two decades show that the people of the county are expending an average of near \$200,000 in building new structures, with a general increase from year to year; 1888 showing more than double the outlay that was made in 1871, showing that the people are not impoverished nor seriously embarrassed.

The report of the secretary of state for the years 1880-1 shows that there were manufactured in the county, carriages' buggies, etc., to the value of \$64,570; wagons, drays, carts, etc., to the value of \$2,750; other manufactures of wood, to the value of \$210; saddles, harness, etc., to the value of \$11,670; malt

liquors to the value of \$5,000. Reports for the years 1881-2, show manufactures as follows: Cabinet ware to the value of \$1,500; carriages, buggies, etc., to the value of \$58,450; wagons, drays, carts, etc., \$920; all other manufactures of wood, \$8,700; saddles, harness, etc., \$4,550.

There are several other types of industry which employ many laborers and which are important to our people, and yet not reported, such as blacksmiths, coopers, shoemakers, those engaged in repair shops, those who prepare mats for the market, and those who make and repair the numberless articles that form part of the wardrobe and contribute to the furniture and outfit of every home.

Iron Manufactures.—No other mineral product of the earth fills so important a place in the industries of civilized and enlightened society as iron. The almost numberless uses for which iron is adapted, and to which it is applied, in developing the resources of the earth, promoting facilities for travel and transportation, and ministering to the comforts and enjoyments of home, mark the industrial civilization of the nineteenth century with characteristics such as to entitle it pre-eminently to the appellation of *The Iron Age*. The manifest wisdom, benevolence and goodness that prompted the loving heart and hand of the Infinite Father in developing such abundant stores, distributing them so widely and making them so easy of access to man, should fill our hearts with wonder, love and praise.

The pioneers who first settled in Columbiana county sometimes built houses which protected their families for years, without using any iron in their construction; not a nail, not a spike, not a hinge of iron, but all of wood. The difficulties and distance of transportation so enhanced the price at which manufactured iron could be sold, as to put it beyond the resources of the early settlers, so that the manufacture of iron within the limits of the county was especially important.

Iron was first made in the county at a point about one mile northwest of New Lisbon, by Gideon Hughes, who erected a blast furnace in 1808. The machinery was propelled by water-power, and the ore, which was obtained in the vicinity of the furnace, was smelted by the use of charcoal, which was manufactured in sufficient quantity from the surrounding forests. Some pig-iron was made, but the ultimate production of the furnace consisted chiefly of plow-irons, dog-irons, flat-irons, pots, kettles, Dutch-ovens and other household utensils, besides castings of numerous special classes. Tin-plate stoves for burning wood, were a specialty in the production of this establishment, some of which are still in use. Upon the side of these stoves are the words, "*Rebecca of New Lisbon*," which was the name of the furnace, in honor of the wife of the proprietor. Sugar kettles for

the evaporation of the sap and various other uses were made in large quantities, and filled an important place in many households for many years.

The demand for manufactured iron so increased that some years after the furnace was built Mr. Hughes built near it a tilt-hammer and forge, by the use of which he was enabled to make wrought iron, and about 1821 or 1822 he built a rolling mill about three miles above the furnace, on the banks of the middle fork of Little Beaver. Here he also erected forges and nail machines of a kind recently introduced into this country.

While this early venture of Mr. Hughes in the manufacture of iron was a source of great benefit to the people, not only furnishing employment for a number of men, but furnishing manufactured articles of iron, much needed by those so far removed from centers of manufacture, yet financially it was not a success, and about 1830 Mr. Hughes failed, and the old works were run for a number of years by other parties, but have long since been discontinued and have disappeared. Several other small establishments, foundries, nail mills and the like, were operated at an early day in and about New Lisbon.

Foundries were built and operated at a number of points in the county at an early date, which supplied the people with castings for various uses, but the iron manufactures were quite limited until railroads were built through the county, since which some of our towns have become iron manufacturing centers, developing quite an important industry. Salem, Leetonia and Wellsville are, and have been, the most prominent in this industry. The statistics in regard to the manufacture of iron, have many times been meager and unreliable, so that in the reports for some years, no tabulated showing has been presented. For instance, in his report for the year 1870-71, the secretary of state says: Columbiana county is accredited with the manufacture of 19,767 tons of pig iron, but having received no report upon this industry from nineteen counties of the state, he declines presenting any tables of results. In 1872 the report shows 33,901 tons of pig iron made at Leetonia, none made at any other point; 4,487 tons of bar nail and rod iron were produced, 1,000 tons of stoves and hollow ware, and 611 tons of all other castings, 165 steam engines and 129 boilers were made in the county. In 1873, by the report of the assessors, 100 tons of pig iron were made, and by the report of the manufacturers 11,294 tons were produced. The county is also accredited with the production of 1,725 tons of spikes and railroad chairs, and twenty-seven tons of car wheels; ninety-six steam engines, and 105 steam boilers. In 1874, 19,301 tons of pig iron were made, 400 tons of stoves and hollow ware, and 213 tons of all other castings. During 1875 there is accredited to the manufacturing industries of the county,

the following machines, in which iron forms an important part, viz.: Sugar and grain mills, 60; portable saw-mills, 23; reaping machines, 25; mowing machines, 180; threshing machines, 106; plows, 100; also 73 steam engines, and 67 steam boilers. Reports for 1880-81 show that there were produced from native ores, smelted with charcoal, 15,933 tons of pig iron; from native ores smelted with stone coal 15,000 tons, and from a mixture of ores, smelted with stone coal, 34,160 tons; making an aggregate of 65,093 tons. For the same year there were made 5,614 tons of bar nail and rod iron, 900 tons of sheet iron, 1,760 tons of stoves and hollow ware, and 668 tons of all other castings; also tin, copper, and sheet iron ware to the value of \$4,600, and 105 steam engines, 19 steam boilers and one portable saw-mill. It seems fitting to make individual mention of some of the most important establishments engaged in the manufacture of iron and iron products.

The following are located in Salem, Ohio: The first engine manufactured in Salem was made by Thomas Sharp, about the year 1840. It was built of castings brought here in wagons from Cleveland, Ohio. Subsequent to this Mr. Sharp purchased land and built shops on West Main street, where the building and repairing of engines and machines, castings, etc., has been, and is, carried on successfully. The firm name has been changed a number of times, but the work has been prosecuted continuously, employing a number of men and producing a valuable output.

In 1847 the firm of Snyder & Woodruff commenced the manufacture of stoves, purchasing a small establishment on Foundry hill, where Zadock Street had been engaged for some years previous in the same industry. In 1856 their buildings were destroyed by fire. They at once erected a substantial brick building on Depot street, near the railroad. To meet the increased demand for their stoves, enlargements were made, until, in 1871, their buildings measured 120x62 feet. Isaac Snyder was a designer, carver and pattern maker, and his skill and taste contributed to the beauty and usefulness of the wares produced. In 1868 Snyder & Woodruff took in a son of each, and the firm name became Snyder, Woodruff & Co. At this time they manufactured fourteen kinds of cooking, and twenty kinds of dining room and parlor stoves; using a capital of \$75,090, employing thirty or forty men, worked up 600 or 700 tons of iron annually, and turned out about 5,000 stoves. The interests of the Snyders has been transferred to the Woodruffs, and the business is still prosecuted under the firm name of J. Woodruff & Sons.

The Etna Manufacturing company was organized in 1864 and incorporated in 1866. This company was engaged in the manufacture of mowers and reapers, the annual product being 1,500 machines; employed a capital of \$200,000, consumed 500 tons of

l, worked up 700 tons of pig iron, 200 tons of wrought iron, l employed about 100 hands.

The large and commodious buildings erected and occupied this company, have been occupied for many years by Silver & ming, who are engaged in the manufacture of pumps, hydraulic machinery, feed cutters, meat choppers, and tools of ny kinds.

The Victor Stove company was organized in 1867 under the name of King, Gee & Co. They erected large and substantial buildings on Depot street; the principal building being x112 feet; employed forty to fifty hands, and turned out from ee to four thousand stoves annually. The business is still tinued under the same firm name by Daniel Koll & Sons.

The large and important manufactory owned and operated Bakewell & Mullins, gives employment to about 100 skilled kmen who are employed in manufacturing architectural sheet al work, ornaments, statuary, galvanized iron cornices, win- v caps, etc.

The Salem Wire Nail Mill company built and put into oper- on an extensive establishment for the manufacture of wire s of all sizes. The works were first started December 31, 5. The employes vary from 275 to 300.

The Keystone Stove Works, owned and operated by Boyl & y, employ thirty to forty hands, and manufacture about fifty s and styles of wood, coal and gas stoves. Some of these are orites in the market.

The Buckeye Engine works was begun in 1851, under the firm ie of Sharps, Davis & Bonsall, and twenty years there- r the present company, viz., Buckeye Engine company, was anized. During all these years this establishment has been most important industry of Salem. At this time their works upy about four acres, and are made up of numerous build- s. They have a capital stock of \$300,000 all paid in. More n 200 men are employed in their works. They manufacture celebrated Buckeye automatic cut-off engine, of which 2,500 in use, making engines of various sizes, from ten horse to o horse power. They also manufacture saw-mills, planing- l engines, self-acting shingle machines, lath machines, and ous other machines and engines, and ship them to every e and territory in this country, and some foreign shipments e been made. The total annual output of engines, boilers other machinery, probably exceeds in value \$500,000.

Iron Manufactures of Leetonia.—Coke made from coal mined he vicinity of Leetonia contains about ninety-five per cent. of on, and is especially adapted to the manufacture of iron.

In 1865 the Leetonia Coal and Iron company was organized, purchased 600 acres of land, and leased the mineral on

several hundred more. A blast furnace was erected in 1866, and in the spring of 1867 it was put into operation. In 1869 another blast furnace was erected, a rolling mill was built and a large number of men were employed, and the business vigorously prosecuted, but in 1872 the company was compelled to make an assignment. In November, 1873, the Cherry Valley Iron and Coal company was organized, and purchased all the property and appurtenances of the Leetonia Iron and Coal company, and assumed its indebtedness of \$850,000. The new company employed 400 men in mines, furnaces and mills, showing a monthly pay-roll of \$25,000. This company has passed through many vicissitudes, but has been, and is, by far, the most important industry of Leetonia, and the most important manufacturer of iron, from the ores, that has existed in Columbiana county.

The Grafton Iron works was organized in 1866, erected the first furnace in 1867, starting a fire in the same in October of that year. The company owned 150 acres of land, and the right to the minerals of many acres more; had two furnaces, and at one time manufactured 2,400 tons of metal per month. These works have had a varied experience, sometimes in blast for a time, and then allowed to stand, for, perhaps, a longer time.

The Wellsville Iron works and rolling mill, under the successful management of P. F. Smith, represents a large capital and employs a large number of hands constituting one of the important industries of the upper Ohio valley.

The car shops of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad, located in the lower part of the city, furnish employment for about 100 men. These shops were located and built in 1857, and enlarged in 1865 and 1870. A large part of the work done in these shops consists of repairs upon locomotives and cars; many new cars, iron bridges, and occasionally new locomotives, are built.

Here, and at several other points in the country, small establishments are to be found, in which iron is molded or fashioned into forms of usefulness. Among these the pump works of Columbiana, under the supervision of Mr. Augustine, deserves especial mention and favorable notice.

CHAPTER V.

BY W. S. POTTS.

BENCH AND BAR—FIRST COURT IN THE COUNTY—RUDE ACCOMMODATIONS—LIST OF THOSE WHO WERE PRESENT—FIRST CRIMINAL CASE—THE PRISONER FAILS TO APPEAR—PROMINENT LAWYERS AND JUDGES—EARLY MEMBERS OF THE BAR—LITIGATION THEN AND NOW—PRESENT STATUS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.



ON THE 26th day of July, A. D. 1803, the first court organized and held in Columbiana county met at the house of Matthias Lower, in Fairfield township. Hon. Calvin Pease was the president judge, as the chief was then called, and Robert Simison, Henry Bachman and William Smith were associate judges, Reason Beall was clerk, and John Crozer, sheriff. The first grand jury was called at that session of the court, and was composed of the following pioneers: Enos Thomas, foreman; Moses Blackburn, John Bradfield, Jasen Mooreland, William Wells, Isaac James, Rudolph Bair, Benjamin Wright, Emanuel Dixon, William Ferrall, Lewis Kinney, Joseph Pennock, James McConnell, William Hatcher, Francis Andrews, Samuel Red, William Harra, Nathan Heald, Benjamin Anderson and William Heald. The attorneys present at the first sitting of court were Obadiah Jennings, prosecuting attorney, Benjamin Tappan, Sampson S. King and William Larwell. This same Benjamin Tappan was afterward president judge and United States senator for Ohio. The first suit on the docket was the case of United States vs. Edward Campbell, and when the case was submitted to the jury for consideration they did not retire to a fine jury room as they do now, but they went into the woods near by and sat on a log while deliberating on a verdict.

At a special session of the court held at the house of Christian Smith, in New Lisbon, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1803, the sum of \$150 was appropriated and paid to Lewis Kinney for building the first log court house, on lot 166, in the town of New Lisbon, being where the front part of the new court house now stands. This court room was thought at the time to be quite grand and commodious. This log structure answered for a court house until the new structure was completed on the opposite side of the public square. In 1811, a contract was let to William Harbaugh and Peter Spiker for the construction of a

fine brick court house, with a central dome and tapering spire. It was located on the northwest corner of the public square and cost about \$4,700. It was not completed until 1817, and was torn down and removed in about 1883. The handsome new court house was constructed in 1871, from native sandstone, quarried near town, at a cost including furniture, of about \$150,000. This is one of the best court houses in the state, and is a fine specimen of architectural beauty. The tall dome is surmounted by a statue of justice, with her scales of justice in equipoise, suggestive of authority and equity. Obadiah Jennings was the first prosecuting attorney for the county. He lived in Steubenville, and afterward moved to Washington, Penn., studied theology, and became a minister of the gospel in the Presbyterian church, and at a later date he moved to Nashville, Tenn., where he continued his ministerial work until his death in 1832.

The first man ever committed to jail in the county was one Mackinrue. He was charged with stealing a horse from a man named Willets, who lived near New Lisbon, and was examined before John Crozer, justice of the peace for Fairfield township, and committed to prison. The jail then was the first story of the old log court house, as the second story was used as a court room. There was no floor in the jail, no door to close upon the prisoner, and he was disposed of by setting him on a bench and hanging up an old blanket for a door. When the court convened next morning it was found that the prisoner had fled and he never put in an appearance. The first attorney at law in Columbiana county was William Larwell, Esq., who was admitted to the bar at the house of Matthias Lower, in Fairfield township, before the supreme court of the state, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1803. The admission was journalized as follows:

The state of Ohio, Columbiana county, ss.:

I do hereby certify that at a supreme court, held at the house of Matthias Lower, in the county of Columbiana aforesaid, the 14th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and three, before the Honorable Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Esq., judges of the supreme court, that William Larwell, of Pittsburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, Esquire, was admitted as attorney and counselor of this court, and authorized to practice as such in the several courts of record in this state.

[SEAL] In testimony of which I have hereunto affixed the seal of the said court above written.

REASON BEALL,
Clk. Sup. Ct.

In 1810 Hon. Benjamin Ruggles was president judge and Henry Bachman, George Atterholt and William Smith were associate judges.

Fisher A. Blocksom, one of the first resident lawyers in the county was born in Sussex county, Dela., September 11, 1782. He commenced the study of law with a Mr. Finney, at Wilmington, Dela., in 1802, with whom he remained about one year, or until that gentleman removed to Philadelphia. He then pursued and finished his law studies under a Mr. Broome, of Wilmington, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1805. The first vote he ever cast was in 1803. His first vote for president was for James Madison, in 1808. In 1812 he voted for Madison; in 1816 and 1820, for James Monroe; and in 1824 for Andrew Jackson, and for every democratic candidate down to 1872, when he refused to vote for Horace Greeley, but voted for O'Connor.

He came to New Lisbon in May, 1805, and resided there until his death. During a long and useful life he was an honest member of the church, of the bar, and of society. He belonged to the Episcopal church. In speaking of this old and eminent lawyer, the *Pittsburgh Telegram* of 1877, says: "We regard this venerable gentleman as one of the most remarkable men of his age, certainly one of the best preserved. We found him in his old time-worn office, with all the surroundings showing the hands of time, sitting in his old-fashioned chair reading in an old small print Bible, with an apparent calmness which to me was truly interesting to behold. Had I not known of his advanced age I would not have taken him to be more than seventy-five years of age. He is of medium height and weight, and of fine personal appearance and polished manners. His conversational powers are very fine, his memory, in fact all his faculties are still good, with an extraordinary fund of information, particularly as to his associates at the bar such as Tappan and Wright and Whittlesey, of Ohio; Wilkins, Johnson, Biddle and Ross, of Pennsylvania, and of his younger friends, Loomis, Metcalf, Stanton and others. He stated that he had not touched any kind of spirituous liquors for thirty-eight years." This venerable old lawyer died on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1876, after a well spent and active life.

Early Members of the Bar.—By the records of our courts William Larwell was the first resident lawyer of the county. He was admitted to practice in this county on the 14th day of June, 1803, at the first session of the supreme court, held at the residence of Matthias Lower, in Fairfield township. Mr. Larwell is reported as being from Pittsburgh, Penn. On July 26, 1803, Mr. Larwell opened an office for the practice of his profession at Fawcettstown, now East Liverpool. A very few cases on the records of the courts seem to have been conducted by him. On the 4th of July, 1801, he read the Declaration of Independence to about 4,000 people assembled at East Liverpool. Further than this nothing can be learned of him that is of importance to a

history of the bar of this county. Next in the order of time of which we have any authentic record of resident attorneys comes Fisher A. Blocksom, who was admitted to practice law in this county in 1805, and as a lawyer was active in practice up to 1852, when disliking the form of pleading inaugurated by the code which took effect at that time, after a practice of nearly half a century under the common law pleading, and having accumulated a fair competence, retired from practice. Mr. Blocksom was prosecuting attorney of the county for several years between 1805 and 1834. He held the position of deputy postmaster in 1812, and attended to the duties of the office at this place, and attended to the duties of the postmaster who was in the army during that year. In 1814 he was appointed attorney for the Columbiana bank of New Lisbon. He was a member of the lower house of the general assembly from 1826 to 1828, inclusive, and was re-elected in 1831 to the same body, and served until 1833. He was the presidential elector of the democratic party from his district in 1832, and cast the vote of his party for Gen. Jackson. He was nominated for prosecuting attorney of the county in 1838, and by re-election held the office up to 1843. He was elected to the state senate in 1847, and by re-election held that office up to 1852.

In 1806 Mr. Blocksom was appointed on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Robert Simison, who commanded the first regiment of the second brigade of the fourth division Ohio militia, which was organized May 8th of that year. In 1846 he was elected treasurer of the agricultural society of this county and was at various times president of the village council, an office that corresponded to that of mayor now. During the time that Mr. Blocksom was attorney for the bank, which was for a series of years, nearly one-half of the civil cases on the court dockets were those in which the bank was plaintiff in suits brought to recover loans made. In the first fifteen or sixteen years of his practice at the bar, in other than bank cases, the records of the court show that he was attorney on one side or the other, of nearly all the cases tried, and when attorneys of to-day know of the meager libraries of the early practitioner, they realize that more ingenuity and care was necessary in the lawyer then, to show the application of legal principles than to-day, when the courts have established those principles in decided cases, to which lawyers of to-day resort for authority. In politics Mr. Blocksom was a democrat of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian school, and always voted with the party of his youth, yet in his later life, he always measured his party candidates by his early party principles. He was a firm believer in hard money, and was bitterly opposed to the government chartering banks of issue. Socially, Mr. Blocksom was a man who, when not required by the duties of his vocation

neither sought nor avoided controversy, yet strongly bent upon doing what he deemed his duty toward his fellow men, though he may have sometimes broken over party and conventional rules in controversial matters, and when such was the case he was a warm friend and an unrelenting foe. Mr. Blocksom died in New Lisbon, Ohio, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1876, aged ninety-five years and three months.

Next in point of time of resident lawyers was Elderkin Potter, who was admitted to the bar in 1806, and for these very early days, had a very fair legal practice during the earlier part of his professional career. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in 1810, and was probably the second resident prosecuting attorney which the county had. In 1814, on the organization of the Columbiana bank, of New Lisbon, he was made its cashier. In 1827 he was elected as a member of the general assembly from Columbiana county. He then took great interest in whatever tended to increase the material interests of the town and county, and hence, was an early advocate of the Sandy and Beaver canal enterprise, and in 1834, with his own hands, first broke the ground near where Mr. Broughton now lives in Center township in the commencement of their enterprise, and at the same time and place he made a lengthy speech to a great concourse of people who had assembled to witness the then imposing ceremony, in which he set forth, in glowing terms, the great future of New Lisbon and Columbiana county which would grow out of the canal enterprise. In 1837 Mr. Potter was one of the building committee for the erection of the present Presbyterian church edifice in our town, another evidence of the confidence imposed in him by his fellow townsmen. In politics Mr. Potter was a whig of the John Adams or Hamilton school, or, as then known, federalists. In later years he was a devout follower of Henry Clay. In politics and religion he was firm, and at times, dictatorial.

John H. Reddick, in 1810, was admitted as an attorney at the bar, and commenced the practice of law in New Lisbon. He remained there in active practice for four or five years. He is said to have been a man of violent temper. In 1812 he acted as attorney for several parties in this county to procure the release on habeas corpus of their sons from military service, who under age, had volunteered and entered the service under Capt. Rowland to fight in the war of 1812. Capt. Rowland hearing that writs of habeas corpus had been issued, to prevent their service on him, he at once broke up camp and marched out of the county with his men formed in a hollow square, himself inside. When outside of the county, the sheriff and his deputies refused to further pursue Capt. Rowland with their writs, but lawyer Reddick followed the company to Cleveland, and only left there

on a threat of arrest by the military authorities. He is said to have met a violent death in Smithfield, Jefferson county, the date of which is unknown.

Next among the resident attorneys was William Russel, who came here from Connecticut, and who first established himself in the practice of law in 1820, and remained until the time of his death in 1850. He held many offices of trust and responsibility. He was a member of the lower house of the general assembly of Ohio from 1824 to 1826, inclusive, and served on some of the most important committees of that body; and prominent among the measures of those years was the inauguration of the common school system of the state on a more permanent basis than had hitherto been done. And largely through his influence was the first charter incorporating New Lisbon as a municipality; and for the village authorities he drafted the first set of ordinances under its charter in 1825. He was elected village recorder, an office corresponding to our clerk, in 1827, and re-elected to the same place in 1828. In 1829 he was elected president of the village council and was again elected to that position in 1836; and was leading counsel in defending Morton for murder of Hollman, in 1829. In 1833 the village council appointed him a member of the board of health. He was elected clerk of courts for this county in 1838, and by re-election held that office continuously up to the May term of 1845. On the 26th of October, 1846, on the occasion of the arrival of the first canal boat at New Lisbon, he had been selected for, and delivered the oration to a vast concourse of people assembled here on that day. In that oration were prophecies of the most extravagant prosperity for this place, which at the time no one could help but believe, but which history has not realized. Mr. Russel was a man of fine literary attainments and among other writings he published for the use of schools an abridgement of Murray's grammar, very much simplifying that work for the then needs of the science of language. His law practice was not what would be called large, but in comparison with the amount of business then done in the courts, he had a good practice when not engaged in official duties. Socially, Mr. Russel was pleasant and genial, and no one more enjoyed to while away an hour with his associates. In politics Mr. Russel was a whig, and the great commoner of Kentucky had no warmer friend or more ardent admirer than was to be found in Mr. Russel.

John Laird was in active practice as a lawyer from 1820 to 1824, the time of his death. Nothing is definitely known of the amount of his practice beyond a few cases during that time in which his name appears on the records of the courts. He was a democrat in politics, and is reported to have been a bitter partisan. He served the county in the state senate in 1823-4, and

was a member of several important committees in that body, and measured his actions by what he imagined Gen. Jackson would have done if placed in a similar situation.

De Lorma Brooks came here from Vermont, was admitted an attorney of our courts in the September term, 1824, and during his earlier years of professional life, had a fair share of the law practice. In politics he was an active worker and partisan. He was elected to the convention of federalists, held at Columbus, December 28, 1827, to favor the nomination of John Quincy Adams for the presidency. He was elected to, and held the office of county auditor of this county from 1829 to 1832 inclusive. He held the office of township clerk of this (Center) township, from 1832 to 1837. In 1838-9 he was secretary of the old Columbiana County Mutual Insurance Co., and labored hard to make that company strong and efficient.

Next in order among the prominent attorneys is Andrew W. Loomis, who opened a law office in New Lisbon, in 1825, and at once took a high rank as a lawyer, and besides his practice in this county he was extensively engaged in the trial of important cases in adjoining counties; and as early as 1832, he was associated in defending Ira West Gardner, at Warren. Gardner was tried for the murder of Maria Buel, and the case at the time was regarded as one of the most atrocious and sensational of any that up to that time had taken place in Ohio. He was leading counsel in prosecution of Morton, in 1829, for the murder of Holman, in this county, and the fact that Loomis was retained for the defense shows the estimation in which he was held as a lawyer. He was prosecuting attorney of this county, closing his official term in 1834, the exact date of his election is not recorded. He was a delegate to the whig or federalist convention at Columbus, Ohio, December 28, 1827, to favor the nomination of John Quincy Adams to the presidency. In 1835, he was elected president of the Columbiana bank, of New Lisbon. Mr. Loomis was elected to congress in 1836, and served one session in that body, covering a portion of the year following, when, disliking the duties, he resigned his seat in that body. Desiring a larger sphere for the practice of his profession he removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1840, when he at once took high rank in the state of his adoption. And such was his standing as an orator that he was elected to deliver the oration on the one hundredth anniversary of Braddock's defeat, November 25, 1858. This was the great event in the history of western Pennsylvania, and the centennial address was printed in book form, and at the time was sought for and read in all sections of the United States. Mr. Loomis acquired a fair competence from his professional labors. He was a man of fine social qualities. Though urbane, yet sometimes he was severe in denunciation in political and professional duties.

Charles D. Coffin established himself in the law at New Lisbon about the same time with Loomis. He was regarded as a hard student in his profession. The first office held by him was that of clerk of courts from 1828 to 1835; he was also president of the village council in 1831 and 1832. In 1837 he was elected by the whigs to congress to fill the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Loomis. He subsequently removed to Cincinnati. There he at once took such a standing at the bar, that he was soon elevated to the bench, and it is said of him that he filled that position to the entire acceptance of the bar of that city, and when it is remembered, in so large a manufacturing and mercantile city, the subject matters of litigation must be so varied and numerous, and whose practicing lawyers are the most learned and versatile in the state, such a commendation from its bar is no slight compliment. Mr. Coffin was eminently pleasant and agreeable in all his relations with his fellow men.

A. L. Brewer came to New Lisbon from Connecticut in the year 1826, and at once took a fair rank in the bar of this county. In 1829 he was elected village recorder; during the same year he was junior council in the defense of Morton for the murder of Holman in Goshen township. He was president of the Columbiana County Agricultural society at about the time it commenced to hold its exhibitions on its present grounds. From 1852 to 1874 he was the president and legal adviser of the Columbiana County Mutual Insurance company. In 1860 and 1862 Mr. Brewer was a member of the state senate and assisted in the then new and arduous legislation which devolved upon the state at the outbreak of the civil war. In 1861 he was commissioned paymaster in the service of the United States, and lost his life by the blowing up of the steamboat on which he was. About the time that Brewer came to this place, also came William D. Ewing from Washington county, Penn., and remained up to 1840, when he removed to Pittsburgh, Penn. No record is found of any official position held by Mr. Ewing, except that of paymaster, though as a member of the bar, he seems to have had his full share of practice, and is reported to have been an excellent advocate, a department of a lawyer's duties in which he delighted. In politics he was a whig, though it is charged he changed sides to get the postmastership under Jackson.

Dorsey B. Penticost was admitted to practice law in September, 1826, and opened an office here in 1827. He is not reported to have had a very large practice. It is not known that he held any office except that on the organization of the Columbiana County Mutual Insurance company, in 1837, he was elected its first secretary. He died in this place. He came to this county from Washington county, Penn. I find that in 1829, Isaac Stetson was practicing law here. Of his merit and legal standing,

nothing is disclosed by the records relative to his professional standing. He is reported to have moved further west in 1832. At about the same time with Stetson, an attorney named Loyd was in practice in this place, and is said to have been a good lawyer, but he soon removed to Cleveland and from there was elected a member of the state house of representatives. Nothing further is known of him. From 1830 to 1839, E. T. Merrick was a practicing lawyer at this place. He is reported to have been a young man of brilliant attainments. At the date last named he moved to Louisiana, where he was subsequently raised to the supreme bench of the state, and gave to the decisions of that tribunal their deserved high authority throughout the United States in matters of mercantile law; and when we remember the peculiarities of the law of that state, we recognize the standing of her judges.

For this sketch about the early members of the bar in the county we are indebted to John M. Dickinson, Esq., a member of the bar at New Lisbon, Ohio, at this time.

Hon. Charles Morgan Aten is the oldest member of the bar now living, and we here append a brief biographical sketch of him as furnished by himself at a bar meeting in 1880.

"I am, I believe, the oldest lawyer in the state except Judge Spaulding, of Cleveland, and Judge Newton, of Canfield. Born in Allegheny county, Penn., August 14, 1805, I have resided in Columbiana county since August, 1806. In October, 1828, I graduated at Jefferson college, Pennsylvania. I then studied law in the office of Stokely & Marsh, of Steubenville, and was admitted to practice at St. Clairsville, in Belmont county, on the 7th day of October, 1828, at a term of the supreme court then and there held by Calvin Pease and Jacob Burnett. On the 11th day of November, 1828, I located in New Lisbon, and at that time the court of common pleas was in session, Jeremiah H. Hallack, of Steubenville, presiding, with John J. Bowman, Thomas Creighton and George Endly as associates. Charles D. Coffin was clerk of court in place of Dr. Horace Potter, who had held the office from the June term of the court, 1813, until then. Reason Beall was the first and only clerk of the court until the appointment of Dr. Potter. There were then no lawyers in the county except those residing in New Lisbon, and only one or two of these had the confidence of litigants, which opened the door for the lawyers of Jefferson, Stark and Trumbull counties, and lawyers from these counties did most of the business. The following named lawyers were in attendance at that term of the court: Fisher A. Blocksom, De Lorma Brooks, Charles D. Coffin, William E. Russel, Anson L. Brewer, William D. Ewing, D. B. Penticost, Elderkin Potter, Andrew W. Loomis and myself, of New Lisbon, Judge Hallack, Benjamin Tappan, John C. Wright, John M.

Goodenoe, Samuel Stokely, Roswell Marsh, Daniel L. Collier, and James Collier, of Steubenville, John Harris and O. Metcalf, of Canton, and Elisha Whittlesey and E. Newton, of Canfield, all of whom are now dead except myself."

The bar of Columbiana county has always been a strong one. In addition to the old lawyers above named, the bar has been honored by such able lawyers as Edwin M. Stanton, William Upham, Joseph Mason, Seth Wadsworth, John M. Gilman, John Clark and others. Of those living we have Simon Wisden, James W. Reilly, Jacob A. Ambler, Jonathan H. Wallace, Judge William A. Nichols, and a host of younger lawyers who show marked ability in their profession.

In early days the members of the bar were not governed by a high code of morals. They were given to drinking and gambling, practices which do not now prevail to any extent among the members of the bar. The members of the bar at present are men of sterling integrity, with a few exceptions. Most of them can be relied on as strictly honest and fair in their dealing, and they are not given to vicious habits. The bar of Columbiana county has about seventy members, eighteen of whom live in New Lisbon.



CHAPTER VI.

BY PROF. I. P. HOLE.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION — EARLY HISTORY OF THE SAME IN OHIO — ORDINANCES OF 1785 AND 1787 — FOUNDATIONS OF THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM — PRIMITIVE SCHOOLS AND THE "OLD LOG SCHOOL-HOUSE" — MODERN IMPROVEMENTS — LAW OF 1821 AND CONSTITUTION OF 1802 AND 1851 — SCHOOLS OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY — MANAGEMENT AND COST OF SAME — REVENUE AND HOW RAISED — NUMBER OF PUPILS AND COST PER CAPITA — TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY.



ANY interesting pages could be written at this time of the early history of the schools in the United States, whether of states, counties, or less extended portions of territory, especially so in the north and west, where the intelligence of the masses has been and is regarded as essential to the existence and permanence of free government. In the Plymouth colony of New England, founded by the Puritan fathers, we find a model of the thought and action of our people, where the home, the church, and the school, built in the order named, stood side by side, as the essential forces to develop and maintain that morality, piety and intelligence alike necessary to the establishment and maintenance of free government. The same thought finds expression in the earliest enactment of congress providing a territorial government for the northwest territory, of which Ohio was at that time the most important part. In the ordinance of 1785 provision was made for the survey of the territory, excepting reservations, into ranges and townships, the latter to be six miles square, and to be divided into thirty-six sections of one mile square, and numbered from the northeast corner westward and return throughout, and the No. 16 cornering at the center of the township was set apart for school purposes; thus appropriating one thirty-sixth part of the territory for the support of schools. In the reservations, known chiefly as the Connecticut reserve or Western reserve, and the Virginia military reservation, including about one-fourth of the area of the state of Ohio, the surveys were made upon a different plan and no part of these lands was consecrated to the promotion of education, nor other provision made for the support of schools in these districts. That the different sections of the

state might enjoy equal advantages in the maintenance of schools, congress, in 1802, appropriated of the unsold lands in the counties of Guernsey, Coshockton, Muskingum, Licking, Delaware, and Morrow, one hundred and twelve and a half square miles, for the use of schools in the United States military district, which was equal to the thirty-sixth part of the estimated area of said district; and also by an act passed in 1807, gave lands amounting to 165 square miles, within the present limits of Holmes, Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford and Morrow counties, and eighty-seven and a half square miles in the present counties of Tuscarawas and Holmes, for the support of schools in the Western reserve; and by act of 1834 fifty-nine square miles of unsold lands in the northwest part of the state was added to the above named grant to complete the provision of the Western reserve for support of schools and put it on an equality with other parts of the state.

In 1785 congress reserved three Indian villages on the upper waters of the Muskingum for the use of Christian Indians; this was increased to 12,000 acres and vested in Moravian missionaries in trust for the Indians. In 1824 other provision was made for the Indians, and the land re-conveyed to the United States, and one thirty-sixth part thereof was set apart for support of schools, the title being vested in the state of Ohio. In consideration of the grants of land from the public domain, by acts of congress, Ohio agreed, in 1802, that all lands sold by congress within the limits of the state should be exempt from taxation until five years from the date of the sale. Fractional townships along the Ohio river were allowed school lands of one-fourth, one-half, or three-fourths of a section, according to the area of such fractional township, as compared with a full township of thirty-six square miles.

In the first state constitution formed in 1802, education as a promoter and a safeguard of free institutions, was recognized and provided for in the following provisions, viz.:

"SEC. 3. Religion, morality and knowledge, being essentially necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision not inconsistent with the rights of conscience."

"SEC. 25. No law shall be passed to prevent the poor in the several counties and townships within this state from an equal participation in the schools, academies, colleges and universities within this state, which are endowed in whole or in part from the revenues arising from donations made by the United States for the support of schools and colleges; and the doors of said schools, academies and universities shall be open for the reception of scholars, students and teachers of every grade, without any dis-

tion or preference whatever, contrary to the intent for which such donations were made."

"SEC. 27. Every association of persons, when regularly formed within this state, and having given themselves a name, may, on application to the legislature, be entitled to receive letters of incorporation to enable them to hold estates, real and personal, for the support of their schools, academies, colleges and universities; and for other purposes."

In the constitution of 1851, now in force, the substance of the declaration of the ordinance of 1787, upon this subject is retained, viz.: "That religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall, forever, be encouraged."

And to this is added the following:

"SEC. 1. The principal of all funds arising from the sale or other disposition of lands, or other property granted or intrusted to this state for educational and religious purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished, and the income arising therefrom shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations."

"SEC. 2. The general assembly shall make such provisions, by taxation or otherwise, as, with the income arising from the school trust fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the state; but no religious or other sect or sects shall ever have any exclusive right to, or control of, any part of the school funds of this state."

Thus we notice that by act of congress in establishing a territorial government in 1785, and further providing for the same in 1787, together with subsequent grants of land from the public domain, to promote the establishment and maintain the existence of schools for the education of the people, who might in the then future inhabit the state of Ohio; and also by the wise provisions, looking to the same end, embodied in the constitutions of the state, both of 1802 and also of 1851, our fathers have crystallized into ordinance, constitution and statute, the important maxim, never to be lost sight of in a free government: "That the establishment and perpetuity of free republican institutions of government demand that the people be intelligent and virtuous."

The lands granted to townships or reservations for school purposes, were, in many cases, leased for a term of years, to be cleared and improved; and in many instances, purchased by the occupant at the expiration of his lease, upon an appraisal made years before. Hon. Samuel Lewis, the first state superintendent of common schools of Ohio, in 1838, testifies that the school lands of the state were being sold in most cases for only a small part of their value, sometimes bringing only \$6 per acre,

when they were worth \$50 per acre; the purchasing tenants making large profit at the expense of the schools.

Legislative enactments intended to correct this evil were passed in 1839 and 1843, and finally by act of 1852, the entire business was turned over to the township authorities and the courts, except as local legislation interfered. The lands have been chiefly sold and the proceeds of sales loaned to the state as an irreducible school fund, credited to the several townships, and the interest upon the same is paid annually for the support of schools, the income from which amounts to about \$235,000 per year, which would represent a capital of about \$5,000,000. Of this income, Columbiana county receives about \$4,500.

The entire yearly expense of the common school system of Ohio, for some years previous to this writing (1890), was about \$10,000,000; and the entire annual expense of Columbiana county for the maintenance of her public schools was but little short of \$140,000.

The number of youths, between six and twenty-one years of age, in the state, now exceeds 1,100,000, and the number of like age in Columbiana county now exceeds 17,000. There are about 13,000 school-houses in the state and 150 in this county. The estimated value of the school property of the state is about \$29,000,000, and of this county about \$410,000. The average cost of maintaining our public schools is equal, in round numbers, to \$9 for each youth of school age in the state, and the capital invested in school property is equal to \$26 for each such youth; the ratio for Columbiana county being about the same as for the state.

Irregular Schools.—From the first settling of the state until 1821—some thirty-three years, the education of the youth was left entirely in the hands and at the discretion of parents, without any law establishing or maintaining schools for the education of the masses.

School-houses were built and schools were maintained by the voluntary efforts of those interested. But in 1821, a law was passed authorizing the division of townships into school districts, and authorizing that each district might levy a tax, not to exceed one-half of the state and county taxes to build a school-house, and also pay the tuition of children whose parents were not able to pay. It seems to have been customary for some land owner to donate a lot to be used for school purposes, and a lively competition in securing the convenient location of the school-house, often showed a greater anxiety to have the school convenient, than to secure compensation for the land appropriated. Each district was authorized to receive a grant of a lot, not to exceed two acres, to be used as a site for a school-house.

In 1838 a law was passed authorizing the levy of a tax to purchase school-house sites.

School Districts.—From the organization of school districts in 1821 to their consolidation in 1853, each district was substantially independent of the others, and the divisions into districts and boundaries of the same, were many times arbitrary and unsatisfactory, the number of districts being in some cases too large, and in others too small, for the public good. Some townships in Columbiana county had as many as fourteen districts during those years preceding the passage of the law of 1853.

In 1853 the districts of each township were consolidated into one, and their general management put under the care of a township board, consisting of the clerks of the boards of each sub-district, and the township clerk was made the clerk of said board, and in their special management were put under the care of three directors for each sub-district. Township boards divided the townships into districts, purchased sites, held titles, levied taxes to build school-houses, and also to provide the necessary additions to the state school fund, so that schools should be continued in each sub-district seven months in each year, built school-houses, and provided helps and appliances, such as maps, apparatus, etc., to the extent of the powers intrusted in them, and the means at command, and also prescribed such general rules and regulations as in their judgment would contribute to the success of the work and the best interests of the schools. The law also provided for the appointment of an acting manager of schools for each township and the establishment of a central high school to accommodate the advanced pupils of each township. These provisions were not mandatory and rarely carried into execution. In Columbiana county no such high school was established, and in only a few instances and for a short time, were acting managers appointed. Township boards usually provided for a more systematic division of the territory in the formation of sub-districts, making them consist of four square miles, with the school-house centrally located, except where the presence of towns or villages, or township limits forbid such regularity. Better houses were constructed and greater uniformity of opportunity was given to the youth than could have been secured under the old system of independent districts. There was, however, a tendency to misunderstanding and conflict of jurisdiction between the township boards and the sub-district boards, that in some cases was real hindrance, and prevented the attainment of results which might have been secured if the entire management had been entrusted to the township boards. It will be a step of progress when the schools of a township, outside of towns and cities, shall be entirely under the management of a single board. By the law of

1873, townships may by vote decide to elect only a township board which shall have charge of the schools of the township, the same as city boards within a city, but the people of the rural districts seem slow to avail themselves of the wise provisions of the statute. The law of 1873 also establishes the following classes of school districts, viz.: City districts of the first class, city districts of the second class, village districts and special districts, each to include the territory attached to the same for school purposes, and each board of education is required to organize on the third Monday of April in each year, by the election of officers according to law.

School-houses.—In the early settlement of Ohio, school-houses were as rude in structure, and as unfit for the purposes of instruction, as were the cabins of the pioneer unfit for the convenience and comfort of the family; as the one afforded protection and lodging for the family, so the other afforded an opportunity for instruction; as the one was inadequate to promote the comfort and cultivate the tastes of the household, so the other was comparatively destitute of those conveniences and appliances which contribute most to the success of school work, whether teaching or learning. But as the forests yielded to the industry of the pioneer, better houses were provided for the family, and with these came a more approved, better appointed, and better furnished school-house, and thus through the 100 years of the history of our state, the school-house has been the average structure of the district; and in many of the cities of Ohio, the school buildings are amongst the finest and most costly structures, and are supplied with appliances and apparatus far in advance of many of the colleges of a few years ago. Only about a half century ago there were colleges in Ohio without a black-board; and the teacher who made and used the first black-board used in any school of Columbiana county is still living and enjoying physical and mental vigor. Now, a school-room without a black-board would be regarded an unfinished structure.

Teachers.—The old time teachers of Columbiana county would doubtless take rank with those of other parts of the state. Many of them were distinguished for their diligence and fidelity, and while their opportunities had been meager and their attainments small, yet they labored with a will to make the most of themselves, and to accomplish the best attainable results for their pupils. Among the early teachers of the county we find the names of Joshua Lynch, Thomas French, Benjamin Holmes, William Lightfoot, Joshua Shin and Jonah Hole, who taught in Butler township. David Wilson, Reuben P. McNamee, Thomas Ridgdon, John Whitacre, De Lorma Brooks, Thomas Morrel and David Anderson, of Centre township. The last named continued to teach in New Lisbon until the summer of 1871, having

taught fifty-one years. James Barr, William Kneppert and Patrick Smith, of Franklin township. Isaac Craig, Andrew Pettit, James Shaw, Levi Miller, John Montgomery, Benjamin Townsend and Thomas Galbraith, of Hanover township. Thomas Anderson, David Burton and John Thomas, of Knox township. Terra Jones, James Smith, William Smith, William Taggart and Sanford C. Hill, of Liverpool township. John McBane, Andrew Smith, John Grant, John Elliott and Daniel Smith, of Madison township. Joseph Shreve, Nathan Ball, Moses Stanley, Caleb Hunt, Ann Warrington and James Tolerton, of Perry township. Joseph McKinnon, Samuel Polk and William H. McGuffey, of St. Clair township. The last named afterward became better known as the author of McGuffey's Readers. Jacob Barger, Henry Chumper, John Daniels, Arthur G. Hayden, Hugh Demings and William Harrison, of Salem township. Joseph White, of Washington township. Hugh Lee, David Hoit and David McDonald, of Wayne township, and Nathan Pim, of West township.

These teachers and others of that time, laboring under many disabilities, and receiving very meager compensation for their time and labor, giving instruction to children and youth, many of whom could not attend school more than three or four months in the year, because of their labor being needed on the farm; yet in spite of all the unpropitious environment by which they were surrounded, and their own conscious imperfections, these teachers did a good work, and the pupils who received instruction in these pioneer schools, have been and are the bone and sinew, the founders of families, the fathers and mothers of the substantial, honest, industrious, and upright yeomanry, for which Columbiana county has been distinguished in the past and present, and which is the promise of higher attainments in the future.

There were a number of schools of a primary or intermediate grade established and maintained by the society of Friends in different parts of the county; a few of them took higher rank and became, for a time, distinguished as centers of learning, to which students came from distant parts of the county, and many times beyond. As examples of this class might be named, one at Sandy Spring, about one mile west of Hanover, taught by John P. Gruwell, from about 1839 to 1845. This school was well attended by young people of the neighborhood, and many from a distance, the teacher was energetic and thorough, the pupils diligent and aspiring, and the school was justly regarded one of the best in this section of the state. Joseph Shreve taught a Friends' school in Salem from 1822 to 1832, which was justly regarded excellent; and Jesse Holmes taught a school for the Hicksite Friends in Salem in 1847-48-49, which had a reputation that drew patronage from distant parts.

Cold Run Academy, located a few miles west of New Lisbon, and taught chiefly by W. R. Smiley, of New Lisbon, and Ashbell, D. M. and J. R. Carey, of Salem, established in 1857 and closed in 1860, having enrolled 126 pupils, and enjoyed the reputation of a first-class school.

Damascus Academy was established at Damascus, in 1857, by Israel P. and Jacob G. Hole, was owned, managed and taught by them for three years, having a membership ranging from 60 to 100 students, and was held in very high esteem by the friends of education, and the students who availed themselves of the rare opportunities afforded. In 1860 it passed into the hands of Damascus Quarterly Meeting of Friends, and was continued under the care of said meeting until 1877, when Israel P. Hole was intrusted with the entire management and instruction, and his administration continued until 1884, when the management was resumed by the meeting; by order of which, in 1885, the academy was incorporated under the laws of the state, since which time it has enjoyed all the privileges conferred upon incorporated institutions of learning in Ohio, and is now, 1890, enjoying a good and well earned reputation, with Henry H. Goddard, A. M., as president of faculty, assisted by able and experienced teachers. The academy offers rare opportunities for instruction, suited to the wants of those who desire to prepare for college, for teaching, or for practical business pursuits.

Mount Hope Seminary, located in Middleton township, was founded by A. Y. Taylor, about eight years ago, and has been under Prof. Taylor's management and instruction through all its history.

It has a good attendance of wide-awake industrious students, enjoys the confidence of the community, and is leaving its impress for good upon those receiving instruction, and upon all within the radius of its influence. Many other private academical schools have been taught in different parts of the county, mostly for short periods of time, intended to supplement the work of the public schools, affording opportunity to those who desire to pursue studies beyond the course of instruction provided for by the country public schools. They have thus met a want, and become an important factor in the culture and attainment of our people. The public schools of the country districts have labored under the disabilities common to that class of schools in the state.

The absence of systematic management and instruction which does and ever will result from the absence of intelligent, efficient supervision, leaves much of the possibilities attainable unsecured. The laws of Ohio establishing county examining boards, who are to pass upon the qualification of teachers, and prescribing their duties, make it practically impossible for those boards to so

grade their certificates as to give due regard and credit for experience and success. The result being that the young man just from his studies, but without the attainments that come only from experience in the school-room, will many times pass a better examination and receive a better certificate than a man of mature years, ripe and varied experience, coupled with a width of culture and a store of knowledge, to which his young competitor is a comparative stranger. If our country people were willing to be taxed sufficiently to provide for the establishment of a public high school in every township, and to provide an efficient superintendent for each county of the state, constituting the teacher of the high school an assistant superintendent for the township, the country schools might and would become as efficient as the graded schools of our towns and cities, and the children of our country people — the bone and sinew of our population — might and would enjoy as good opportunities of instruction and culture as those living within the corporate limits of towns and cities.

Towns and Cities.—What has been said with reference to the organization and early history of the schools of the county in general will apply, substantially, to the schools of the towns and cities during their early history, with this qualifying expression that centers of population have advantages and opportunities in this direction, which cannot be secured in equal degree by sections sparsely inhabited. In those centers of population during the years preceding the organization of graded schools, private schools were maintained in many instances, which supplemented the work of the public schools, and made the attainment of a fair education possible.

Graded Schools of Columbiana were organized under the general law of 1853, in June, 1858, with Jacob Greenamyre, David Woods and Michael Henry as a board of education. In 1864 the schools were opened in what was known as the "East Building," which was at that time one of the best school-houses in the county. In 1873 there was a school building erected in the western part of the village, at a cost of \$12,000, and about ten years later this building was disposed of and additions built to the east building by which all the schools of the village could be accommodated under the same roof. In 1864 the schools were placed under the principalship and superintendence of Prof. George J. Luckey, who filled the position for two years, since when he has been connected with the schools of Pittsburgh, first as principal of a ward school in Allegheny, and then superintendent of schools of Pittsburgh, Penn. The following named teachers filled the office of superintendent of schools of Columbiana, serving for terms varying from one to five years, viz.: J. P. Cameron, Mrs. C. A. Haas, I. J. Glover, F. M. Atterholt, W. P. Cope, J. P. Todd, G. W. McGinnis, W. W. Weaver and T. C. Roche, who is the

present incumbent. From the report of the state commissioner of common schools for 1867, it appears that there were 268 pupils enrolled; average daily attendance, 152; average number belonging, 176; number of weeks in session, 38; number of teachers, 4; average wages of male teachers per month, \$60; female teachers per month, \$46. From the report of the state commissioner of common schools made to August 31, 1888, it appears that the enumeration of youth of school age for 1887 was 383, and for 1888, was 376; enrollment, 314; average daily attendance, 237; number of teachers employed, 10; average monthly wages of teachers, males, \$62; females, \$42; number of weeks in session, 36; salary of superintendent, \$900.

The schools are carefully graded, and a fairly complete course of study is prescribed for the high school, which has been completed by a number of classes during the last decade or two. The schools are deservedly popular, their good influences upon the community, as well as the children and youth, are recognized and appreciated.

The Schools of Hanover were organized upon the graded system, by Reuben McMillen, as superintendent, in 1849, and have maintained substantially the same system of work to the present time, consisting at that time, and now, and during the forty-one years intervening, of three grades, primary, intermediate and high, and accomplishing a fair amount of good work. Amongst those who have held the office of superintendent of these schools might be named R. McMillen, Jesse Markham, William H. Dresler, I. P. Hole and W. H. Van Fossan, whose efficient services as educators have been recognized in other and more extended fields of labor. The school-house was destroyed by fire a few years ago, and at once replaced by a much better and more substantial edifice.

Small Graded Schools.—The schools of Dunganon and Kensington have each two grades, maintaining their position as districts under the general school law. And in like manner Homeworth has maintained a graded school of two or three grades for a number of years past.

Graded Schools of Leetonia.—Leetonia is one of the youngest of the towns of the county. It has been about twenty years since it became a separate school district. On the 17th of April, 1872, it was decided to purchase a site and build a school-house at a cost not exceeding \$25,000, and to issue bonds upon which to raise the money to build, and in July of the same year it was voted to increase the amount by adding \$10,000 thereto. Specifications were prepared by J. M. Blackburn, an architect of Cleveland, Ohio, and a contract was made for the building with Benjamin S. Way. The new building was completed and occupied in the autumn of 1874. From the report of the state com-

missioner of common schools for the year ending August 31st, 1876, it appears that the enumeration of youth of school age in the village of Leetonia for 1875 was 703, and for 1876, was 767. Total receipts for school purposes during the year were \$18,210.78; total expenditure, \$12,854.75; local levy for 1876 was eighteen mills; number of school rooms occupied, eight; number of teachers, eight; value of school property, \$40,000; number of weeks schools were in session, thirty-seven; average wages of teachers per month, males, \$40; females, \$35; salary of superintendent, \$900, and his time all spent in supervision. From the report of the commissioner of common schools for the year ending August 31st, 1888, it appears that the enumeration for 1887 was 1,004; for 1888, 993; enrolled in the schools during the year, 461; average daily attendance, 346; receipts for school purposes during the year, \$9,807.80; expenditures during the year, \$5,654.81; local levy for the year, 7.1 mills; school rooms occupied, 9; teachers employed, 9; value of school property, \$50,000; monthly wages of teachers, males, \$53; females, \$35; number of weeks schools were in session, 36; salary of superintendent, \$1,100, spending one-half of his time in supervision. C. C. Douglass and G. W. Henry have filled the office of superintendent each for a number of years, during most of the time since the organization of these schools. The latter is still the honored occupant of that important office. The course of study prescribed and the faithfulness and efficiency of the corps of teachers employed and the progress and attainments of the students, will compare favorably with other schools of like size and opportunities. The schools are deservedly popular. The people of Leetonia have been willing to bear the burden of heavy taxation in the years of the past, that good school buildings and the necessary appliances for their schools should be furnished, and competent superintendents and teachers be secured, that the youth of the village might receive as good instruction as could be furnished anywhere. Their spacious school building meets the eye of the stranger as an evidence of their liberality, and interest in the culture and development of the young.

Washingtonville is situated upon the county line, partly in Columbiana and partly in Mahoning county. It is provided with comfortable, substantial school buildings, and has, for many years, maintained a system of schools that have been, alike, creditable to the good people of the village and profitable to the pupils who have attended them.

The proximity to Leetonia makes it highly probable that, after a few years more of growth, the two villages will consolidate and unite their schools under one management, all accommodated with one high school, by which the instruction of those of high

school grades might be made more complete without any additional cost to them, perhaps with less expense than now.

Graded Schools of East Liverpool were organized in 1864, under the law of 1849, under the supervision of J. P. Cameron, who received a salary of \$450; schools were divided into four grades, and occupied four rooms. The state commissioner's report for the year ending August 31, 1865, states that Hastings and Erskine were superintendents for the year. It is supposed that each served a part of the year, and that the salary of superintendent was \$576.

From the commissioner's report for the year ending August 31, 1872, it appears that the enumeration of youth of school age for 1871 was 816, and in 1872 it was 815; total receipts for the year were \$16,515.81, and expenditures, \$13,590.66; local levy for the year 1871, 14.1 mills; number of school rooms occupied, 10; number of teachers employed, 10, and they were all ladies and received an average salary per month of \$33; schools were in session thirty-six weeks; T. Jeff Duncan was superintendent and received a salary of \$1,200, spending two-thirds of his time in supervision. From the commissioner's report for the year ending August 31, 1876, it appears that the enrollment for 1875 was 950, and for 1876 it was 1,002; receipts for school purposes during the year, \$11,707.53, and expenditures, \$11,189.85; local levy for the year 1876 was 10 mills; number of teachers employed, females, 12; average wages per month, \$33; schools were in session thirty-six weeks; G. W. Riggle was superintendent, salary \$1,200, and devoted all his time to supervision; value of school property, \$35,000. Passing an interval of five years, the commissioner's report for the year ending August 31, 1881, shows an enrollment for 1880, of 1,850, and for 1881 of 2,200; total receipts for school purposes, \$15,932.87, and an expenditure of \$14,642.01; local levy for 1881, 11.5 mills; number of school-houses, 4; school rooms, 25; twenty-two lady teachers employed at an average salary of \$33 per month; schools were in session thirty-six weeks; value of school property, \$52,000; R. M. Fearon was superintendent with a salary of \$1,000, and devoted all his time to supervision. Passing another interval of five years, the report of the state commissioner shows an enumeration of 2,582 for the year 1886, with an enrollment of 1,377; average monthly enrollment, 1,101; average daily attendance, 924; total receipts for school purposes \$20,400.65; expenditures, \$15,905.93; local levy, 6 mills; number of school-houses, 5; school rooms, 27; twenty-six lady teachers were employed; schools were in session thirty-six weeks; A. J. Surface was superintendent, with a salary of \$1,200, and gave all his time to the work of supervision. From the same report it appears that the principal of the high school receives a salary of \$540; that the number of pupils re-

remaining in the high school at the end of the year was twenty-three; that one boy and six girls graduated at the end of the year, and that since the organization of the schools, seven boys and sixty girls had graduated from the high school; showing that the girls are outstripping the boys in scholarly attainments; and from the report of 1888 it appears that the entire number of graduates was seventy-seven, of whom nine were boys and sixty-eight girls, and that the number remaining in the high school was twenty-eight.

The enumeration of youth of school age for 1887 was 2,927, and for 1888 it was 3,129; total enrollment for the same year was 1,642; average daily attendance, 1,126; 22 studied United States history; 1,177, drawing; 1,812, vocal music; 5, physics; 12, physiology; 38, algebra, and 13, geometry. The entire receipts for the same year were \$22,761.93; expenditures for the year, \$26,417.24; local levy for 1888 was 8 mills; one school-house built at a cost of \$10,000; number of school-houses, 5, and number of rooms, 30; thirty lady teachers were employed at an average of \$34 per month. J. A. Vance was superintendent at a salary of \$1,200, and devoted all his time to supervision.

From the organization of the graded schools in 1864, until 1870 the schools were very imperfectly provided with buildings convenient and adapted to the needs of both instructors and instructed. In 1869 the central school building was erected and furnished at a cost of \$35,000, and for years it was the pride of the good people of East Liverpool that they had one of the best school buildings in Eastern Ohio. Since then other buildings have been added to the system, as the demands of an increasing population required, and at the present rate of increase in population, the resources of the board of education will be taxed to their utmost in providing additional room, appliances and instructors for the pupils of the city. In addition to those already named as superintendents, a number of other men stood at different times at the head of the schools of East Liverpool. Among these may be named Messrs. Martin, Orr, Fast, Ogle, Luckey, Burton, Burns, Gillespie, Crawford, Miss Gaston and last but not least, E. A. Gladding, the present incumbent, under whose supervision the schools are moving forward in their cause of usefulness to the present generation, and eminent promise of higher attainments and greater usefulness to the generations to come.

Graded Schools of New Lisbon.—The first effort to secure the benefits of the graded school system was made by the good people of New Lisbon about 1848, when they organized under the Akron law, but owing to complications that had arisen, the organization was consummated under the law of 1849, and on the 28th of April 1849 an election was held for directors under the

new organization, at which T. Umbetter, Daniel Dewart, Robert Hand, W. D. Morgan, B. W. Snodgrass and H. H. Gregg, were elected. In addition to the school funds coming from the state, there was a local tax of \$1,350 assessed upon the property of the district. The schools were divided into three departments, viz.: Principal, secondary and primary, the teacher of the principal department to be, ex-officio, superintendent of all the schools. April 30th, 1849, the following teachers were selected for the places named, at salaries named, viz.: William Travis, principal and superintendent, salary \$450 per year; Harriet Converse, assistant, \$175 per year; David Anderson, male, secondary, \$200 per year; Mary Tabor, primary, \$14 per month; Harriet Cannon, primary, \$14 per month; Mary Ann Craig, primary, \$14 per month; Martha Thompson, primary, \$14 per month; Rebecca J. Lee, primary, \$14 per month. On Monday the 14th day of May, 1849, the schools went into operation under the new organization and management. The new machinery run with some friction, and a spirit of antagonism on the part of some of the citizens, gave the management some needless anxiety and labor, but these cleared away and at the end of the first term of school under the new order it appeared that 456 pupils had been enrolled, with an average daily attendance of 321. The schools were again opened on the 3rd of September, 1849.

During the first year of the graded schools of New Lisbon the entire receipts of school funds amounted to \$3,487.94, expenditures for the year, \$1,838.78, leaving a balance of \$1,649.16. In 1850, Reuben McMillen was elected superintendent of schools, and at the close of his first year of service in July, 1851, the reports state that 447 pupils were enrolled during the year, with an average attendance of 326. The schools labored under the disabilities arising from very inferior accommodations, both in school-rooms and appliances, until, during the year 1856, a good substantial brick building, 55x80 feet and three stories high, was built in a central and beautiful location, and has done good service in accommodating the schools of the village for a third of a century. The following are the names and dates of appointment of the superintendents of the New Lisbon schools, viz.: William Travis, April 30, 1849; Reuben McMillen, April 24, 1850; George Fraser, April 24, 1852; J. B. Harris, September 26, 1853; Henry C. McCook, March 31, 1855; David Anderson, April 24, 1857; T. M. T. McCoy, August 23, 1860; W. M. Bryant, March 23, 1867; W. R. Smiley, April 11, 1868; I. P. Hole, August 14, 1869; R. W. Taylor, June 6, 1873; G. F. Mead, July 5, 1875; C. C. Davidson, June 20, 1876; W. H. Van Fossan, June, 1885, who is the present incumbent of that office, and under whose administration the schools have done good and efficient work. The above named superintendents received salaries ranging from \$300 to

\$500 a year until 1868, when Mr. McCoy received \$900, in 1869 and 1870 I. P. Hole received \$1,200, and the two following years \$1,500 a year, since which the salary has usually been \$1,000, until 1888, since which W. H. Van Fossan has received \$1,200 per year.

The records show that seventy-eight were graduated from the high school from 1871 to 1886 inclusive, and of that number nearly two-thirds were girls. From the report of the state school commissioners for the year ending August 31, 1867, it appears that there were 576 pupils enumerated, 403 enrolled in the schools, average daily attendance, 296. Number of weeks schools were in session, 40; average monthly wages of male teachers, \$75; female, \$27; number of teachers, 7. The commissioner's report for 1873 shows that there were 518 pupils enrolled with an average attendance of 301; and the report for the year 1880 shows, youth enumerated, 613; pupils enrolled, 516; average daily attendance, 417; paid for supervision and teaching, \$3,970. The report for 1885 shows an enumeration of 637, an enrollment of 527, and an average daily attendance of 367, with total receipts for the year of \$9,357.19, and expenditures of \$5,982.55. Average monthly wages of male teachers, \$111; female, \$41; number of weeks schools were in session, thirty-six. From the report of 1888 it appears that the entire receipts were \$13,285.55; entire expenditures, \$9,131.23; value of school property, \$20,000; number of teachers, eleven; schools in session, thirty-six weeks. Enumeration, 703; enrollment, 546; daily attendance, 418. The graded schools of New Lisbon during the forty years of their history have been a power for good, a necessity to the prosperity of the village, and no part of the local tax is paid more cheerfully than that which goes to support the public schools.

Graded Schools of East Palestine.—On the 30th day of March, 1875, an act was passed by the legislature creating special district No. 5 of Unity township, including Palestine and some adjoining territory. In 1876 the enrollment was about 160, and average attendance was about 140. In 1879 the enumeration was 381, the enrollment 243, and attendance 200. In 1883 the enumeration was 480, the enrollment 302, and the attendance 247. In 1885 the enumeration was 658, the enrollment 357, and attendance 322. In 1888 the enumeration was 671, the enrollment 356, and the attendance 311. In 1890 the enumeration was about 775, the enrollment 426, and attendance 364.

A. Y. Taylor was superintendent from 1876 to 1882, salary first year, \$480, last year \$635. W. C. Bowers was superintendent in 1882-1883, salary, \$675. W. H. Van Fossan was superintendent from 1883 to 1885, salary first year \$750, second year \$900. C. B. Galbreath was superintendent from 1885 to 1890, salary first year \$750, last year \$1,000. In 1876-1877 there were three teach-

ers employed at an average salary of \$333.33. In 1881-1882 five teachers were employed at an average salary of \$339.40. In 1889-90 eight teachers were employed at an average salary of \$409.37.

Entire annual expenses of the schools for 1876-1877 were \$3,952.22; cost of tuition per pupil \$24.70; entire expense of schools for 1883-1884 was \$3,067.52; cost of tuition for each pupil \$10; entire expense of schools for 1887-1888 was \$4,987.07; cost of tuition for each pupil \$14.

The first board of education consisted of J. T. Chamberlain, president; Col. Hugh Laughlin, secretary; William M. Saint, treasurer. And the present board consists of Col. Hugh Laughlin, president; Henry Roderus, secretary; W. C. Chamberlain treasurer. The schools are well conducted and popular. The schools are divided into four departments, primary, intermediate, grammar and high. Diplomas are awarded to those who complete the high school course of four years. The first graduation from the high school was in 1885. The entire number of graduates up to date is twenty-one, four boys and seventeen girls. Estimated value of school property, \$20,000. The school building was erected in 1875-1876, it is a handsome brick structure 68x84 feet, two stories high, and occupies a commanding situation,

New Waterford.—A village of Unity township, supports schools graded into two or three departments, thus affording much better opportunities for the youth of the village, than could be secured from ungraded schools.

Graded Schools of Salineville have been in a fairly prosperous condition for many years.

From the report of the school commissioner for the year ending August 31, 1872, it appears that 503 pupils were enrolled in the schools, with an average attendance of 234. In 1881 there were enumerated, 808; enrolled, 537; average daily attendance, 349. Entire receipts for school purposes, \$6,160.58; total expenditure, \$3,267.62; local levy for 1881, 6.1 mills; value of school property, \$5,500; number of teachers, seven; average wages per month, males, \$46; females, \$34. Schools were in session thirty-six weeks. William Martin, superintendent, salary, \$540. In 1886, the commissioner's report shows that the total receipts for school purposes was, \$9,257.05; expenditures, \$6,529.99; total levy, 10 mills; total value of school property, \$16,000; number of teachers, twelve; average wages per month, males, \$51; females, \$33; William H. Hill, superintendent, salary, \$765; enumeration, 947; enrollment, 756; average daily attendance, 484. The report of 1888 shows that the total receipts for the year were, \$8,699.74; expenditures, \$6,093.68; local levy, 9.5 mills; value of school property, \$30,000; eleven teachers were employed. Schools in session thirty-six weeks. Edward Montooth, superintendent, salary, \$675.

Graded Schools of Salem were organized under the law of 1849, during the forepart of the year 1853, and Isaac Snider, Jacob Heaton, Richard Garrigues, John Haris, Clayton Sharp and Eli Davidson were elected as the first board of education, and were qualified and assumed the duties of the office, June 3, 1853. Joseph S. H. Grimes, Benjamin Stratton and Thomas Y. French constituted the first local board of examiners. A high school was established at once and William McClain was employed as high school teacher, and Jesse Markham was employed as superintendent of all the schools below the high school. In 1854 A. Holbrook was superintendent, salary, \$1,200; from 1855 to 1861 Reuben McMillen was superintendent; 1861-2, H. H. Barney was superintendent, salary, \$1,000, and was succeeded by J. C. Cummings, who served about a year and a half, until his health failed him. In 1864 W. D. Henkle was employed as superintendent, and served in that capacity nine years; from 1869 to 1871 he was state commissioner of common schools, during which time M. C. Stevens filled the office of superintendent. In 1875 William Wood was elected superintendent, and served two years, and was followed by G. W. Carruthers, and he was succeeded by M. E. Hard, the present efficient incumbent. The first ten years after the organization of the graded schools, the salary of the superintendent ranged from \$1,000 to \$1,200, during the years of high prices that prevailed the latter years of the war of the rebellion, and for some time subsequent Mr. Henkle received from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per year; since the close of his term of service \$1,500 to \$1,600 has been paid. There is probably no other village of the same population in Ohio where superintendents have received better salaries. Those superintendents named, together with T. E. Suliot and T. C. Mendenhall, who taught the high school, have all proven themselves efficient educators in other fields as well as here, and several of them have won honorable national reputations, and some are known and honored for their worth and labors, in other lands. The schools have been carefully graded and well taught, and the course of study for the high school has been quite complete. The first graduating class was in 1865, and since then, classes have completed the course in regular succession. From the report of the state commissioner for the year ending August 31, 1867, it appears that there were enumerated 1,126 pupils of school age, enrolled in the schools, 846; average daily attendance, 513; school year, 38 weeks; average monthly wages, males, \$75; females, \$32.25; number of teachers employed, 12; average cost of tuition per pupil, \$11.78. In 1872 the enrollment was 882, and the average daily attendance, 609. In 1876 the enumeration was 1,127; enrollment, 778; average daily attendance, 560; total receipts, \$20,844.57; total expenditures, \$11,034.77; local levy, 2.5 mills; value of

school property, \$30,000; average wages of teachers, males, \$135; females, \$63. In 1881 the enumeration was 1,215; enrollment, 840; average daily attendance, 692; total receipts, \$35,535.12; expenditures, \$26,955.39; local levy, 7.6 mills; cost of sites and houses built during the year, \$25,000; number of school houses, 2; number of teachers employed, 14; value of school property, \$45,000; average monthly wages of teachers, males, \$100; females, 44; school year, 38 weeks. In 1888 the enumeration was \$1,598; the enrollment, 1,011; average daily attendance, 743; total receipts, \$28,390.98; total expenditures, \$19,094.53; local levy, 8.3 mills; value of school property, \$50,000; teachers employed, 19. The two school buildings are substantial brick structures, pleasantly situated, and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of the schools, and the schools are and have been popular. The taxes necessary for their support is willingly paid, and the people of Salem feel a just pride in the past history of their schools, and an enduring purpose to make them more potent forces for good in the future than they have been in the past.

Graded Schools of Wellsville.—In 1850, Wellsville built a school building of seven rooms, two stories, large enough to accommodate 550 pupils at a cost of \$7,000—at that time one of the best school buildings in eastern Ohio—and organized under the law of 1849, with Mr. Parsons as superintendent, and the graded system has been continuously maintained during the forty years intervening between 1850 and 1890. From the reports of the school commissioner it appears that J. M. Martin superintended the schools during 1866 and 1867, at a salary of \$700. In 1868, Joseph Andrews was superintendent, salary, \$250. In 1872, the enumeration was 817; enrollment, 550; average daily attendance, 381; total receipts, \$7,021.22; total expenditure, \$5,389.53; local levy, 5 mills; value of school property, \$12,000; number of teachers, 8; monthly wages of teachers, males, \$35; females \$38; school year, thirty-six weeks; J. L. McDonald, superintendent, salary, \$1,000. In 1876, the enumeration was 887; enrollment 645; average daily attendance, 470; total receipts, \$14,373.57; total expenditures, \$7,541.03; local levy, 4 mills; value of school property, \$12,000; number of teachers, 11; average monthly wages, \$47.

In 1881, the enumeration was 1,053; enrollment, 806; average daily attendance, 545; total receipts for the year, \$17,947.21; expenditures, \$13,817.39; local levy, 6 mills; value of school property, \$40,000; number of teachers, 12; average monthly wages, males, \$42; females, \$33; salary of superintendent, \$1,200. In 1886, the enumeration was 1,383; enrollment, 967; average daily attendance, 806; total receipts, \$18,007.51; expenditures, \$9,303.31; number of teachers, 12; average monthly wages of female teachers, \$53; J. L. McDonald, superintendent, salary;

\$1,200. In 1888, the enumeration was 1,508; enrollment, 1048; average daily attendance, 798; total receipts for the year, \$22,833.13; total expenditures, \$11,859.08; local levy, 7 mills; value of school property, \$45,000; number of teachers, 16; average monthly wages of lady teachers, \$38; school year, thirty-six weeks; J. L. McDonald, superintendent, salary, \$1,200.

In May, 1879, at a popular election, it was decided to build a new union school building at a cost of \$4,000, to be completed in 1880. The building thus provided for is a large, well arranged, beautifully situated and commodious structure, of sufficient dimensions to accommodate all the schools, and is a credit and ornament to the village. It is one of the best school buildings in eastern Ohio.

The schools of Wellsville have been under the efficient management of J. L. McDonald during many years, and their reputation is well established at home and abroad.

There are few, if any other counties in the state, of the population of Columbiana, in which are to be found so many and so good, graded schools. For many years Columbiana county has been distinguished for its graded schools and its newspapers. Very many young people receive a fairly good education in the public high schools, who would not in their absence, go further than the common schools of the county afford opportunity. The public schools have been aptly denominated the People's Colleges, and the fuller the courses of study in those schools, the more complete will be both the obtainments and attainments of our people. Their success in their lifework will be largely dependent upon their culture, and the presence of good schools is an important factor in promoting that culture.

CHAPTER VII.

BY J. P. HOLE.

INDUSTRIAL REVIEW — RESOURCES OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY — SOMETHING ABOUT THE ABUNDANT PRIMEVAL FORESTS — THEIR VALUE TO THE EARLY PIONEERS — NOMENCLATURE OF THE NATIVE WOODS — AGRICULTURE — ANALYSIS OF THE SOIL — CHIEF PRODUCTS — STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION — RESOURCES OF THE COUNTY — MODERN METHODS OF FARMING — MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE TILLER OF THE SOIL.



COLUMBIANA county's chief industries are included under the following heads, viz.: agriculture, mining, manufacturing and mechanic arts. The spontaneous products of the soil, though not strictly agricultural, are so nearly allied as to deserve a passing notice, the labor being necessary to fashion these products so as to minister to the wants of man. Such are, notably, the forests which covered the entire area of the county. To the pioneer who settled here from 75 to 100 years ago, the forests, though valuable, were a serious encumbrance. Valuable, in affording material for building, fencing and fuel, and burdensome from the labor necessary in clearing the lands, and farming the rooty, stumpy fields. If Columbiana county was covered with the native forests as it was 100 years ago, most of it would sell for more than it will to-day with the farm improvements as they are. This statement is made on the assumption that the other parts of the country should be as they are now. The timber of this county included many valuable varieties both in the department of hard and soft woods. Amongst the most important of the former were the oak, of which there were some half dozen varieties; the hickory, of at least two varieties; the locust; the elm, of two varieties; the cherry; the maple, in two or three varieties; the ash; the beach and the walnut, of two varieties; and of the latter were the chestnut, the poplar or white wood, of two varieties, the latter name applying to only one variety; the cucumber; the linden, or bass-wood, and the asp. These varieties afforded the material necessary to construct anything useful, that could be made of wood, from a wagon spoke or ax handle to a rail fence, from the strongest warehouse to the most ornamental furniture. The pioneer could fence his fields, build his house and barn, make his furniture, and farm implements,

cook his food, and warm his dwelling with the materials growing on his own land; and to do so would only need a few simple implements made of steel. The varieties of the maple, which abounded in many parts of the county, afforded the pioneer, and has continued to afford his descendants, an opportunity to produce large amounts of sugar and molasses; requiring but a few simple, inexpensive articles in addition to his labor, to produce the sweets necessary for the family. The acorns and nuts produced by these native orchards, planted and nurtured in the wisdom of the loving Father, afforded food for the wild animals, many of which were good for food; and vast herds of domesticated swine would grow and fatten on these spontaneous products, refusing to eat corn while these native fruits abounded. Along the streams and low grounds the wild plum grew and produced its fruit, berries and small fruits of several kinds contributed not a little to the variety of food for the table of the pioneer. The bee had preceded the white man if not the Indian, as an occupant of these forests, and many a colony of them would fill the hollow of a decaying tree with most delicious honey, gathered with tireless labor, from the wild flowers which grew in native luxuriance and abundance. While the forests of the Ohio valley seemed to entail many hardships and privations upon the pioneer, yet they were not entirely inhospitable. There is still a considerable part of the area of the county covered with forest, though from many of these the best of the timber has been removed; and our people are beginning to appreciate the importance of maintaining considerable forest areas, not only to produce the saccharine products and the lumber to supply the needs of our people, but to produce those salutary effects upon the climate which the presence of forests always tends to promote.

Agriculture, which, derivatively, means the cultivation of the field, includes methods of cultivation, the appliances used, and the products resulting, both vegetable and animal, and the uses and value of the same.

Throughout Columbiana county, as in all other forest bearing countries, much labor was necessary to remove the forests and prepare the surface for cultivation. Where the soil was dry and sandy, the timber adapted to, and growing on, such lands, usually sent their roots deep into the earth, and such land could be farmed between the stumps immediately after clearing, but lands with a greater admixture of clay, and comparatively level, upon which grew the beech and maple, etc., must lie several years after the removal of the forests until the surface roots would decay sufficiently to allow cultivation. The land was not useless during this interval, but when exposed to the sun, would soon cover itself with a native grass, which affords an excellent pas-

turage. The earth's surface presents three principal types of soil, viz.: The calcareous, argillaceous and silicious. The soil best adapted for all purposes consists of a mixture of the three, part lime, part clay, and part sand. The soil of Columbiana county consists in most part of such mixture, but not always in the best proportion. In some places the sand and gravel abound so exclusively and to such a depth as to allow the moisture and with it the fertilizing material to pass so far below the surface that the roots of the vegetable are not able to reach them. In other sections the clay so abounds that the soil, and especially the sub-soil is so near impervious to water, and at the same time so level that the water from melting snow and rain remains upon or near the surface, thus increasing the evaporation, by which the heat is carried away from the surface, leaving it so cold as to be unfavorable to the growth of most plants that the farmer is interested in producing. In some places in the southeastern and more hilly part of the county, the lime rock crops out on the hill-sides, and the soil below these outcrops and along the adjoining valleys is well supplied with lime, resulting from the continued disintegration of those exposed lime rocks, through the ages since the commencement of the present geological period. But over all that part of the county covered by the diluvium, which includes quite the larger part, what lime there is in the soil, and it is quite considerable, comes from the disintegration of the lime stone pebbles and water-worn masses of larger size with which the drift abounds.

Taking the entire county the soil has a good degree of fertility, and a very high degree of possibility. As the forests were cleared away the virgin soil was found to be very productive. The decaying foliage and forests through the ages had left an accumulation of vegetable matter that was rich plant food for the growing crops.

The pioneer soon learned that the most productive and valuable lands were those facing the south and east. This resulted from the fact that the winds prevail more from the southwest than from any other quarter, hence the leaves and light vegetable matter would be moved from the western, and would settle on the eastern slopes, and at the same time the western slopes would be less protected by snow and more exposed to the cold west winds. The southern slopes would be warmed by the sun's rays longer than the northern, and thus have a longer season in which to mature the crop. The intelligent, thoughtful farmer in selecting a farm, where he had sections of unoccupied land to choose from, would get the benefit of his thought and intelligence and profit by it. The general slope of the county is favorable. The drainage being chiefly to the southeast, the general surface is inclined in that direction, which, in a general way, gives the same

beneficial results spoken of in the last paragraph, applicable to less extended areas. In view of the adaptability of the soil to the production of the various crops producible in this latitude and climate, and the possibilities of almost limitless improvement, it does not seem arrogant or unduly assuming to a native of the county to believe and to say, that Columbiana county will compare quite favorably with any one of her eighty-seven sister counties in the state. The proper cultivation of the soil has been a matter of primary and great importance through all the ages since man became fixed in his habitation. The untutored savage of the forest and the plain and the more gregarious tribes of nomadic barbarians, lived upon the spontaneous vegetable productions of the earth, changing habitation as often as their flocks and herds depastured one section, not caring to own the land occupied, but only interested in a present supply of food; but in these and all other uncivilized conditions of human society, only a small population could be maintained. As man became fixed in his habitation, and especially as the lands were divided by lot and line, and the occupant became the owner of the land which he occupied and tilled, the possibilities of an increased population were augmented in the same ratio as improvement in the cultivation was attained. Other things being equal, that country which is best cultivated will maintain the largest population. When the implements of husbandry are meager and rude of construction, or handled without skill, the results must be small production. The methods of cultivation and implements used are vastly different now from those used in Columbiana county by the pioneer, 80 to 100 years ago.

The methods of cultivation then used upon the virgin soil, would produce very meager results now. Plows constructed of wood excepting the shear, a naked coulter, a wooden shovel plow and a harrow made from the forks of a tree, a scythe hung upon a crooked dogwood snath, a grain cradle made by the farmer on rainy days, and a flail constructed of head and handle tied together with a string, for threshing the grain, with the wind for a fanning mill to separate the grain and chaff, these and other equally rude implements made up the outfit of the ordinary pioneer farmer of a century ago. And then each family manufactured most of the fabrics used in clothing their bodies and furnishing their houses. Flax was raised on the farm, separated from the seed by hand, the woody stalks rotted on some grass plat, broken in a hand brake that almost any farmer could make, dressed on a swingling board with a wooden scutching knife, and the fibre straightened by the use of a hackle made by driving sharpened nails through a board, spun by hand on wheels that are only to be seen now in collections of relics, and in the cast-away heaps of old rubbish, in the neglected

lofts of old homesteads, and these threads were woven into fabrics both useful and beautiful, upon hand looms. It is to be feared that many of these departments of industry will very soon become lost arts, and yet to the pioneer they were a necessity. By kindred processes, cotton and wool were manufactured into fabrics adapted to the wants not only, but made to minister to the tastes of the early inhabitants of this county. As these lines are being written, the mother of the writer lies in an adjoining room, now in her ninety-seventh year, in a fair state of health, who, in her younger life, was able to spin and weave flax into beautifully figured table linen, and who was an adept in the carding, spinning and weaving of cotton and woolen fabrics, both ornamental and useful, by the use of hand instruments alone.

When we compare those earlier years of the history of our county with the last decade, in the possibilities of production, the more perfect implements of husbandry, and the labor saving machinery now obtainable at small cost, by the use of which a man and team will do the work of many men, when employed as in the past, we involuntarily exclaim: The world does move! And yet with all the advantages of better implements the products of the farms of Columbiana county, are but a fraction of that which might be obtained by more perfect cultivation. Much better results would be secured by stirring the soil deeper than is usually done. Over the greater part of the county, the sub-soil for many feet in depth would become very productive without any additional fertilizer, if it was exposed to the sun and air for a few months. Many farmers are producing very meager crops and reducing the fertility of the soils they use, because they only stir the soil three or four inches in depth, while the fertility and consequent production would be much improved by plowing twice that depth, or more. There is a considerable fraction of plant food wasted by allowing the growth of useless plants, such as weeds. It is true that these useless plants (as here named) do return a part of the plant food to the soil, if allowed to decay on the fields, but by filling the soil with seed they decrease the probability of a crop of anything useful the next year, and largely increase the amount of labor necessary in the subsequent tillage.

By the use of improved machinery, the farmer is able to cultivate a larger area, and that more perfectly; or cultivating the same number of acres he has much time for reading and study, by the proper use of which he may develop his capabilities of mind and heart, and thus increase his possibility of enjoyment, add largely to his real happiness, and prepare himself to fill worthily and well the place assigned him in the good providence of God.

In the cultivation of new lands, such as the pioneer had to use, less care is usually required in regard to fertilizers, than is necessary after many years of tillage. In this regard much advance has been made in the farming of this county. Care is usually taken to return to the soil all the plant food resulting from the feeding and decay of the produce of the farm; and this type of fertilizer really furnishes a large amount of plant food, and at the same time acts as an attractive force to draw the plant food of the atmosphere to the plant, that it may be absorbed. To understand the effects of fertilizers, it is important to bear in mind, that by far the larger part of the materials which enter into the structure of plants, even of grains, comes from the atmosphere; first being produced in a gaseous state in the soil, and in that state carried into and distributed through the air, and when brought into contact with the vegetable stalk and leaf, these fertile ingredients are absorbed and incorporated into the tissues of the plant. The commercial fertilizers now so generally used, are chiefly useful as attractive forces, containing it is true, some elements that enter into and become a part of the vegetable. This will become obvious from a simple illustration that has fallen under the notice of every thoughtful farmer. Apply 300 pounds of bone and phosphate, in equal parts, to an average acre of land as you sow it to wheat and grass; the following season that acre will produce in grain, straw and grass, when thoroughly dry, one ton more than it would if the fertilizer had not been used. If the 300 pounds had all been incorporated into the crop it would have increased it only 300 pounds, leaving 1,700 pounds to be accounted for in some other way; but the effect of the fertilizer continues, in a measure, for years, showing that it is not all exhausted with one year's effort. The case stated is, certainly, not put too strong.

In this connection it may be admissible to caution farmers in regard to tests that are often made of the effects of fertilizers. As fertilizers are being applied to a field, the farmer wishing to have a sure proof of the good they do, will omit to apply any to a land or two in the field, and then compare the crop produced on each parcel of land, and thereby determine the value of the fertilizer. Tests of this character are of necessity deceptive. The atmospheric plant food is drawn away from the vegetables growing on the land, to which the fertilizer was not applied, so that the growth of these plants is less than it would be if the others had not been fertilized. And if a small area is fertilized the growth is greater than if the application had been general throughout the neighborhood. To use the figure: More plunder is secured by a foraging party when they extend their search over a large area, than when confined to narrow limits. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

Vegetable Productions, which result from planting and tillage, constitute by far the most important part of the products resulting from the industry of our people. The proportion of the people of Columbiana county engaged in agriculture varies much during the different periods of her history; neither has the area to be cultivated remained unchanged. The county was organized under an act of the first session of the legislature of the state, convened at Chillicothe in 1803; after which the territorial limits of the county were reduced at three different times, viz.: In 1808, when Stark county was organized, one township (including most of Stark county), was set off to her; in 1832, when Carroll county was organized, four townships were set off to her, and a considerable territory was set off to Jefferson county; in 1846, when Mahoning county was organized, five townships, excepting eight square miles, were set off to her. Since 1846, the boundaries of the county have remained unchanged. Statistics of the county before 1846 cannot properly be compared with those gathered since that date. To illustrate: in 1840, the population is stated at 42,662, and in 1850, at 33,621, or about 9,000 of a decrease during the decade, the unexpected reduction being due to the transfer of five townships to Mahoning county.

In 1803 the entire population of the county is stated at 543, and these were all engaged in clearing the lands and cultivating the soil; seven years thereafter the population had increased to 10,878, and probably 99 out of 100 of these gave their time and energy to agriculture.

In 1820, with a population of 22,000, there were only a few mechanics, tradesmen and professional men, just enough to meet the immediate needs of an industrious rural population. In 1850, with a population of 33,621, in addition to the substantial cereals and tubers so important in the food for man and beasts, the county produced 18,898 pounds of flax, about 50,000 pounds of maple sugar, and 4,324 gallons of molasses, about 323,000 pounds of wool, more than 15,000 pounds of beeswax and honey, animals were slaughtered to the value of \$121,693, market gardens produced about \$4,000 worth of vegetables, and the value of orchard produce was more than \$16,000. In 1850 there were 14,457 acres planted in corn, which yielded 516,821 bushels, making an average yield of nearly thirty-six bushels per acre, and in 1854, 14,444 acres were planted which yielded only 88,118 bushels, making an average yield of only six bushels per acre. In 1850, 35,720 acres of wheat was sowed which yielded 606,261 bushels, making an average of about seventeen bushels per acre, which was quite above the ordinary yield, and in 1854, 23,423 acres were sown, yielding 126,258 bushels making an average of a little over five bushels per acre. In 1852 there were listed for taxation 6,306 horses, valued at \$350,925, giving an average value of about \$40; in 1855 there were

listed 9,196 horses, valued at \$384,359, giving an average value of nearly \$42. In 1852 there were listed for taxation 14,097 cattle, valued at \$106,822, making an average price of \$7.58, and in 1855, 20,609 cattle were listed, valued at \$169,550, making an average of \$8.23 per head. In 1852 there were listed for taxation 75,117 sheep, valued at \$89,213, making an average of \$1.19 per head, and in 1855 there were 97,845 sheep listed, valued at \$108,949, making an average of \$1.11 per head. In 1852 there were listed for taxation 13,122 hogs, valued at \$21,037, making an average of \$1.60 per head, and in 1855, 16,028 hogs were listed, valued at \$21,774, making an average of \$1.36 per head.

In 1866 Columbiana county produced 438,701 bushels of oats, and in 1867 she produced 461,970 bushels of oats. In 1867 the county produced 38,385 bushels of rye, and 15,272 bushels of buckwheat; also 41,791 tons of hay. In 1864 there were 155,891 sheep in the county, and in 1868 there were 200,056 sheep. In 1867 there were cultivated in wheat, in the county, 12,580 acres, which yielded 130,025 bushels, and there were cultivated, the same year, 631 acres of barley, producing 10,235 bushels, also 15,762 acres of corn, yielding 503,359 bushels. During the same year there were cultivated in flax 1,355 acres yielding 12,450 bushels of seed and 46,423 pounds of fiber, and 1,025 acres in potatoes, producing 90,014 bushels. During the same year there were produced 612,547 pounds of butter and 109,542 pounds of cheese, 8,492 gallons of sorghum syrup, 20,523 pounds maple sugar, and 7,691 gallons of maple molasses, and 648,213 pounds of wool. In 1868 there were 8,215 horses, valued at \$648,388; 16,851 cattle, valued at \$375,763, and 222 mules, valued at \$14,825. In 1870 there were produced 270,190 bushels of wheat, 25,175 bushels of rye, 566,242 bushels of Indian corn, 653,001 bushels of oats, 163,484 bushels of potatoes, 45,301 tons of hay, 848,882 pounds of butter, 573,561 pounds of wool, and 602,978 pounds of flax. There were also owned in the county, during the same year, 8,827 horses, 9,519 milk cows, 9,137 other cattle, 131,527 sheep and 15,996 hogs. From the report of the secretary of state for 1874, it appears that Columbiana county was one of the nine counties of the state that produced more than 30,000 tons of hay each. In 1873 there were 31,850 acres of grass mowed, producing 32,600 tons of timothy hay, being an average of 1.02 tons per acre, and 7,300 acres of clover, yielding 7,650 tons of hay and 740 bushels of seed. There were 760 acres cultivated in flax, yielding 7,440 bushels of seed and 563,430 pounds of fiber; the products of the dairy were butter, 959,900 pounds; cheese, 203,970 pounds; the products of the sugar groves were 11,860 pounds of sugar, and 9,060 gallons of syrup; the wool product was 556,880 pounds. There were 7,470 acres of orchard, yielding 206,020 bushels of apples, 180 bushels of peaches

and 2,110 bushels of pears, and there were eighty-six acres of vineyard, yielding 100,290 pounds of grapes and 1,060 gallons of wine. There were 9,237 horses, valued at \$691,893; 205 mules, valued at \$16,088; 17,440 cattle valued at \$333,080; 131,253 sheep, valued at \$396,719; 11,202 hogs, valued at \$39,438. There were also reported for the same year, 108,540 acres of land cultivated, 86,960 acres of pasture, 62,510 acres of wood land, other waste land, 5,170 acres, making an aggregate of 262,180 acres, while the number of acres in the county must exceed 300,000.

In the report of the county auditor to the secretary of state, made in May, 1881, which is a showing of the crop of 1880, Columbiana county stands accredited as follows, viz.: There were 24,888 acres cultivated in wheat, producing 479,228 bushels, making an average of 19.3 bushels per acre; and there were sown for harvest in 1881, 24,340 acres; in addition to home made fertilizers there were used commercial fertilizers for the crop of 1881, costing \$7,103; 872 acres were cultivated in rye, yielding 9,171 bushels; 177 acres of buckwheat produced 1,902 bushels; 116 acres of barley produced 2,123 bushels; 17,559 acres were cultivated in oats, producing 550,382 bushels, making about 31.7 bushels per acre; 10,670 acres planted in corn yielded 696,569 bushels, being a little more than 35 bushels per acre. It also appears that there were 37,474 acres of grass, other than clover, yielding 35,745 tons of hay; also 3,404 acres of clover, yielding 3,448 tons of hay, 2,303 bushels of seed; there were also 107 acres of flax, producing 938 bushels of seed and 37,000 pounds of fibre; 1,183 acres were farmed in potatoes, producing 106,851 bushels, being a little more than ninety bushels to the acre. There were cultivated in sorghum during the same year 18 acres, yielding 45 pounds of sugar and 2,705 gallons of syrup. The sugar groves produced 18,885 pounds of sugar, 20,148 gallons of molasses. There were 2,785 hives of bees, yielding 17,363 pounds of honey. There were 8,070 acres of orchard, producing 558,854 bushels of apples, and 88,007 bushels of peaches, 915 bushels of pears, 1,108 bushels of cherries, and 304 bushels of plums. There were 67 acres in vineyard, yielding 78,727 pounds of grapes and 740 gallons of wine. During the same year 507,784 pounds of wool were shorn; 873 sheep were killed by dogs, valued at \$1,763; 304 were maimed by dogs, and these were valued at \$2,974. There were at the same time 1,004 head of cattle, valued at \$110,141; there were also 1,220 sheep, valued at \$335,365; there were 9,734 horses, valued at \$527,387; 238 mules, valued at \$11,148; 1,001 hogs, valued at \$38,085, making a total value of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and mules, of \$1,281,112. The following domestic animals died of disease in Ohio, in 1880, viz.: Hogs, 70, valued at \$1,301; 8,300 sheep valued at \$13,172; 363 cattle, valued at \$1,300; and 138 horses, valued at \$8,950. There were

cultivated in the county during 1880, 119,348 acres; pastured, 94,795; wood land, 59,936; waste lands, 5,136, making an aggregate of 279,205 acres, again falling short of the area of the county.

From the grand duplicate of the state for the year 1888, is to be gathered the following facts pertaining to Columbiana county, viz.: There were 335,424 acres of land, valued for taxation, at \$11,895,480. Real estate in cities, towns and villages, was valued at \$4,095,420; value of chattel property for the same year was \$8,838,720, making a total value for the county, as a basis for taxation, of \$24,829,620; and an entire tax levied thereon of \$388,886.21. In 1888 there were in the county 10,627 horses valued (for taxation) at \$773,254; 20,903 cattle, valued at \$407,163; 205 mules, valued at \$12,260; 83,693 sheep, valued at \$172,492; 13,846 hogs, valued at \$52,842. For the crop of 1888, there were cultivated in wheat 19,928 acres, producing 278,744 bushels, and in the fall of the same year there were sown, for the crop of 1889, 19,613 acres of wheat; commercial fertilizers bought for the crop of 1888, cost \$14,694. There were 684 acres cultivated in rye, producing 5,410 bushels; 95 acres were cultivated in buckwheat, producing 1,199 bushels; 18,569 acres were sown in oats, yielding 550,143 bushels; 40 acres were sown in barley, yielding 1,285 bushels; 17,719 acres were planted in corn, producing 662,435 bushels. There were 38,400 acres of meadow, which yielded 45,754 tons of hay; 5,298 acres of clover, producing 6,584 tons of hay, and 3,154 bushels of seed; 11 acres of flax, yielding 85 bushels of seed; 1,701 acres planted in potatoes, yielding 98,990 bushels; 2 acres planted in tobacco, yielding 4,115 pounds. There were 167,898 gallons of milk sold for family use; 711,727 pounds of butter, made in home dairies, and 14,080 pounds, made in factories and creameries; 20,088 pounds of cheese were made in home dairies, and 384,880 pounds were made in factories. There were 32 acres planted in sorghum, yielding 1,154 gallons of syrup. There were 74,931 maple trees tapped, producing 9,899 pounds of sugar, and 20,469 gallons of syrup. There were 1,329 hives of bees, yielding 8,889 pounds of honey; 520,696 dozens of eggs were produced, and 13,090 dozens of these were shipped beyond the state. There were 5½ acres in vineyards, yielding 20,690 pounds of grapes, and 502 gallons of wine. There were, in 1887, 7,223 acres of orchards, producing 152,500 bushels of apples, 12,602 bushels of peaches, 2,944 bushels of pears, 54 bushels of cherries, and 153 bushels of plumbs. There were produced 450,181 pounds of wool, 9,666 milch cows were owned, also 64 stallions, and 2,138 dogs.

The figures presented in the preceding pages do not show all the agricultural products of the county, but only those that are most important and valuable. The products of the garden and lands cultivated in truck, which produce a large amount of

the food of our people, has not been shown, because the facts are not preserved. Then there is an important class of resultant products, such as the fertilizers resulting from the decay of vegetation and the feeding of animals, the amount and value of which has never been estimated, and yet the value to the county every year would be many thousands of dollars.

There is a growing feeling amongst the farmers of the county, and by no means confined to this county, but is becoming widespread, that the prospect ahead is dull, that the canopy is lowering and the horizon threatening. But if the thought of our farmers could be turned into other channels than those which lead to those gloomy aspects of the case and more thought and effort bestowed upon those things which would tend to make the condition of the finances better and the atmosphere of the home pleasanter, the sunshine of hope would pierce the clouds, and a vitalized purpose, and industry directed by a higher intelligence, and a purer morality, would successfully confront the storm of disaster that seems to threaten.

The farmers of the county constitute, in very large measure, the bone and sinew of our population. Young men and women reared in those families are brought up with habits of industry, taught from childhood to make themselves useful, but not held as servants and treated as slaves, with books, papers and periodicals to read, schools, colleges and churches to attend, until the very atmosphere that our young people breathe seems to stimulate them to higher purposes and nobler aspirations; so that it is true in every department of business where brain and thought, and pluck and industry are demanded there is a corresponding demand for the type of manhood which the country home develops.

The great mass of our stirring business men and women in every department of activity and in every profession, were reared in the country, and if the demand for laborers in the several fields of higher industry—higher in the sense of being intellectual rather than physical—was doubled, it would be but a few years until our country homes would be able to fill the demand with those well prepared and amply equipped. The ambition of the farmers of the past generations seemed to be to make money, but the business of the present age is to develop men who will be alike an honor and a blessing to the race. That type of a pig and a hog, that expense which may be admitted when the farm yields \$1,000 worth of products will be no loss when the yield is only \$500. The number of dollars spent when wheat was worth \$1.00 per bushel and wool \$1.00 per pound and all other products of the farm in the same proportion would be the same if the products of the farm were sold for only half those prices. It is so much easier to increase expense when

money is plenty than to reduce them when money is scarce that many choose to borrow to meet the expense of this year, hoping for better returns hereafter, but each succeeding year, however fruitful, brings its demands, until by and by the home is mortgaged, and the final result is an impoverished family, without the habits of life that make poverty endurable. The farmers of Columbiana county are, as a class, careful, economical, industrious, independent and upright, usually owning the lands they cultivate and the stock and implements necessary to successful husbandry. They well deserve to be classed among the honest yeomanry of the country, and will compare favorably with those of any other part of it.



CHAPTER VIII.

BY I. P. HOLE.

MANUFACTURES AND GENERAL BUSINESS—POTTERIES, PIPE AND TILE FACTORIES—IMPORTANCE OF THESE INDUSTRIES—FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS TO IMMENSE PROPORTIONS—PRESENT STATUS AND OUTPUT OF THE MANUFACTORIES—RAILROADS—TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES—COMMERCIAL INTERESTS—BANKS—MERCHANTS—VILLAGES AND TOWNS OF THE COUNTY.



OW the manufacture of products, from clays produced in abundance throughout Columbiana county, constitute an important manufacturing industry of the county and one that has assumed an important place, only within the last few years, is easily accounted for. In the early history of the county, coarse wares, known as earthen ware, were made at different points, burned and glazed so as to answer a purpose for many uses of the household. These were made from clays found near the surface, in which there was a sufficient admixture of iron to give the wares a reddish appearance when burned. These wares were usually porous, very absorbent where not glazed, easily broken, and hence of small value. Fine, durable wares could not be made from such materials. The wares used by the early inhabitants of the county for the table were mostly imported. This condition of things was not peculiar to Columbiana county, but was the common condition and experience of the people in all parts of the country. Before the white man set foot on the shores of America, the Indians had a rude knowledge of pottery. Amongst the first settlers of Virginia were potters from England. The Dutch who first settled in New York, engaged in the manufacture of pottery, and in most of the early settlements in all parts of the country, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the people manufactured an inferior type of pottery ware for domestic uses. Those desiring, or being able to afford, a better class of ware, secured supplies from England, the Liverpool wares of that country being justly held in high esteem wherever known. It is only within the present century that the manufacture of porcelain was introduced into this country, but now it has become an important industry. While the potter's art has received encouragement in all the states of the Union, and while those

engaged in it have succeeded in producing wares which, for coloring, gilding and other decorations, are equal to those manufactured in Europe, there has continued to be an active demand for imported wares. The demand is, and has been, slowly changing, so that the wares manufactured at East Liverpool are competing quite successfully with those imported from the old world.

In 1839, an Englishman by the name of James Bennett, who had been engaged in a manufacture of yellow ware in England, discovered a clay, in the vicinity of East Liverpool, which he thought well adapted to the production of a kindred ware; and in 1840, having received some financial assistance, he built a small pottery 40 by 20 feet, built a kiln, fashioned his wares, and burnt them, and sold the proceeds of that first venture at a profit of \$250. In 1842, what is now known as the Mansion Pottery, was started, and for a score of years, some additional potteries were established from time to time, but they were all on a small scale, there being but little demand for domestic wares, because of the abundance of more artistic wares furnished by the import trade. This condition of the market deterred capitalists from investing largely in the manufacture of wares, the sales of which were so uncertain as not to promise remunerative returns; especially was this true as applied to the higher grades of wares. In 1862 congress passed an act imposing a tax or duty of 40 per cent. on imported earthen ware. From that time forward there was permanent progress made, and this wise legislation gave to the manufacture of domestic pottery, an impetus which has culminated in the present activity, and gives promise of still better results in the future. Those already engaged in the business were stimulated to increased exertions and renewed activity, and others were induced by the prospect of gain, to engage in the enterprise, and in a few years East Liverpool became the manufacturing center, for this country, in the production of wares.

For more than thirty years the yellow and Rockingham wares were the only types produced here. But in 1873 Knowles, Taylor & Knowles turned their attention to the manufacture of white granite goods. This was a new departure, but proved to be a successful venture, and induced others to engage in the production of the same class of goods. Quite a number of establishments that had been engaged in the manufacture of yellow ware, now readjusted their works and engaged in the production of white ware. There are eight firms now engaged in this branch of the industry, and are using an aggregate of about forty kilns.

Four firms using about a dozen kilns are chiefly engaged in the production of cream colored wares. Ten firms, using thirty-six kilns, are engaged in yellow ware, and two firms, using five

kilns, are engaged in making door knobs. To these may be added six large double kilns for the manufacture of translucent china, in the new shops built by Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, and twenty to thirty kilns used for decorating purposes.

The wares produced at East Liverpool compare very favorably with wares of the same class, manufactured at any other place, either in the old world, or the new, and the demand, especially for the finer grades, is fully equal to the production, showing that the material used is equal to that found in any other country, and the skill in fashioning and decorating is not surpassed anywhere. Establishments for the manufacture of sewer pipe, terra-cotta, and drain tile, are quite widely distributed over the county. They are to be seen in East Liverpool, especially the east end, at Walker's, Wellsville, New Lisbon, Salem, Leetonia, and East Palestine, adding not a little to the business of the county, and developing to a slight degree the resources of nature. Notwithstanding much is being accomplished, yet the possibilities of the manufacture of the various wares, heretofore made, are evidently not yet entirely realized. Higher attainments are doubtless to be made, and better results secured. Most of the arts are probably in the alpha of their history, while the omega is many years, perhaps many centuries, in the distance. The statistics collected and tabulated pertaining to this industry seem quite meager and unsatisfactory.

In 1873, 40,000 gallons of stone ware is reported, as the product of the county, and in 1875 100,000 gallons is given as the output.

In 1881 the county is accredited with the manufacture of 200,000 feet of drain tile, valued at \$2,000; white granite ware, valued at \$637,000; yellow or Rockingham ware, valued at \$299,580, and earthenware, valued at \$66,000. In 1882 the product is stated thus: Drain tile, 300,000 feet, valued at \$3,500; white granite ware, valued at \$791,000; yellow or Rockingham ware, valued at \$98,900; earthen ware, valued at \$150,000. The figures seem so inadequate as to indicate the propriety of omitting further quotations. This branch of manufacture, in all its departments, has increased with unprecedented rapidity during the last two decades, until three firms now engaged in the production of white stone and translucent china report an aggregate output of about \$1,000,000. It is doubtless true, that the aggregate annual output of all the establishments in the county, for the manufacture of goods coming under the several heads, enumerated at the beginning of this article, will equal and probably exceed \$3,000,000, at wholesale prices. This industry employs thousands of hands, many of whom are skilled laborers, many thousands of capital, and supplies the needs and wants of hundreds of thousands of the people of this country; yielding returns of steady employment and good wages, for the laborer, a good

income on the capital invested, and ample remuneration for the time, labor and skill of the management, that plans and looks after the execution of the industry, from the time the clay is taken out of the hills until it is fashioned into forms of usefulness and beauty, ready to minister to the wants and gratify the tastes of the consumer. While the space set apart for this industry does not allow a complete list of the establishments engaged in this department of manufacture, with any satisfactory showing of each, yet it seems admissible and desirable, to make brief individual mention of a few representative firms and their work. The following are located at East Liverpool: In 1873, Homer Laughlin and his brother, Shakespeare Laughlin, under the firm name of Laughlin Brothers, built and put into operation an extensive pottery, and in 1878, Shakespeare Laughlin retired from the firm, leaving Homer Laughlin the sole proprietor, and from that time he has had the entire management of the business. The buildings are of brick, ranging from one to three stories in height, and covering an area of 70x300 feet. It is provided with a complete outfit of machinery, including the latest and best inventions, applicable to the wants of the establishment. The manufacture embraces premium stone china of every description, and the credit of having produced the first art porcelain in the United States, is awarded to these shops and their proprietor. Employment is given to 125 skilled hands, and a corps of French, German, English and American ceramic artists, is kept constantly busy, furnishing new and elegant designs for the decorative department. Mr. Laughlin was awarded a medal and diploma at the centennial exposition, and the only gold medal at the Cincinnati exposition in 1879.

The following extract from a letter of W. C. Prime, LL. D., author of *Pottery and Porcelain of all Nations*, speaks for itself, viz.: "I must say frankly, that I have seen no product of ceramic art in America that at all approaches your ware. It is a verification of my entire hope for both pottery and decoration. Your work satisfies me. You can do anything in the ceramic art. In these specimens you conquer all the greatest obstacles in the way of the potter. I confess myself amazed that Ohio should show this first great success. I don't know what your progressive steps may have been, or whether you have overleaped them all. I only know that Herbert Milton, Charles J. Mason and men of their sort and time, would pronounce your work a *wonderful success*, and this because you have united successes in so many different departments of the art — paste, pottery and decoration." A very complimentary notice indeed. The value of the annual output of these shops is about \$200,000, and the trade is steadily expanding.

Knowles, Taylor & Knowles.—The largest manufacturers in the United States of white granite, plain and decorated wares, also vitreous translucent china ware. The business of this firm was first started in 1854, by the present senior member of the firm, Mr. Isaac W. Knowles, who manufactured yellow ware, and afterward in connection with that, Rockingham ware. The business was at first quite small, only one kiln being used. Additions were made from time to time in the capacity of the establishment, and the same kind of goods were manufactured by the same proprietor until the year 1870, when Mr. John N. Taylor and Homer S. Knowles were admitted to partnership, forming the firm of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles. At this time the property consisted of two ware kilns. Soon thereafter they took measures to produce a finer grade of ware, and in September, 1872, they turned out their first kiln of white granite (iron stone china) ware. They were so successful in producing a good quality of goods in the new line, that they were taxed to their utmost to supply the rapidly growing demands upon them, and in 1881 they erected a new pottery, consisting of eight kilns, making thirteen in all used at this time. In 1884 they purchased the entire plant of another pottery manufacturing firm. This contained three kilns. They now have a plant containing in the aggregate sixteen ware kilns, and twelve decorating kilns, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of white granite ware and decorations. Their sales in this grade of goods amounts to more than half a million dollars per year. In addition to the manufacture of white granite, they erected in 1888 a mammoth building for the manufacture of translucent china. This property consists of six very large double kilns. The ware produced in this establishment had acquired a high reputation for the density of body and superiority of finish. The factory was taxed to its utmost to supply the demand, and the orders were increasing, when, on the 18th day of November, 1889, a fire broke out in the establishment, entirely consuming it, together with its valuable contents, in less than two hours. Nothing daunted by the disaster and the loss of more than \$200,000, which had been swept away in a few hours, the firm immediately took steps to rebuild upon a larger and grander scale than before; and in exactly eight months from the date of the fire, the new works were in operation. This establishment and their granite works as well, are models of completeness in every detail. On January 1, 1889, two additional members were admitted to the firm—Messrs. Joseph G. Lee and Willis A. Knowles—while the same firm name still continues, namely; Knowles, Taylor & Knowles.

In addition to the establishments above noted, the firm is interested in various other public concerns, and the three original

members, together with Mr. Thomas F. Anderson, constitute the firm of Knowles, Taylor & Anderson, proprietors of the Granite Sewer Pipe Works of East Liverpool. The success of the firm of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, has been phenomenal, as they have always marched boldly forward to victory in their various undertakings, and have never, seemingly, suffered defeat. Their establishment is very much the largest of its kind in America.

N. U. Walker Clay Mfg. Co..—These works are located on the Ohio river, forty-six miles below Pittsburgh, at Walker's, with an excellent landing for the largest class of steamers, and with a river frontage of over one mile, enabling them to ship to all the river cities and towns on the Ohio, Mississippi, and tributaries, at the lowest rates of freight. The Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad, operated by the Pennsylvania company, runs through the works, giving them railroad connections with all the other railroads run by the company to all the markets of the west and east. Wellsville, Ohio, is two miles west, and East Liverpool, Ohio, is two miles east of Walker's. These works were established about 1842, have been running nearly all the time since, and are now the most extensive and oldest works in America, manufacturing fire clay into a great variety of articles and forms; fire brick of all sizes and shapes, sewer pipe and water pipe, from one to thirty inch caliber, with elbows, branches, curves and traps for each size of pipe; chimney flues, ventilating flues, chimney tops, hot air flues, cold air flues, patent chimneys, lawn vases, flower pots, statuary, stove linings, grate tiles of all sizes, boiler tiles, flue tiles and flooring tiles, fire brick, ground fire clay, star clay for crucibles and fine work, window caps, sills, brackets, cornices, etc. These works are built on a rocky slope, which, thirty-eight years ago, was an unimproved waste. It embraces 300 acres of land filled with clay and coal veins, on which are erected factories and dwellings for operatives. The deposits of clay are the finest and largest in the United States, yielding a great variety of clay suitable to be made into brick to resist heat, materials for building, pipe for sewerage, and fancy ware of great variety. Fifty years ago this tract of land of 200 acres was in the woods, and near 1842 Andrew Russell commenced in a shed to make fire brick. In 1846 Philip F. Geisse, an enterprising citizen of Wellsville, bought the works and made some brick, but having a large foundry and machine shop, he sold his works to N. U. Walker, who at once built an entire new works, and in 1870 added by the construction of an entire building for making sewer pipe and fittings. In 1878 he erected another for making terra cotta in variety, and at this time it is the largest establishment of the kind in the United States under one management. Its large deposit of clays, river frontage of near one mile, railroad sidings of 2,200 feet and connection to all leading railroads in

the United States, make this company the most advantageous for supplying large quantities of goods in their line. Their goods took the highest prize at the Philadelphia centennial exhibition.

This company have large and substantial shops, well supplied with the best machinery and appliances, adapted to the production of their varied products; they own some 300 acres of land, giving about a half mile of river frontage and extending back onto the hills, in which is found one of the best veins of fire clay in the country, and a fair supply of coal, thus enabling the company to produce manufactured articles at the lowest price. It is claimed that this establishment is the most complete and extensive of its kind in the United States. Convenient access to the river gives opportunity for shipping at low rates, and all things considered, the situation is admirably adapted to the business. N. U. Walker, the presiding genius of this enterprise, has been either partial or sole proprietor of this establishment for the past forty-two years, and while he has grown gray in the service, yet his native force of character and vigor of constitution seem neither abated nor weakened. Improved machinery and increased knowledge of the possibilities of the clay manufacture, supplemented by the increased skill which results from experience, give promise of better results in the future than in the past. The field of usefulness for this company is widening and the demand for their product increasing, so that the growth of the past may, and doubtless will, be duplicated in the future.

Transportation.—There is a type of industry which does not fall under any of the preceding heads. It is not productive, neither is it manufacturing. It does not change values by changing either the form or constitution of materials, but does largely add to or diminish the values of commodities by changing their place. These might be denominated the transportive industries. They originally consisted in the transportation of materials on the back, shoulders, or head of men or women. This type of transportation is almost exclusively used in some semi-civilized communities and in most savage tribes, and holds a place of inferior importance amongst the communities of highest development and culture. The horse, the mule and the camel are typical burden bearers. The use of sleds for snow covered surfaces, and wheeled vehicles, drawn by draft animals such as the dog, deer, horse, mule and ox, added immensely to the transporting power of the animals employed, and in the recent past these were almost the only force used upon the land for transporting merchandise between distant points, and are yet, by far, the most important forces used. Then the use of rivers and streams have ever been mighty transporting forces, but if left to their native habit would only transport down stream, but by the use of steam are

made great arteries of traffic and by the application of the same force, the ocean, which formerly separated nations, has become a highway of travel and transportation, binding distant nations into one great family. The more rapid transportation on the land, river and ocean, has made it possible to distribute even the more perishable fruits and vegetables, so as to meet and supply the wants of those who dwell in distant states and countries. Oranges from California and oranges from Florida are offered for sale at the same stand and at the same time. Our grain and flour go to Europe for consumption, and Dutch cabbage and Irish potatoes come to us. The products of every clime benefit and bless the dwellers on every shore. Through these mighty arteries of transportation, courses the thought, the emotion, the joys and sorrows — the life blood of nations. Multitudes of laborers are engaged in this industry, transporting merchandise from the place of production to the place of consumption, and travelers from one place to another, as necessity or convenience may demand.

Railroads.—In 1841 there were 36 miles of railroad in Ohio; in 1851, 572 miles; in 1861, 3,024 miles; in 1871, 3,457 miles; in 1881, 6,828 miles; in 1888, 9,671 miles. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad was built and opened for traffic in 1852. There are 31.52 miles of its track in Columbiana county, which had a valuation for taxation of \$903,620 in 1888, and the taxes assessed for that year were \$11,569.53. The Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad was also built and opened for traffic in 1852. In 1888 there were 64.43 miles of its track in the county, valued at \$1,205,500, and taxes assessed upon it of \$16,497.93. The Niles & New Lisbon railroad was built and opened for traffic in 1865. In 1888 there were 18.80 miles of its track in the county, valued at \$142,472, and taxes assessed upon the same of \$2,061.06. The Pittsburgh, Marion & Chicago railroad in 1888 had 16.05 miles of track in the county, valued at \$65,875; the taxes assessed against it were \$802.91. The Salineville Coal road in 1888, had three miles of track valued at \$10,630; the taxes assessed against it were \$221.11. Then there are a few miles of track owned by other companies, such as the State Line Coal road, Lawton & Co.'s Coal road, the track of the Cherry Valley Iron company, etc., aggregating some three or four miles, making in all about 137 miles of track in the county. The entire cost of the construction, equipments and appurtenances of these roads, would, perhaps, be safely put down at \$90,000 per mile, making an aggregate cost of \$12,330,000.

The valuation put upon these roads in 1875, for purposes of taxation, was \$2,715,030, and the taxes assessed \$35,476.19. The aggregate valuation of these roads for the year 1888 was \$2,328,097, and the taxes assessed were \$31,152.54. In addition

to these Salem has about two miles of electric street railroad, put into operation in 1890, at a cost for construction and equipment of about \$60,000.

From the report of the commissioner of railroads for 1888, it appears that the average amount of railroad track for each county of the state is about 110 miles, and Columbiana county has near thirty miles more than the average amount. These roads in their construction, management and operation constitute quite an important industry, but their chief importance to the people of the county, consists in the facilities for trade and travel thus afforded. Prior to the building of railroads the chief market for the surplus wheat produced in the county was Massillon or some other point on the Ohio canal, and to reach such market required an outlay equal to ten to twenty per cent. of the money received for the wheat. Other products of the farm or garden could not be sold, except to meet the small local demand. There were no shipments of milk every morning to Cleveland or Pittsburgh in those days. Previous to that time these two cities were comparatively unimportant as a market for the more perishable products. The population of Cleveland including Ohio City, was not more than 25,000 to 30,000, and Pittsburgh about 50,000. The presence of railroads stimulate every other branch of industry, increasing both the production and consumption of almost every material substance of human necessity or desire.

The railroads of the county thus afford many conveniences and sources of profit to our people, bringing better markets to our doors than we formerly had in the distance, and opening up markets for products heretofore valueless, except for home use. Their presence has also stimulated manufactures here by giving employment to thousands of our people. They have made the mineral stores, and mineral land valuable, by opening an outlet to the markets for the products of the mines, thereby adding largely to the demand for labor, and the increase of our population and wealth. They have added a mighty increment to the civilizing and enlightening forces, operating upon and fashioning the intelligence, the thought and the aspirations of the people.—“Iron sharpeneth iron by contact; so does a man the countenance of his friend.”

Sandy & Beaver Canal.—In this connection it is proper to mention the only canal of the county, which years ago had an existence, but has now passed away. The Sandy & Beaver Canal company was incorporated by act of the general assembly, passed January 11, 1826, and about nine years thereafter the work was formally begun at New Lisbon, amid great rejoicing. The canal extended from the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river, to Boliver, on the Ohio canal, following Little Beaver and the middle fork of the same, to New Lisbon, thence cross-

ing to a point near the head waters of the west fork, following that several miles, and then crossing the water shed to the upper waters of a branch of the Sandy, thence with the course of that stream to where it flows into the Tuscarawas river, and there connecting with the Ohio canal, thereby securing canal connection with Portsmouth and intermediate points to the south, and Cleveland and intermediate points to the north. In following the streams and crossing ridges the canal had many curves and folds which increased its length. The distance between its ends is about forty-five miles on a straight line, while the canal is over sixty miles long.

In crossing from the valley of the Beaver to that of the Sandy there are two tunnels. Northeast of Dungannon there was a tunnel about one-fifth of a mile in length, which was arched, and between Dungannon and Hanover there was a tunnel about three-fourths of a mile in length, excavated through the solid rock, and needed no arching. After the first breaking of ground in 1834, the work of construction was prosecuted with commendable vigor until the financial crisis of 1837 caused a suspension, and it was not completed until 1846. The east end, from New Lisbon to the Ohio river, and the west end, from Minerva to Boliver, were kept up and used for a number of years, but the middle division, from New Lisbon to Minerva was only used a very short time. A part of that middle division was a summit level of about fourteen miles in length, and very inadequately supplied with water. Two reservoirs were constructed to store the water, covering an area in the aggregate of about 700 acres, and yet the supply was inadequate, being about sufficient to supply the evaporation, absorption and leakage for six months of the year, while the canal would be frozen about one-half of the remaining six months.

The entire line has been abandoned as a canal these many years, and the generation that planned and built it has also chiefly passed to the infinite beyond. The Sandy & Beaver canal will be remembered as one of those public improvements which had a distributing effect upon capital, but in no wise tended to build up a moneyed aristocracy to oppress the masses. While in process of construction it afforded employment to many laborers, at remunerative prices, furnished a market for the surplus products of farm and garden, contributed to stimulate a spirit of enterprise, increased the value of real estate along its entire length and for miles on either side, and in many ways was a factor in the career of development and progress, that have marked Columbiana county from the beginning.

Commercial.—In the comprehensive sense in which we shall use this term, it may be understood to mean any and all exchange of commodities or values. While in the strict sense it

would rather include those larger, and, on that account, more important transactions, frequently spoken of under the heads of wholesale, import or export trade, and giving to the smaller transactions, including the retail trade, the title of mercantile. In that general sense, all men are merchants, and all are engaged in the commerce of the country, though it may be only in a limited degree, and within circumscribed and narrow limits. This is a department of human activity, substantially unknown to the savage, and but slightly known to the semi-civilized; but is, and has ever been, a characteristic of civilized and enlightened society, and has usually tended to promote both civilization and enlightenment. The intermingling and communication of the citizens of different communities and nations engaged in trade (if legitimate) tends to a better understanding between them, a higher appreciation, each of the other, and a greater anxiety to improve the condition and promote the happiness of each, by making the intelligence, refinement and culture of each the common property of all. Thus commerce is to be viewed as a civilizing and enlightening force, having reference not alone to the exchange of those material substances especially contributing to the physical wants, but to those which minister to the social, intellectual and moral needs of our being.

By the constitution of the United States the right to regulate commerce between the United States and other nations, and between the different states, is vested in congress, thus wisely providing for common commercial relations of the states with foreign nations and between each other, and at the same time leaving the regulating of trade within the states, chiefly to state laws and local regulations. The experience of a century has fully justified the wisdom of this division of authority. Centralization of power would set at naught the authority of states, and state rights would discard national interference; either of which would be inimical to the general welfare, and consequently subversive of the ends of good government. We are repeatedly reminded that our government was founded in the wisdom of the fathers.

Middle men (merchants, transporters and traders) do not add to the intrinsic value of merchandise, but do add largely to its commercial value. The value of any commodity is determined first, by the price of the average labor required to produce it; and second, by its ability and opportunity to gratify human desire. The first department and part of the second is filled by the agriculturist, miner, artisan, mechanic and manufacturer; and the second, as pertains to opportunity, by the transporter, the merchant and trader. An article of merchandise may have a great intrinsic value, and be able to meet my wants and gratify my desire, if in hand, and yet to me, and probably to all men, be totally

valueless, if at the bottom of the sea. The opportunity to obtain and the privilege to use, many times confers the chief value, and this value is largely added to by the labor of the middle men.

Banks.—Banks include in the range of their work, deposit, discount, exchange and circulation, sometimes giving attention to only a part, and sometimes to all these departments. They are convenient and useful in all departments of business which have a money value, but especially important to middlemen. When the first settlers located in Columbiana county, the merchant must keep the money resulting from his sales for months, until such time as he went to an eastern city to purchase goods, and then carry it with him during the weary days required to make the journey over mountains and through desolate regions infested with highwaymen; and when he reached his destination and had made his purchases, would find that his money which was at par at home was one or more, many times several, per cent. below par in the eastern city, and he must suffer the discount. If a trader took a drove of horses, cattle, sheep or hogs to an eastern market, he must carry home the money secured that he might be ready for another purchase and must keep the money about his house or on his person until it was expended, incurring the danger and risk of robbery. Now the merchant sends his money from time to time to the eastern city, by express, and makes an eastern bank the custodian of his deposits; or he deposits his money in a bank here, and carries a bill of exchange to pay for his goods. In either case there is no money to carry or handle, except that necessary for his transportation and entertainment. If a man wants \$1,000 to-day that he may make a favorable investment, he can better afford to go to the bank and get it at once, paying eight per cent. than to spend days of inquiry and get it in fragments for six per cent. And worst of all, before he has it ready for use the opportunity to use it may be gone. If a man sells a horse, an ox or a load of merchandise, he most likely receives in payment a check on some convenient bank for the amount. Banks of circulation established under state laws, have ever failed to meet the wants of our people, and in many cases they have been gigantic swindling concerns. The circulating paper of a state bank, ever so well secured, is quite sure to suffer a discount if used in a distant state. Throughout the history of Ohio, up to the civil war, our banking system would compare favorably with that of any other state in the Union, and yet always subject to the disabilities referred to. The exigencies of the war working upon the fertile brain and mind of Secretary Chase, originated a system of banking which has given to the country a circulating bank paper that has met and supplied the wants of commerce and trade, far better than anything in that line heretofore known in this country;

and the writer believes he is safe in saying that it is the best system of banking devised by the wisdom of man, in any age or country. The national bank notes are at par every day in the year from Maine to California and from Minnesota to the gulf. And more than that, are as good and as valuable after the bank has been discontinued or failed as when doing a flourishing business. No one fears that his bank notes will become worthless because the bank breaks while he sleeps.

The first bank organized in Columbiana county was the Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon, under a charter granted for that purpose, by the legislature of the state. Books had been opened for the subscription of stock at Steubenville, Pittsburgh, Canton, Beavertown, Greensbury, Salem, Beaver Mills, Petersburg, Poland, Sandy Store, Fairfield, Yellow Creek and New Lisbon. Directors were elected, the organization completed, and the bank opened for business in 1814, with Martin Helman, president; Elderkin Potter, cashier, and Fisher A. Blocksom, attorney. Owing to the monetary troubles of the times, this bank was suspended after a few years, and again re-organized in 1835, and continued to do business for about eleven years, and then ceased to be. In 1846 B. W. Snodgrass and John McClymonds engaged in banking in New Lisbon, and continued a number of years. The Farmers' Bank of Salem was chartered in conformity with the laws of the state, and was organized and commenced business in 1846, with a capital of \$100,000. and 103 stockholders. D. & D. McDonald opened a private bank in Wellsville in 1848, and continued it for a few years. It is believed that those named were all the banks organized in the county previous to 1850; at least no records are found of any others. Since that time banks have been organized and successfully managed in all the important towns and centers of business in the county. At the present time banks are established in New Lisbon, Salineville, Wellsville, East Liverpool, East Palestine, Columbiana, Leetonia and Salem. In 1874 the reports show that there were in operation in the county three national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$425,000, and eight incorporated under the state law of 1845, with a capital of \$119,400, making eleven in all, with a capital of \$544,400. In 1875 there were five national banks with a capital of \$520,000, six under state law of 1845, with a capital of \$72,760, making eleven in all, and an aggregate capital of \$592,760. In 1881 there were five national banks, with a capital of \$305,000, and seven unincorporated banks, with a capital of \$65,000, making twelve in all, with a capital of \$370,000. In 1882 there were six national banks, with a capital of \$450,000, and seven unincorporated banks, with a capital of \$65,000, making thirteen in all, with a capital of \$515,000. In 1888 there were seven national banks, with a capital of \$560,000; a surplus of

\$143,705.15; undivided profits of \$34,058.56, making a total value of \$737,763.71; private banks not given.

In 1855, when the Farmers' Bank of Salem was a branch of the State bank, the reports show a return valuation for purposes of taxation, on notes and bills discounted, moneys and other taxable property \$348,224, penalty added by auditor, \$174,112, total taxable valuation \$522,336, and the entire taxes assessed thereon \$6,999.30. This was the year following the one in which the treasurer and sheriff of the county visited this bank to demand the payment of taxes, assessed under a law afterward set aside as unconstitutional, and finally repealed. The demand being refused by the cashier, the county officers used a crowbar to unlock the safe, and failing to find any money in it, they made search and found some bags of coin in a flue from which they secured the amount of the taxes. This resulted in a suit which resulted in favor of the officers of the bank.

The banks of the county are many times custodians of deposits to amounts larger than their capital, thus largely increasing their working capital, and adding to their profits. These banks through the system of exchange reach all the business centers of the United States, and the principal points of trade in other countries. Many private individuals, both in the past and present, have done and are doing, a very considerable business in the department of loans and discounts, and manufacturing establishments sometimes deal largely in exchange. The banks of the county seem to be carefully and honestly managed and enjoy the confidence and patronage of the people.

Merchants are a necessity to the advanced civilization of the age. They have filled an important place in the activities of every civilized nation through all the past, and must continue to be an important factor in the development and progress of the world through all coming time. In the days of David and Solomon, when the Hebrew nation was in the zenith of its greatness and glory, the merchant princes of Tyre collected the merchandise of the known world in their stores, and from thence they were distributed to meet the wants of the surrounding nations, with which they held commercial relations. In the stores of Columbiana county, to-day, we find the products of the industries of our own country, not only, but products of the industries of many of the nations of the old world and the new, collected to meet the wants and minister to the comfort of our people stored at points convenient and easy of access to the consumer. If, to supply the family, the husbandman must go to the factory for his cloth, to Lowell or Brussels for his carpets, to China for his silks and teas, to Java for his coffee, to the West Indies or the Gulf states for his sugar, to Carolina for his rice, to Mary-

land for his oysters, to the Rocky mountains for his silver and gold, etc., it is easy to see the family would never be supplied, and the cost of the articles of consumption would put most of them beyond the reach of the masses, allowing the opulent alone to partake. But all these and much more are collected by the labor, skill, and ingenuity of the merchant, and conveniently arranged in his store, where the consumer may secure his supplies at a moderate cost and with but little waste of time. Israel Cope has the credit of being the first merchant in East Fairfield, and Jesse Allen the first in Columbiana, and it is stated he began trade in 1812. John Street opened the first store in Salem, in 1807. Joseph Stibbs, David Graham, and Thomas Cox, are named as the first merchants of New Lisbon, but the times of their establishment are not given. The first store in Wellsville was kept by Sanford C. Hill, from 1814 to 1819. These seem to be the first ventures in merchandising in the county, and mark an era in the history of the people, when wants were few and means scarce. As population increased, and the means became more plentiful, and facilities for transportation better, stores increased in number and size, and the business of the merchant became more important.

The value of merchandise in the county seems not to be presented by itself in the reports of the state officers, and were it there it would be simply as a basis for taxation, and hence much below the wholesale value of the average stock in store. The amount of capital invested in merchandising in the county would, doubtless, foot up into millions; and the persons engaged in this department of labor would number several thousands. These statements are intended to refer only to those who are usually spoken of as merchants and whose wares are usually kept in stores, and does not include that volume of buying and selling which is done by the farmer, mechanic and manufacturer, in the transfer from hand to hand of those commodities not kept in stores. Through the mails, now so rapidly transmitted from place to place, and the rapid transmission of merchandise by freight and express, merchants are able to, and do, keep up their supplies of articles in demand, much more perfectly than was possible, in the old time of the slow stage coach and still slower team. The following is worth preserving as an evidence of the disabilities under which the merchants of three quarters of a century ago labored in securing their supplies; and also as indicating the effect that high rates of transportation must have had on the price of goods. Here it is as executed at New Lisbon:

"Memorandum of agreement made this 7th day of March, 1818, between George Endley and D. Beggs on the one part, and Harmon Brown, Moses Votaw, Philip Grey and Isaiah Williams

of the second part. Witnesseth, the said Brown, Votaw, Grey and Williams, engaged to be in the city of Philadelphia against the 24th or 25th of April next ensuing, and drawing four loads of merchandise from Philadelphia to New Lisbon, at the rate of eight dollars and fifty cents per hundred pounds. In witness whereof we have signed our names.

ENDLEY & BEGGS.

"HARMON BROWN,

"MOSES VOTAW,

his

"PHILIP X GREY,

mark.

"ISAIAH WILLIAMS."

"WILLIAM COULTER,
* "Witness."

If merchants had to pay such ruinous rates for transportation now, consumers would doubtless complain loudly of high prices. To get the situation properly in mind, we should remember that 4,000 pounds was a full load for a team of six good horses to take or bring across the mountains in the condition of the roads at that time.

Extensive manufacturing establishments, usually, give attention also to the sales of their products by wholesale, if their wares are individually small, both in dimensions and value, but if otherwise, then mostly by retail. Potters ship their wares and sell them by casks, crates or car-loads, and these to middle men; while the manufacturers of large and costly machines usually sell single machines and reach the consumer directly. Sometimes a company that makes 2,000 to 10,000 machines worth \$50 to \$100 each will make a contract with an agent who will bind himself to sell all their machines and receive a commission of \$5 to \$10 on each. No one will produce or make anything that he does not expect to consume, unless he believes it will sell, and that he can secure the sale of it, otherwise, however costly, it will only encumber him. The manufacturers of Columbiana county, doubtless make aggregate sales of greater value during any year than those made by the merchants — so called — and the farmers sell all their surplus production of grain, live stock, etc., aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, and so throughout all departments of productive industry.

Traders by purchase and sale, transfer many of the products of the factory and farm from the producer to the consumer, securing his supplies where they can be had at lowest rates, and selling where they command best figures, thereby realizing his profits. Traders in live stock, in fruit, and the like are a great convenience to both producer and consumer. Through the stimulus thus rendered the fruit trade has become an important branch of business in the county, bringing large revenue to the farmers.

* History of Columbiana County by D. W. Ensign.

Villages and Cities.—Columbiana county has more than forty villages and cities. A number of them were laid out in her early history, along wagon roads that were lines of much traffic and travel. A number of them were located along the line of the Sandy & Beaver canal. Through some of them railroads have been built, while others have been located on the lines of railroad. While many of those along lines of railroad are small and not improving much, yet all the growing, enterprising towns, that are becoming business centers, are located on lines of railroad.

Salineville, situated on the C. & P. railroad was laid out in 1839 and incorporated in 1848. In 1860 it had a population of 485; in 1870, of 1,429; in 1880, of 2,302, and in 1890, estimated at 2,500 to 2,800. Coal mining is the chief industry.

Wellsville was laid out in 1820; in 1860 it had a population of 1,587; in 1870, of 2,313; in 1880, of 3,377, and in 1890 estimated at 5,000. In its early history it was a center for the river trade, sending out farm products, and receiving merchandise for the interior; later railroad machine shops, rolling mills, pottery and pipe works are the chief industries,

East Liverpool was laid out in 1816; in 1823 there were but six families and two single men in it. In 1834 it was incorporated; in 1850 the population was 987; in 1860 it was 1,308, in 1870 it was 2,105, in 1880 it was 5,568, and in 1890 it was estimated at 8,000 to 10,000. Chief industry, the manufacture of pottery.

East Palestine, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., was first laid out in 1828, and named Mechanicsburg, but was changed to its present name in 1832, and was incorporated in 1875. In 1880 it had a population of 1,047, and in 1890 it was estimated at 1,500. Chief industry, coal mining.

Columbiana, also on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., was laid out in 1805, and incorporated in 1837. In 1870 it had a population of 870; in 1880 of 1,223, and in 1890 it was estimated at 1,600. Chief industries: handle works mill, pump works, and carriage works.

Leetonia, situated at the crossing of the P., Ft. W. & C. and the Niles & New Lisbon railroads, was laid out in 1866, and was incorporated in 1869. In 1870 it had a population of 1,200; in 1880 of 2,552, and in 1890 estimated at 3,000. Chief industries: mining coal, burning coke and manufacturing iron.

Salem. — The first plat bears date of April 30, 1806, in 1809 it contained about a dozen log houses and one brick building, it was incorporated in 1830, and in 1842 had a population of 1,000; in 1860 of 1,889; in 1870 of 3,700, in 1880 of 4,041, and in 1890 it was estimated at from 7,000 to 8,000. Chief industries are foundries, machine shops, cornice works, carriage shops, canning factory, pipe works and nail mill.

New Lisbon is situated at the junction of the Niles & New Lisbon and the Pittsburgh, Marion & Chicago railroads, and is

the county seat of Columbiana county. It was laid out as early as 1800, and incorporated in 1828. In 1860 it had a population of 1,381; in 1870 of 1,569; in 1880 of 2,028, and in 1890 it was estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000. Chief industries are carriage shops, tile and fire brick works, woolen mills, flouring mills, county offices and litigation.

The places just enumerated are the largest and most flourishing in the county. Salem, East Liverpool and Wellsville are organized under city governments. The important and varied industries—mechanical, manufacturing and commercial, of our towns and cities, duplicated by the industries of the rural population, in the cultivation of farms and the raising of stock, mark the 64,000 people of the county as a busy, industrious, prosperous and intelligent community, which has compelled the hills and plains to yield up their treasures, and made the wilderness blossom as a rose. When we remember that the present attainments are, under the blessings of God, the result of a century, what may we not expect Columbiana county to become when the measure of her greatness shall be full.



CHAPTER IX.

BY J. M. HOLE, M. D.

PHYSICIANS — HISTORY OF THOSE WHO MINISTER TO THE SICK IN COLUMBIANA COUNTY — OLD-TIME DOCTORS AND THOSE OF LATER DAYS — STORY OF AN OVER-AMBITIOUS DOCTOR WHO WENT WRONG — ALSO REGULAR AND IRREGULAR — LIST OF PRACTITIONERS BY TOWNSHIPS — MEDICAL SOCIETIES — OFFICERS — MEMBERSHIP AND OBJECTS.



NUMBERLESS are the physicians who, following one or another of the different schools of medicine, have served the people of the county of Columbiana in years gone by. Some of these began their labors while both state and county were in the infancy of civil being, when the way to the sick and sorrowing households was not, as now, strewn with roses, bordered with thrifty hedges, cheered by the nodding plumes of the harvest, and made fragrant with the odor of new mown hay. It is the purpose of this chapter to preserve a brief record of the medical practitioners of the county, so far as is practicable.

Butler, Damascus.—Dr. William Pettit practiced medicine at Damascus from 1824 to 1835, when he removed to Pittsburgh, Penn. Dr. Vale practiced from 1832 to 1844, when he removed to the west. Dr. Solomon Shreeve was in practice from 1835 to 1849. He died at Damascus. Dr. S. Sharpless practiced six years, beginning in 1836. Dr. Edward Williams continued in practice from 1847 to 1862, when he retired from the profession and went to Texas, where he became a school teacher. Dr. John P. Grewel practiced at Damascus from 1848 to 1862, and then removed to Iowa, where he follows his profession. Dr. J. Bricker, an eclectic physician, practiced medicine for three years — 1866 to 1869 — when he moved to the west.

Winona.—Dr. Kite was in advanced life when he settled in Winona, in 1866, where he died, after a practice of eleven years, in 1877. The following are at present in practice in the township, at Damascus: Dr. E. A. Farquhar, since 1870; Dr. A. M. Ailes; Dr. Ballinger having removed from Damascus. At Winona: Dr. A. S. Cope, a graduate of the Philadelphia University of medicine and surgery. He also graduated at the Western Reserve university, at Cleveland, Ohio, "allopathic," in the year 1888.

Unity, East Palestine.—Dr. Abraham Sheets, practiced a number of years in this place, and is probably the same Dr. Sheets who practiced at Calcutta.

The following now practice in the township, at East Palestine: Dr. Haas, since 1869; Dr. McDonald, who has practiced there several years, and Dr. Wallace, who has gone away. Dr. A. S. Secester, botanic, located there in 1888, and is the health officer of that town. Dr. Fawcett, a "homeopathist," has been there since 1888. Dr. Greenamyer is a druggist as well as a physician, and has been there some six or seven years. At New Waterford, Dr. Frank Cox, since 1874; he died some five years ago. Dr. D. M. Bloom, since 1875; Dr. J. Scott, who began practice in 1878.

Yellow Creek, Wellsville.—Dr. John McLean, who had served as a surgeon in the army of Gen. Harrison in 1812, at the declaration of peace, settled in Wellsville in the practice of his profession, and there died in the year 1829. Dr. William Rye practiced successfully in Wellsville from 1821 until the year of his death, 1829. Dr. J. F. Patterson practiced with distinguished professional ability in Wellsville from 1833 until 1848, the year of his death. Dr. McCay practiced in Wellsville for three years, ending about 1837, when he removed south. Dr. Joseph Borie practiced in Wellsville from about the year 1846 for a period of fifteen years. He then removed to Oregon where he died in 1873. Dr. Chapman was in practice in Wellsville for about ten years prior to 1850, when he died. He was a man of fine mental endowments, and an excellent physician. Dr. James B. Hill began the practice of medicine in Wellsville in 1851, and continued actively engaged in his profession until his death, in 1863. He was highly esteemed as a physician, citizen and friend. Dr. James Stevenson practiced in Wellsville for about six years, when he removed to Madison, Wis. He died at Madison in or near the year 1859. Dr. Jesse Smith practiced in Wellsville for a period of nearly or quite two years prior to 1856, when he died. Dr. James Aten was for a number of years a physician at Wellsville, and died there in 1854. Dr. Daniel Bagley practiced medicine in Wellsville for nearly twelve years, and then removed to Wheeling, W. Va. Dr. William Mackintosh practiced about ten years in Wellsville, and removed thence to Pittsburgh, Penn. Dr. Lewis Robe practiced medicine at Wellsville for about seven years, and subsequently removed to Illinois, where he has become a minister in the Presbyterian denomination. Dr. Wright practiced his profession in Wellsville about ten years, and removed to Pittsburgh. Dr. Donahue nearly three years, and moved to Iowa, Dr. J. G. Buchanan, eight years, and removed to Alleghany city, Dr. Copp, two years and then went west. Dr. Benjamin Rush Parke, regular, graduated at Jefferson Medical

college, in 1870 practiced in Alleghany, Penn., and now in Wells-ville, Ohio. Dr. Parks Rex graduated at the Cleveland Medical college, regular, practiced in Knoxville, Ohio, and now in Wells-ville, Ohio. Dr. S. M. McConnell graduated at the University Medical college in New York in 1879, regular, practiced first at Wellsville. Dr. Morris C. Tarr graduated at the University Medical college in 1881, regular, practiced first at Wellsville. Dr. Joseph R. Hooper, a homeopathic physician, graduated at the Homeopathic college at Cleveland, practiced first at Wells-ville. The following are at present practicing in Wellsville: Dr. John W. Hammond, regular; Dr. U. K. McKenzie, regular; Dr. John McConnell, regular; Dr. August Noble, regular; Dr. S. M. McConnell, regular; Dr. B. R. Parke, regular; Dr. Parks Rex, regular; Dr. Morris C. Tarr, regular; Dr. Joseph R. Hooper, homeopathic, regular; Dr. R. Johnson, regular; Dr. J. Q. Hamilton, regular. Physicians who have died or removed from Wells-ville: Dr. R. A. Johnson, died June 16, 1887; Dr. D. S. Silver, died August 12, 1886; Dr. George Friese also practiced in Wells-ville about four years and removed to Cincinnati, where he died in 1869.

Perry, Salem.—Dr. Benjamin Stanton began the practice of medicine and surgery in Salem, December 12, 1815. He had studied with Dr. Hamilton, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and for a time had an office in Camden. Salem had then no resident physician, the people of that place depending principally upon the services of Dr. Potter, of New Lisbon. He was a man of fine moral and intellectual qualities, and continued to discharge the duties of his profession with zeal and ability until the time of his death, February 28, 1861. Dr. Daniel Williams, a Friend, settled in Salem about 1827-28, and was considered a skillful physician. He subsequently, with his wife, took charge of the Friends' boarding school at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, at the opening of that institution, he acting as superintendent. After serving a number of years they returned to Salem, and thereafter occupied a farm, where Dr. Williams died in 1861. Dr. Hazelet practiced in Salem several years—about 1840 to 1848—and then removed.

Dr. Abel Carey was born in Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1809. He was for eleven years associated in practice with Dr. Robertson, of Hanover, from which place he removed to Salem in 1843, and there continued practice until his death. Eight years of his busy life were passed in partnership with Dr. J. M. Kuhn, and the remainder, or a period of about five years, with Dr. J. L. Firestone. In spite of limited means, by perseverance and application he secured a liberal education, scholarly and professional. He was of philosophic turn of mind, genial and sympathetic, and yet ready and cool in emergencies involving professional skill and judgment. Though self-educated

he advocated liberal provision for schools, and took prominent part in the educational affairs of Salem, and was quite an earnest worker in aid of the reformatory and philanthropic agitations of his day. As a practitioner he kept even with the march of discovery in the line of his calling. He was married in 1843, to Maria Miller, of Brownville, Penn., by whom he had five sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. Dr. Carey died in 1872, from injuries received on New Year's day upon being thrown from his sulky. Dr. Brinton also practiced in Salem a few years, probably subsequently to 1845, and then in turn went west. Dr. Joseph Stanton graduated at the schools of Cleveland in 1847, and at once began practice in Salem. He remained until 1851, when he went to Akron, where he remained until his death, in October, 1855. Dr. F. G. Young settled, in practice of his profession, at Salem, in 1850, remained a number of years and then removed from the place. He died about 1875 or 1876. Dr. J. W. Hotchkiss was a physician in Salem from 1851 until 1855, when he left. Dr. Reuben Schoob practiced in Salem from 1851 until his death in 1862. He was of the botanical school, using chiefly "roots and herbs," and appears to have had a large and successful practice. He was deliberate in his movements, and yet quick at repartee. Once, when rallied by Dr. Carey for riding slow he responded, "Oh, doctor, I am not like you, who need to ride fast to keep ahead of the hearse." Dr. Clement Pearson, a homeopathic physician, practiced in Salem from 1852 to 1857, when he removed. Dr. B. W. Spear came to Salem in 1855, and after a professional life of ten years retired from practice, and is now residing on his farm in Mahoning county. Dr. S. D. Hardman practiced first in Salem, in 1856, and seems to have made lung and kindred diseases a specialty. He died in Salem in 1876. Dr. Byron Stanton practiced in Salem from 1858 until 1861, when he entered the army. Dr. William Lyon, a graduate of Michigan university, began the practice of medicine in Salem in 1860. He was successfully practicing when attacked by heart disease, of which he died in 1872. Miss Elizabeth Grissell, M. D., began life as a physician in Salem in 1869. She was a graduate of the Philadelphia Female Medical college, and during her residence in Salem established a fair practice. She removed to California about 1877, and returned in 1888, and is now practicing in Salem. Dr. Shane practiced in Salem from 1873 until 1875, when he was succeeded by Dr. C. L. Fawcett. Dr. John Harris began his professional life in Salem, in 1841, and in time turned his attention to dentistry. He is now deceased. Two sons and their families reside in Salem. The following are physicians now practicing in the township, except Dr. J. M. Kuhn, born in Alleghany county, Penn., in 1811. He graduated

from a literary college in 1836, and subsequently, in 1845, from the Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia. He began his professional life in Hanover with Dr. James Robertson, in 1846. Twelve years later he went west, and in 1859 he settled in Salem; has gone out of practice, and is now in the west. Dr. James M. Hole came, professionally, to Salem in 1846, as a partner of Dr. John D. Cope. In 1867 he accepted a position in the Philadelphia university of medicine and surgery, as professor of the theory and practice of medicine, and, in addition, opened an office at 933 Arch street, Philadelphia. Because of ill health in his family he resigned the professorship and returned to Salem, where he opened an office for the treatment of chronic diseases and diseases of the eye and ear. In 1878 he was offered, and accepted, a position in the St. Louis eclectic medical college, as "professor of diseases of women and children," and also opened an office for practice at the corner of Thirteenth and Olive streets, St. Louis. He lectured and practiced during the winter term of the college, and again returned to his permanent residence and office in Salem. He was born June 14, 1822, and in 1846 married Hannah Baker, and had two children, L. C. Hole, M. D., D. D. S., now deceased, and Mrs. R. A. Park, wife of John B. Park, living in Salem.

Dr. Eli Sturgeon began the practice of medicine in North Georgetown about the year 1851, where he continued fourteen years, removing thence to Salem. He at one time served as treasurer of Columbiana county. Dr. R. B. Rush, homeopathist, began practice in Salem in 1858. He made a visit to Europe in 1876 or 1877. Other members of the profession in Salem are: Dr. Eli Garretson, a graduate of the Philadelphia medical university, settled in 1866; Dr. John L. Firestone, who opened an office in 1868; Dr. C. L. Fawcett, who settled in practice in 1875; Dr. J. R. Williams, graduate of the St. Louis eclectic medical college, who opened an office in 1875; he is now in the west. Dr. J. C. Yengling, graduate of Michigan university, who settled in 1876; Dr. James Anderson, graduate of the last named institution, and also of New York university, who settled in 1877; Dr. J. A. McGuire and Mrs. Augusta Black, M. D., who each settled in practice in 1877; Mrs. Arter, a graduate of the St. Louis eclectic medical college, who settled one year later; these having all removed to the west; Dr. L. C. Hole, who graduated in 1869, at the Philadelphia dental college, and soon afterward began the practice of dentistry, and some years later graduated at the St. Louis eclectic medical college and added the practice of medicine to his former business. He died at Bon Aqua Springs, Tenn., September 4th, 1887. Paul E. Barckhoff, M. D., graduated in March, 1888, practiced in Detroit until January, 1889; since then he has practiced in Salem, to

date. He also graduated at the Bellevue hospital medical college, in New York City. William C. Cook, M. D., graduated from the Chicago homeopathic medical college in 1890, in March of the same year he began the practice of his profession in Salem. Dr. Homer W. Thompson, homeopathic physician and specialist in eye and ear diseases, graduated from Pulti homeopathic medical college, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1886; has been in practice in Salem since 1885. Dr. Thomas Church, homeopathist, is practicing in Salem. Dr. Ore has practiced in Salem for several years and claims to be a specialist in the treatment of the eye and ear. Dr. F. M. Clark, homeopathist, was graduated at the Cleveland homeopathy medical college, and has been practicing in Salem for several years. Dr. Kyle was graduated from the Physio-medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, and has been practicing about ten years in Salem. John C. Walker, M. D., graduated from the Eclectic medical institute, of Cincinnati, in 1881. He has practiced medicine for about nine years, and has been located in Salem a little over four years. He was born in Pennsylvania and has lived within four miles of Salem ever since he was five years of age.

Center.—Dr. Horace Potter first visited New Lisbon in 1805, but did not permanently locate for the practice of his profession until two years later. He had a large practice, his ride covering a district extending from twenty to forty miles in all directions. He continued in the faithful and untiring service of his patients for thirty-four years or more and until his death in 1841.

Dr. John Thompson was perhaps the first permanently settled physician in New Lisbon. He also came to that place in 1807, and served in a large field of professional duty as the contemporary of Dr. Potter and Dr. Springer. He served five consecutive terms—twelve years—1825 to 1837, in congress, as the representative of Columbiana county. His death occurred in 1852. Dr. Joseph Springer began the practice of medicine at New Lisbon in 1807, and discharged his professional duties with ability. He died in 1843. Dr. John D. Gloss, who had been a surgeon in the Prussian army, began practice in New Lisbon in 1810, and eventually removed to Stark county. Dr. George McCook began professional duty as a physician at New Lisbon, in 1817. His practice became extensive, and his ability led to his appointment to a chair in the Baltimore, Md., medical college, that of professor of the theory and practice of medicine. For his intelligent discharge of the duties of that position he was presented by one of the graduating classes with a golden lancet. About the year 1847 he removed to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he continued practice until his death in 1873. Dr. Nicholas Ong began the practice of medicine at New Lisbon, in 1820, and remained until his death, a period of about ten years. He was in practice with

Dr. Potter. Dr. Marvin began practice with Dr. Potter in 1826, but it has not been ascertained how long he continued in New Lisbon.

Dr. John McCook, brother of Dr. George McCook, began practice in New Lisbon, between the years 1827 and 1835, and continued until 1857 or thereabouts, when he removed to Steubenville. He died in 1865 in Washington, D. C. Dr. George Stoughton, a relative of the McCooks, was in practice at New Lisbon, where he died about the year 1835. Dr. George S. Vallandigham began practice as a physician about the year 1836. After a few years he studied for and entered the ministry. He died at New Lisbon in or near the year 1873. Dr. Leonard Hanna practiced medicine at New Lisbon for nearly or quite fifteen years, beginning in 1836. He removed to Cleveland, where he remained until his death. Dr. J. Green also settled in practice at New Lisbon about 1836, and continued, it is believed, about ten years. Dr. B. W. Snodgrass was a physician at New Lisbon prior to 1840, but appears to have practiced but a short time. Dr. Hiram T. Cleaver began practice at the same place about 1840, and continued about five years. He was a student of Dr. Hanna. Dr. W. J. Parker practiced in New Lisbon for four or five years, beginning in 1849. Dr. George McCook, Jr., began practice at New Lisbon in 1851, and continued until 1860.

Those now in practice at New Lisbon, with the date when each began, so far as known, are the following: Dr. Daniel Springer, 1840; A. Graham, 1856, he died in New Lisbon in 1866; William Moore, who practiced at Elkton from 1851 to 1856, then came to New Lisbon, where he is now practicing; Frank P. Moore, 1874; Hugh Gilmore, 1868; David Marquise, 1867; J. P. Tritt, 1874; J. Stewart, 1874, practiced about four miles north of New Lisbon; Thomas B. Marquise; William A. Rankin, quit practicing in 1885, and is now superintendent of the water works. Dr. George W. Chandler has for a number of years been practicing in the western part of the township; he died July 26, 1884. Others, who subsequently practiced in New Lisbon, but have died or removed, are the following: Doctors J. A. Pritchard, Seymour, Bierdman, Abbott, Spear and Charles L. Fawcett.

Fairfield, East Fairfield.—Dr. Sylvanus Fisher began the practice of medicine in East Fairfield in 1826, and pursued it about seventeen years. He taught the healing art to a large number of young men who came as students to his office. About the year 1845 he removed to Iowa, where he died. He was a man of strong sympathies and gained an extensive practice without reaping corresponding wealth. The poor and rich alike received his prompt professional aid.

Dr. Charles Kay established himself as a physician in East Fairfield in 1834, and was then a young man. He usually rode

horseback and acquired a large practice. After several years he removed to Alliance, Stark county, leaving behind him a good name. Dr. Ethan Allen Hole began the practice of his profession in East Fairfield in 1846, where he continued until his removal to Canfield, Ohio, in 1853. He died at that place in 1870, after an active practice of nearly thirty-three years. Dr. C. P. O'Hanlon, a physician of good repute, began practicing in 1861 at East Fairfield, where he died in 1876. The following are at present practicing in the township: At Columbiana, Dr. George S. Metzger, who was born in York county, Penn., in 1815, graduated at the Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, and began the exercise of his profession in Columbiana in 1836. He married Margery Nichol, of that place, in the following year. As a physician and surgeon he has been active, with but little intermission, for nearly forty-four years, and formerly extended his rides into western Pennsylvania. He has one son and two daughters, all married. He died about the year 1833-4. Dr. Daniel Deemer settled as a physician in Columbiana some time between the years 1846 and 1850. He is a liberal or "new school" physician, and one of the first of that school who practiced in the county. He served in the position of county treasurer in 1864-65. He is now deceased. Dr. John Metzger, born in York county, Pennsylvania, graduated at the Baltimore Medical college, Md., and began his professional career at Columbiana, in 1853. Dr. Abraham S. Sampsell began practice in Columbiana in 1868. Dr. A. L. King, a graduate of Cincinnati medical college, engaged in the practice of his profession at Columbiana in 1873. Dr. Enos Greenamyer began practice at Columbiana in 1874. He is now in East Palestine. Dr. J. B. Thompson, homeopathist, began his professional duties in Columbiana in 1875. He left some years ago. The following were practicing in East Fairfield: Dr. William B. Granger, who began practice in 1875, and Dr. Frank Scott, in 1877. Both have gone away.

Madison.—Dr. O. S. Williams began the practice of medicine at West Point about the year 1869, and is now doing professional service at that place.

Middletown.—Dr. Golden Pearson, homeopathist, began the practice of medicine in or near Clarkson, in the year 1846, where he has since pursued his profession. He is now dead. Dr. H. W. Vail began practice at Clarkson in 1868-71, where he is still in active service.

Rogers.—Dr. McCready, regular, located in Rogers in 1887, was the first physician to establish an office there. He remained about one year, and on removing, left Dr. H. W. Vale to succeed him. Dr. Vale is still there and Dr. S. K. Crawford also has an office and is practicing there.

Negley.—P. C. Hartford, M. D., a graduate of the Western

Reserve medical college, Cleveland, Ohio, located at Negley, Middleton township, in the spring of 1887. Dr. J. D. Cope, M.D., eclectic, a graduate of the St. Louis eclectic medical college, commenced practice in Middleton township in 1881. Dr. C. M. Vail, regular, located in Negley in 1884, died in 1887. Dr. W. H. Young, regular, removed from this township in 1883.

Clarkson.—Dr. W. G. Vale, regular, located in Clarkson about eighteen years ago and is still there, he being the only physician Clarkson has ever had.

Beaver.—Dr. Nathan Hohn began the practice of uroscopy at North Lima in 1846, which he continued until his death in 1877. Dr. S. S. Schiller began practice at North Lima in 1870. Dr. H. H. Hohn, son of Dr. Nathan Hohn, opened an office in North Lima in 1876, where he practiced for a time, then removed to Youngstown, Ohio. Dr. U. Lehman came there in 1880. Dr. Lewis B. Ruhlman came there in 1879.

Green, New Albany.—Dr. Joshua Webb located at New Albany in the practice of medicine in the year 1838. Not satisfied with the revenue derived from a large practice, he began about the year 1846 to deal in and otherwise manipulate counterfeit coin. His reputation as a counterfeiter extended throughout the country, and though often arrested, his wealth of subterfuges as often procured his release. He was finally caught in his underground trap, and in 1861 sent to the Ohio penitentiary. Dr. John Moore practiced in New Albany from near the year 1846 until 1854, when he went west.

Green village.—Dr. W. W. Durbin practiced at Green village from 1830 until 1841. Dr. D. Griffeth from 1862, ten years. Dr. J. V. Lewis from 1871, three years. Dr. D. Coy from 1875, four years. Dr. A. W. Schiller, an allopathic physician, is practicing at Green village, and has been there for eight years.

Smith, Beloit.—Dr. J. W. Webb practiced in Beloit two years, 1872 to 1874, when he went west.

North Benton.—Dr. A. S. Clark practiced in North Benton from 1840 until the year of his death, 1861. Dr. Robert Armstrong practiced at North Benton from 1851 until his death in 1872 or 1873. Dr. A. Miller settled in practice at North Benton in 1861. He left in 1867. The present physicians of North Benton are: M. Collins Hoover, allopath, since 1874; B. D. Turner, school not known.

Springfield, Petersburg.—Dr. John Wise practiced in Petersburg from 1840-41, for nearly ten years. Dr. John Thomas also practiced in Petersburg from 1840 to 1844. Dr. Joel Coopernider, an allopath since 1876, and Dr. G. W. Pettit, school not known, is the oldest physician in the town, being there about twenty-five years. Dr. John M. Floor, an eclectic physician, located there about 1881.

New Springfield.—Dr. J. Staffard since 1860; Dr. Wheeler, who has been there twelve or fifteen years; and Dr. Dustin, who began practice there a few years ago. These having all gone away, the present physician is Dr. W. C. Stoffard, who has been there since 1872.

Washington—Salineville.—Dr. William Farmer was the son of John Farmer, of salt-works fame, and began the practice of his profession in Salineville, in 1832. He was a leading physician in the county among those of the "old school." He died in or near the year 1857. Dr. W. J. Parker practiced medicine in Salineville from 1835 or 1836 until 1840. He is now at Albion, Ohio. Dr. Aaron Connell, who began medical practice at Salineville in 1845, died in 1850. Dr. Dearman Williams, who likewise began practice in the same place in 1845, died in 1849. Dr. Joseph Hardman was in practice as a partner of Dr. Farmer, from 1846 until 1849. Dr. John Murray practiced in Salineville from 1850 until 1855, when he died. Dr. J. R. Arter practiced in the same town from 1854 for seven years, when he moved to Oil City, where he died. Dr. J. C. Hostetter, after practicing at Salineville three years, from 1855 to 1858, removed to Minerva, Stark county, Ohio. Dr. Shane of the homeopathic school of medicine, practiced in Salineville from 1863 to 1868. He was the first practitioner of that school in the place. He is at present in Steubenville, Ohio. Dr. G. White, after a year's practice in Salineville, 1876 to 1877, went west. Dr. W. H. Pool practiced in Salineville from 1874 until 1877, and is now at Sloan's Station. The following, who are now physicians at Salineville, have practiced so far as ascertained from the dates given, respectively, Doctors J. A. Lindsay, 1860; George H. Saltsman, 1867; J. A. Sapp, homeopathist, 1878, A. R. Potts, 1881.

Liverpool.—Dr. B. B. Ogden began the practice of medicine in East Liverpool, in 1829, and may properly be termed one of the pioneer practitioners of the county. By an extensive practice he became well known, and was highly esteemed as a physician and honored as a man. He bore well his part as a public spirited citizen, and after nearly half a century's active service in this profession among the people of Liverpool, died in the year 1878. The following physicians practiced in Liverpool, some of them for a number of years, but the dates of their settlements and removal have not been ascertained: Dr. Josiah Forbes, Dr. W. L. S. Wilson, Dr. Pauley, Dr. W. F. Ball, Dr. Hannah, Dr. Stewart, Dr. William Rose. The following are at present practicing in the township: Dr. Robert Andrews, regular, since 1880; Dr. William R. Bailey, regular, since 1878; Dr. George W. Detchon, regular, since 1878; Dr. J. W. Gardner; Dr. George P. Ikirt, regular, since 1877; Dr. J. J. Ikirt, 1865; Dr. James J. Johnson, regular, since 1854; Dr. David R. Lyon, Dr. J. D. McCreary;

Dr. Charles B. Ogden, regular, since 1878; Dr. J. W. Russell; Dr. J. T. Robinson, regular, since 1872; Dr. W. S. Thompson. Doctors G. A. Scroggs, Steubens, McCluer, Hall and Mrs. Mix, practiced there at one time.

Knox, Homeworth—Dr. James Gilson, the first physician in Homeworth, settled there in practice in 1830, and remained seven years; when he moved to the west, where he died. Dr. Emanuel George began the practice of medicine and surgery at Homeworth (formerly called Winchester) about the year 1850. He died in 1860. Dr. Neely practiced in Homeworth from 1866 until 1875, when he removed to New Union, Ohio. Dr. L. C. Rose practiced nearly or quite five years in Homeworth. He is now in Minerva, Stark county.

Westville.—Dr. J. D. Cope began practice in Westville in 1843, and after about two years removed to Salem, where he organized a "water-cure." Dr. William Gray practiced in Westville from 1844 until 1849, and then removed to the west.

North Georgetown.—Dr. Dellenbaugh, who practiced uroscopy, settled in North Georgetown in 1824, and remained there until his death in 1853. Dr. Alexander Tolerton practiced in North Georgetown from 1836 until 1847, when he removed, and is now in Iowa. Dr. Moses Carey practiced in North Georgetown a number of years subsequent to 1837. Dr. J. Boon practiced in North Georgetown about eight years, beginning in 1841, and then removed. Dr. Grazer pursued his profession in North Georgetown, for a period of about three years, from 1845. Dr. Brinton practiced from 1854 for about eight years. Dr. L. Laymen practiced from 1856 for a number of years, when he removed to the west. Dr. S. Beevie practiced from about 1865 to 1868. Dr. David Williams settled in practice in North Georgetown near the year 1864. He entered the army, and at the close of the war removed from that place. Dr. Robert Finney, who began practice in 1865, remained until his death in 1872. Dr. Allen settled as a practitioner about 1875, and he left in 1877. Dr. S. Dellenbaugh practiced medicine in North Georgetown about three years. Dr. C. W. Dellenbaugh practiced two years, and, like so many of the profession, removed to the west. The following physicians are practicing in the township: At Homeworth—Dr. H. B. Trollinger since 1860-61, who now conducts a drug store in connection with his practice as a physician; Dr. George S. Anderson, a graduate of the Starling medical college, of Columbus, Ohio, who began practice in Homeworth about the year 1866. The following are at North Georgetown: Dr. Foulks, since 1875, and Dr. W. B. Lee.

St. Clair.—Dr. S. J. Quigley settled in practice at Calcutta about the year 1829; secured an extensive business in the line of his profession, which he continued until his death, a period of

forty years. He was one of the most distinguished physicians of the county. Dr. Dustin practiced in Calcutta about five years, and then removed to Pennsylvania; and Drs. Richardson and Abraham Sheets each practiced there for a time and subsequently removed to the east.

Salem, Franklin Square.—Dr. Allen practiced medicine at Franklin Square for about sixteen years, and then removed.

Washingtonville.—Dr. D. K. Bertloett began practice in Washingtonville in 1837, and continued until his death in 1872. His sons, Henry and James, are both physicians. The following are in practice in the township: At Franklin Square, Dr. J. Burger settled in 1859; at Leetonia, Dr. James Bertloett (son of Dr. D. K. Bertloett), commenced practice in 1865; Dr. E. Hahn settled in 1867; Dr. G. W. Bloom settled in 1878, Dr. Bloom left the same year; Dr. William Hall; Dr. R. T. Marks since 1880, Dr. Jesse Sturgeon since 1878; at Washingtonville, Dr. Jacob Rossart, who began practice in 1849; Dr. James H. Colvin, since 1881. Dr. Henry Bertloett (son of Dr. D. K. Bertloett), practiced there from 1860 until the time of his death. Dr. O. K. Rhodes and Dr. Brice.

Societies.—Columbiana County Medical Society.—The Columbiana Medical society, an institution now of the past, was organized as early as 1841, and founded in the principles of the "old school" of practice. The earliest record of the society obtainable shows that a meeting was held on the 26th day of October, in that year, and that the officers then were as follows: Benjamin Stanton, president; Leonard Hanna, secretary; Benjamin Stanton, Abel Carey and — McCoy, censors. At a subsequent meeting in May, 1842, it appears that Dr. Stanton was to read a paper, then or at an ensuing meeting, and that copies of the *Western Medical Journal* were to be supplied. April 19, 1842, John Harris, corresponding secretary, published a notice in the *Village Register*, published at Salem, for a meeting to be held at Watson's hotel, New Lisbon, on the 26th. The last meeting of which any record remains, was convened June 28th of the same year. Of the members of this society, whose existence was continued about six years, only the names which follow could be secured: Benjamin Stanton, Abel Carey, Leonard Hanna, John Harris, — McCoy, John Vail, James Robertson, Solomon Shreve.

Union Medical Society.—The Union Medical society, of the counties of Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage, Stark and Carroll, was organized April 23, 1864, for the purpose of promoting harmony and good fellowship, and elevating the cause of medicine and the kindred sciences among its members. This society was composed of physicians of the "old school," or what is termed by them the "regular practice," and from the original faith and

practice it has never departed. The names of the original members could not be clearly identified in the records, but are included in the appended list. So far as known the following were residents of Columbiana county: Homeworth, George L. Anderson; Washingtonville, J. Bossart, D. R. Bertloett; * Damascus, S. F. Ballinger; Salem, Abel Carey, * C. L. Fawcett, J. L. Firestone, Miss Elizabeth Grissell, removed to San Francisco; J. D. Greenamyre, removed to Seneca; William B. Harrison, removed; Eli Sturgeon, G. A. Shane, removed to New Philadelphia; F. G. Young; * Calcutta, J. Calvin, S. Quigley; * Georgetown, Robert Finney, * — Foulks; Wellsville, John Hammond, — McKenzie, J. J. Hamilton; West Point, Hale B. Hart; Leetonia, E. Hahn; Columbiana, Albert L. King; Salineville, John A. Lindsay; New Lisbon, David Marquise, Albert Graham, William Moore, Thomas B. Marquise, G. S. Vallandigham, T. P. Moore; East Fairfield, C. P. O'Hanlon; * East Palestine, J. A. Sampsell; Hanover, James Robertson, * John J. Yates; Clarkson, D. B. Young; Dungannon, W. E. Paterson. The following members resided in Mahoning county: A. Brooke, * J. W. Bye, G. W. Brook, T. E. Biery, J. A. Douglas, William K. Hughes, Jesse Miller, A. P. McKenley, G. E. Rose, * P. Tritt. Those practicing in Portage county were: A. W. Alcorn and Joseph Waggoner, both of Ravenna; in Stark county: John H. Sayner, of Minerva, and Susan J. Taber, J. B. Wilson, David Morse and K. G. Thomas, * of Alliance. R. P. Johnson, of Alliance, removed to Canton, in the same county. Other members were Joseph L. Gilbert, who removed to Indiana; William S. Bracken and P. F. Lines, who removed to the west; and G. W. Swearingen.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BUTLER AND GOSHEN TOWNSHIPS.

Sylvester Armstrong, a well known farmer of Goshen township, was born in Columbiana county, now Mahoning county, Ohio, September 26, 1846, and is the son of Joel and Mary A. (Thompson) Armstrong, the father a native of Ohio, and the mother of Pennsylvania. Our subject was educated in the common schools in which he made much more than ordinary progress, and afterward attended a term at Mt. Union college with the object of preparing himself for the teacher's profession. He taught sixteen terms of school, eight of which were in his own home district, and during all of the years spent in educational work he applied for only one school, his services having been

* Deceased.

eagerly sought by his patrons, who appreciated his abilities as an instructor. While following the teacher's profession he was engaged to some extent in farming, and later began the manufacture of lumber, which he carried on in connection with agricultural pursuits for some years. For some time he has given his attention to farming and contracting, and is now one of the active, progressive and responsible men of the community. He was elected township clerk for five consecutive terms, and is now holding the office of justice of the peace, to which position he was chosen by his fellow citizens eight years ago. Mr. Armstrong was married in 1873 to Miss Ada Johnson, daughter of Mathias and Susan Johnson, who were old and respected residents of Columbiana county. The wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong has been blessed by four children, viz.: William, Mary, Stella and Robert, all of whom reside with their parents. Mr. Armstrong is a member of the P. of H., and is lecturer of the same at the present time. He wields an influence for the republican party, and with his wife is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Armstrong's paternal ancestors came originally from Ireland, in which country his grandfather, Robert Armstrong, was born and raised. Robert Armstrong, in company with three brothers and a sister, came to America in the latter part of the last century and settled in Pennsylvania. He afterward moved to Mahoning county, Ohio, settling in Goshen township, on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch and Robert Lewis, the stone residence of the latter having been erected by Mr. Armstrong in the year 1826. One of the brothers of Robert Armstrong was impressed into the service of the crown and was never afterward heard from. James, another brother, settled in Virginia, and became a prominent planter. William located in Louisiana, and became a general in the war of 1812. A sister, Mary, married a Mr. Burnside, and was the mother of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, who served with distinction in the late war, and afterward became governor of Rhode Island. Joel Armstrong, the father of Sylvester H., was a farmer by occupation and a well known citizen of this county. He was a prominent member of the Friends church, and to him is due the credit of establishing one of the first Sunday-schools in this part of the country, of which he was many years superintendent. He was born August, 1808, and died February, 1865. His wife was born in 1823, and departed this life May, 1880. These parents had eight children, six of whom are living at this time.

M. S. Atkinson, whose sketch is herewith presented, is one of the well-known farmers and stock dealers of Goshen township. He is a native of Ohio, born in Columbiana county, November 26, 1831, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Moore) Atkin-

son, who came from New Jersey to this part of Ohio a number of years ago. George Atkinson was by trade a brick layer and plasterer, in which he served an apprenticeship for seven years in the city of Philadelphia. He located near Salem early in the present century, and opened a farm which his sons carried on, his time being occupied in building and masonry work in various parts of the country. He died about the year 1870, aged seventy-three years, and his wife died a short time previous to that date, at the age of seventy years. Of their seven children three, viz.: Mrs. Elizabeth Carr, Henry and the subject of this sketch, are now living. M. S. Atkinson learned the trade of carpentering in his younger days, and began working for himself when eighteen years of age. He continued in his chosen calling until 1861, since which time he has been largely engaged in buying and shipping live stock—a business which has proved financially remunerative. He was married January 29, 1862, to Mary Lee, daughter of Mordecai and A. R. Lee, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lee was a well-known man in his community, and died in 1862. His wife died in 1881, at the age of seventy-two. They were estimable people, members of the Friends church, and reared a family of six children, two now living, viz.: Elma Gyger, and Mrs. Atkinson. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson have two children: Alton and Avin, both of whom reside at home. Mr. Atkinson is a republican in politics.

Alfred Brantingham was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, August 24th, 1830, and is the son of Joseph and Lydia (Whinery) Brantingham, the father a native of Maryland and the mother, of Ohio. Joseph Brantingham came with his parents, George and Phœbe Brantingham, from Philadelphia to Stark county, Ohio, about the year 1815, thence eight years later, moved to Columbiana county, settling near Salem. The family afterward moved to the farm where Alfred Brantingham now lives, upon which they made some of the first improvements. George and Phœbe Brantingham had four children, Joseph being the oldest. Hannah, the only member of the family now living resides in Salem. Joseph Brantingham was a farmer, which occupation he followed all of his life. After remaining with his father for some years he removed to Berlin township, Mahoning county, where he cleared a farm, which he afterward traded to his father for the home place. He disposed of his interest in this county in 1852 and started for Minnesota, but died of cholera before reaching his destination, at Freeport, Ill. Joseph Brantingham was a man of considerable prominence, well versed in business affairs, and proved a useful citizen of the community in settling estates, drawing up writings, and transacting ordinary legal business. He made much of his opportunities, was a great reader of good literature, and by his culture and liberal views was emi-

nently qualified for good citizenship. He and wife were both members of the Society of Friends, and the latter passed to her reward in 1841, at the age of thirty-seven years. Of the children of Joseph and Lydia Brantingham, four are now living, the subject of this sketch being the third in order of age. Alfred Brantingham learned the trade of carpenter and builder, and at the age of twenty-one began contracting, which he followed for some years, giving his attention to farming in the meantime. In 1876 he bought a dry goods and general store at Winona, and was for ten years actively engaged in the mercantile business, disposing of his stock in 1888 to Mr. Oliphant, since which time he has been practically retired from business. He owns a beautiful home in Winona, and in the possession of a comfortable fortune, is passing his declining years in that quiet and content which only the successful actor in life knows how to appreciate. Mr. Brantingham was married in 1851 to Miss Ann Dean, daughter of Barton and Hannah (Jackson) Dean, a union blessed with the birth of five children: Joshua married Sarah Gilbert, who died in 1885, married the second time Rachel Kirk, who has borne him two children, Joseph and Wilson; Elizabeth, wife of J. C. Stratton, has two children, Mary and Walter; Hannah D., wife of Abram Stratton, has four children, Alice E., John A., Edith and Helen; William married Anna Cope, their children are Alice A. and Elma. The youngest child is Mary, who for some time has been a pupil in the Friends' school at Barnesville. She is also a teacher, having been quite successful in the higher grade of schools. Mr. Brantingham and family are members of the Society of Friends, and in politics he is a republican.

James B. Bruff (deceased), a former prominent resident of Columbiana county, was born September 26, 1797, and departed this life March 20, 1865. He was the son of Christopher and Mary Bruff, and his nativity was the state of Maryland. In early life he learned the trade of brick-layer and, when a young man, came to Columbiana county, and was married at Salem, March 1, 1821, to Sarah Morris, daughter of Anthony and Hannah Morris, who was born May 31, 1801, and died in 1890. Of their children one son and one daughter died in early life; seven daughters and one son grew to maturity. The following are their names: Lydia B., married William H. Oliphant; Hannah, wife of Dr. E. Williams, she died October 1, 1882, aged fifty-nine, leaving one child; Sarah B., wife of Benjamin Andrews; Sarah, wife of P. Coggeshall; Esther, wife of Isaac B. Miles; Elizabeth, wife of L. M. Kirk; Amanda L. (deceased), and Joseph. The above are not given in the order of their respective ages. Joseph Bruff, the third child, was a soldier in the late war and became a colonel in the United States army. He entered the service as captain in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio volunteer

infantry; was afterward promoted major of the regiment, and shortly before the close of the war was commissioned colonel by Gov. Brough. His son, James, is practicing law in Atlanta City, Iowa, and his daughter, Sarah B., lives near the city of Salem, this county. The elder James Bruff, whose name introduces this sketch, followed the trade of brick-laying for a number of years, and afterward engaged in merchandising, which he carried on very successfully for some time. He became a large land owner in this state and Iowa, dealt extensively in live-stock and became one of the wealthy men of the community. He was prominent in church work, and held the position of clerk of the monthly meetings for a number of years.

John Butler (deceased), son of Benjamin and Hannah Butler, was born in New Jersey, June 14, 1803, and became a resident of Ohio in 1811, settling near the present site of the East Goshen Meeting house, Columbiana county. The country at that time was an almost unbroken wilderness and amid the scenes of pioneer life, Mr. Butler grew to the years of maturity. In 1825, he was united in marriage with Drusilla, daughter of Richard and Eunice Fawcett. She died five years later, leaving two children. In 1834, M. Butler took to wife Elizabeth Tatum, daughter of George and Beulah Tatum, of Goshen, who bore him eight children, two of whom died in one day in early childhood, and one daughter died in early womanhood. His second wife dying, he was again married, September 9th, 1870, to R. Elizabeth Jenkins, widow of E. Jenkins, of Winona, who also went to her reward before his earthly pilgrimage was ended. As a citizen, Mr. Butler was highly respected for his integrity and uprightness as well as for the interest he manifested in whatever was conducive to the public welfare. For many years he was a successful teacher and in all his mingling with the young, he ever tried to impress them with the dignity of their God-given capabilities and the necessity of cultivating and improving the same. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and as such, visited in 1864, at the solicitation of the church, the freedmen in the southwest for the purpose of learning their true condition and the best method of rendering them efficient service. He served in this capacity for eleven years, disbursed a good many thousand dollars, but at seventy-three years of age was released from further duty in this direction at his own request. He also served the church very efficiently in the matter of the Indians, in which capacity he continued for nineteen years. He closed a long and very useful life on the 12th day of December, 1887, and in his death the church lost one of its most zealous supporters and the county one of its most estimable citizens.

Among the well-known citizens of Butler township is Hiram

Cameron, who was born in Columbiana county, July 12, 1843, the son of Josiah and Hannah (Mendenhall) Cameron. Josiah Cameron was born in Ohio in the year 1805, and the mother was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1815. The father was a farmer by occupation, and lived all his life on the farm where he was raised in the southeast part of Butler township, in the growth and development of which he always took an active and prominent part. He was a local politician of considerable note, and was one of the first men who openly advocated the principles of abolitionism, in this part of the country. In his younger days he was for some time engaged in the profession of teaching, and possessing a mind of much more than ordinary ability, he proved a valuable citizen to the community, having been frequently called upon to settle estates and transact legal business. He and his faithful wife, to whom he was indebted for a large measure of his success, traveled the way of life together for more than fifty years, and hand in hand proceeded to the end of their journey, and received the reward of the faithful. Of their eight children, five are now living, all well-known and highly respected people. Hiram Cameron was educated in the common schools and having early displayed a tendency toward mechanical pursuits, learned carpentering and began working at the same at the age of eighteen. He was extensively engaged in building for some years, and also exercised his mechanical skill in buggy making, which he learned later, and which, with carpentering, he has followed for the most of the time ever since. He is an intelligent and progressive man of his native township. Mr. Cameron was married in 1872, to Miss Ruth H. Bennett, daughter of Samuel H. and Phebe Y. Bennett, of Columbiana county. Two children are the result of this union: James H. and Bennett E. C. A niece, Miss Gertrude Johnson, has made her home in the family of Mr. Cameron since early childhood. Mr. Cameron's political affiliations are with the republican party and in religion, he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Albert Cattell was born in Fayette county, Penn., July 20, 1847, and is the son of William and Mary (Ellyson) Cattell, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. William Cattell was born January 7, 1822, and his wife was born April 13, 1818. They were married in Ohio, November 7, 1843, and afterward went to Pennsylvania, where they resided for a period of twenty years, during which time Mr. Cattell followed the farmer's vocation. He was an elder in the Society of Friends for a number of years, and passed from labor to reward May 2, 1884. The parents of Mrs. Cattell were Isaac and Elizabeth (Cattell) Ellyson, the paternal ancestors coming to Ohio from Virginia early in the present century. Isaac Ellyson was one of the pioneers of Goshen township, and reared a family of ten children, nine of whom grew to

years of maturity, Mrs. Cattell being the second in age, and one of four now living. Mr. and Mrs. Cattell had four children, viz.: Albert, Elmina, Sarah E. (deceased), and Esther B. (deceased). The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and commenced his life work as a farmer, and has ever since continued in that useful calling. He has been successful in his operations, and as a public spirited citizen stands high in the estimation of the people of his township and in the community of which he has been for so long an honored resident. He makes his home with his mother, and is nicely located on what is known as the Fairview farm, two miles south of Damascus. Politically Mr. Cattell is a republican, but not a partisan in the sense of seeking official position.

Jacob Cobourn, a well-known farmer who resides near Damascus, was born in Lancaster county, Penn., January 3, 1810. His parents, Benjamin and Abigail (Kirk) Cobourn, were born and married in Maryland, and moved to Pennsylvania in a later day. They had a family of fifteen children, the subject of this sketch being the only one now living. Jacob Cobourn has been a very active and hard working man in his day, his chief attention having been given to farming and carpentering. He has also at times engaged in speculating, and while successful in making money, has not been so fortunate in saving the same. He was married the first time to Miss Ellen Coppock, daughter of John Coppock, who came to this state from Maryland a number of years ago. This union was blessed with five children, the oldest of whom, Judith Ann, married William R. Aiken, who was born March, 1837, in Columbiana county. Mr. Aiken's parents were John and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Aiken. William Aiken began teaching at the age of seventeen years, and followed that profession for some time in the states of Ohio and Indiana. He was a man of liberal culture, well-informed upon all the leading topics of the day, and belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a licensed minister. His first marriage was solemnized November 9, 1865, with Miss Patience R. Scott, of Stark county, who bore him three children: Mary E. (deceased); Frances M., and Isaac E. Mrs. Patience Aiken died November 5th, 1875, aged thirty-eight years; and in April, 1878, Mr. Aiken and Miss Judith Cobourn were married, to which union one child, Ellen C., was born. The following are the names of the other children of Jacob and Ellen Cobourn; William, died July 14, 1887, at the age of forty-four years; Eunity, died in early childhood; Mary, died while young; William, died in infancy, and an infant, deceased, not named. Mrs. Cobourn departed this life in 1859, at the age of forty-three years. She was diligent in the attendance at meetings (having been a member of the Society of Friends), and faithfully performed

her required duties. She was exemplary in deportment and conversation, and careful not to speak of the faults of others. During her illness, she suffered much pain, but was mercifully favored with divine assistance to bear it with tranquility. A short time before her death, after replying to a question of a friend as to the prospect of her recovery, she added, "The Lord has been with me in six troubles, and in the seventh he will not forsake me." Her occasional expression was "Thy will, O Lord, not mine be done." Her close of life was peaceful. Mr. Cobourn, as well as all members of his family, is by birthright a member of the Society of Friends, belonging to the church of Damascus. He was formerly a republican in his political belief, but of late years has been a supporter of the prohibition party.

Joshua Coppock, one of the prominent old settlers and successful business men of Butler township, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, January 21, 1814, and is the son of John and Catherine (Kirk) Coppock. The parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, born in the years 1776 and 1777, respectively; were married in 1790, and in 1800 came to Ohio and settled near Mt. Pleasant in Jefferson county, moving thence to Butler township, this county, two years later. The father died in 1854, aged seventy-eight years, and the mother died in 1871, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. They had eleven children, two of whom died in childhood, and nine lived to the years of maturity and became heads of families. Lydia Heald and Joshua, whose name introduces this sketch, are the only members of the family now living. Joshua Coppock's early life was passed in farm labor, and his educational advantages were exceedingly limited, attending, at intervals, the subscription schools, which at that early date were of a very indifferent character. When twenty-one years of age he began farming for himself on his father's place, of which he afterward came into possession and which he now owns. His has been a very successful life, and his beautiful home, surrounded by every evidence of comfort and thrift, is among the best cultivated farms of Butler township. Enterprising and public-spirited, Mr. Coppock has never aspired for official position, but has ever been active in promoting the general welfare. His business qualifications are of a high order, and he has frequently been called upon to settle different estates in which large amounts of valuable property were involved. He was married in 1840 to Jane Hoyle, daughter of John Hoyle, of Jefferson county, Ohio, and to their marriage have been born the following children: William married Abigail Dean, Benjamin married Esther Winder, Elizabeth (deceased at the age of six years), Samuel married Celestia Fulks; Rachel, wife of Dr. Cope; Thomas married Emma Cooley; Sarah, wife of James Bailey; Hannah, wife of Edgar Warrington; Joseph married

Rebecca Ellyson, and Ruthanna, wife of Leonard Winder. Joshua Coppock is an uncle of Edwin and Barclay Coppock, the former of whom was executed at Charleston, W. Va., for being an actor with John Brown in the latter's insurrection in 1859. Barclay Coppock, who also participated in the celebrated raid, succeeded in making his escape. Joshua Coppock brought home the body of his nephew, Edwin, after he was executed at Charleston. The next day after his arrival at Mr. Coppock's house there were present over 2,000 people, and such a funeral had never been seen in Columbiana county as was awarded to this young man who fell a victim to what he regarded as a sacred principle. Barclay, the other nephew, was hunted for by men from Virginia because there was a reward of \$4,000 offered for his body, dead or alive. One of those men came to the house of Joshua Coppock searching for Barclay, but did not get him as he was well guarded. When the war commenced Barclay was employed as a recruiting officer in Kansas; he had gathered a large force of men and was with them crossing the Mississippi river, when the bridge fell and all were drowned.

Abram Crew, the subject of this sketch, was a native of Butler township, Columbiana county, Ohio. His marriage took place about the year 1830, to Jane, daughter of Robert and Phebe (Leech) Henry, both natives of Pennsylvania. Their marriage took place in the last mentioned state, and later they moved to Ohio, settling near Winona about the year 1804. Robert and Phebe Henry had twelve children, viz.: Abigail (Mrs. Joshua Shinn); Phebe, died at the age of eighty-five years; Lydia (Mrs. Joseph Brantingham); Joseph W., married to Martha Crew, twin sister of our subject; John W., married to Elizabeth Malmsbury; Jane, our subject's wife; Thomas W., married to Mary Blackburn; David, married Sarah Brown; Leech, died in his eighteenth year; Susie (Mrs. Malcom Crew); Mahlon, married Hannah Dean; Rebecca (Mrs. Josiah McMillan). Of this large family, Jane is the only one now living, and she is eighty years of age. She is recognized and respected as one of the venerable pioneers of the county. She loves to talk of the old times when her parents came to the county where they had the usual struggle with the rough surroundings of the wilderness that was the fate of all pioneers. A house was quickly improvised by building a pen of sapplings. A table and bed were hastily made by sinking holes into the logs of which the building was composed. Beds for a time consisted of leaves which were gathered from the surrounding forest. This looks rather rough to the luxurious citizen of to-day who is accustomed to his bed of down or costly spring mattress, but it is a truthful description of the mode of life common in this section in the early part of the century. The Indian, the wolf, and other beasts of prey, contributed their

share toward making the life of the pioneer as uncomfortable as possible. Between them all, and the ordinary obstacles presented by nature herself, the early settler had a tough time and a desperate struggle for existence. But it is necessary that some one should sow in order that others may reap, and it was to the preliminary hard work and dangers of the days we have mentioned that the descendants owe the fertile fields which now yield such bounteous harvests. The educational advantages of this day and the possibilities for securing so much of comfort, culture and refinement, are all due to the manly courage, self sacrifice, and devotion of the invincible hosts who first confronted and finally subdued the primitive forests which overshadowed the great valley of the Ohio. Littleberry Crew, the father of our subject, was a native of Virginia, but his ancestors came from England. The name of his wife was Huldah Stanley, and they had a family of eleven children. Of these, Martha and Abram, the subject of our sketch, were twins, and they outlived all the other members of the family. Martha died November 28, 1881, and Abram, our subject, died in 1873. He and all his family were birthright members of the Friends church. He took no active part in politics, but generally voted the whig or republican ticket. It may be truthfully said of Abram Crew that he was a model man and citizen. His life was pure, straightforward and upright. It was his steady purpose to treat every one with whom he came in contact kindly and fairly and to do right in all things. Socially, he was genial and pleasant in his manners, and by many acts of kindness endeared himself to the hearts of a numerous circle of friends.

Prominent among the well-known farmers and successful stockmen of the upper Ohio valley, is Mahlon Crew, who was born in Columbiana county, March 7, 1840, the son of Abram and Jane (Henry) Crew, a notice of whom appears elsewhere. Mr. Crew received a good education in the common schools and in early life engaged in farming, which useful calling has since been his occupation. He has met with encouraging success in the pursuit of agriculture, and thus far his career has been characterized by that energy and ability which mark the reliable man of business and popular citizen. As a breeder of fine sheep he is perhaps one of the most successful men in the county, his large flock of Spanish Merinoes numbering over 200, being amongst the best in eastern Ohio. He has also upon his farm a high grade of short-horn cattle and other superior qualities of fine stock in the raising of which he has met with much more than ordinary success. Associated with him in his business is his eldest son Edwin, who at this time has sole charge of the farming interests. Mr. Crew was united in marriage to Miss Phebe A. Hoopes, daughter of Phineas and Mary Hoopes of Columbiana county, on

the 27th of March, 1864, and to their union have been born the following children: Ida M., wife of Julian Ladd, whom she married on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of her parents; Edwin A., now married to Cora Cobbs, who has charge of the farm; Laura J. (deceased), near the age of seven months, Orris D. and Carroll M. The following is a brief sketch of the family of Mrs. Crew: Her grandparents were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Marshall) Hoopes, early settlers of eastern Pennsylvania and descended from an old family that settled in one of the eastern states a great many years ago. Phineas Hoopes was born in Chester county, Penn., and was a carpenter and cabinet-maker by occupation. He married Mary Rossell of New Jersey, and reared a family of seven children. Thomas J., the oldest son, married Sina Stratton, of Columbiana county, and served his country in the late war and now resides in Des Moines, Iowa. Jane is the wife of Joseph Adamson and resides in Warren county, Iowa. Lewis L. was a soldier in the late war, in which he bore a gallant part, and was taken prisoner in the Red River expedition and spent some time in the noted Libby prison pen at Richmond. He is now living in Lucas, Richland county, Ohio. William, the third son, married Lucinda Crew, Alfred married Fannie Birely and Marshall married Anna Barber. The last two named are deceased. Mrs. Crew is the fifth child of the above parents. Her father died in 1865, at the age of fifty-three years, and the mother died in 1866, at the age forty-nine.

Robert T. Dunn, one of Mahoning county's well-known citizens, is a native of Ohio and the son of Robert and Ellen (Chatters) Dunn, both parents born in England. They came to the United States in the thirties and settled in Columbiana county, where the father gained an enviable reputation as a successful farmer, having at different times taken nineteen premiums for excellence in the pursuit of agriculture. He afterward disposed of his farm and moved to the city of Alliance, where his death occurred October 14th, 1886, aged eighty-four years. He was noted as a breeder of fine horses and was also a skillful horseman and rider. His wife died November 10, 1878, aged sixty-nine. They raised a family of twelve children, eight of whom are still living. The immediate subject of this mention was born in Columbiana county, in 1840; received his education in the country school and at the age of twenty-one enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, Company G. He was mustered into the service in 1862 and was with the army of the Cumberland for a period of three years, during which time he bore the part of a gallant soldier in a number of campaigns and battles, including Franklin, Stone River, Nashville, Mission Ridge, and many other minor engagements. He was discharged July, 1865, and since that time has been actively

engaged in farming and dairying, in both of which he has met with encouraging success. In 1866 he married Miss Mary Wisener, daughter of William and Mary Wisener, of Mahoning county, to which union one child has been born, Ada. The parents of Mrs. Dunn were well-known residents of Mahoning county. Her mother died in 1846 at the age of twenty-five years. Of her children the following are living: Adaline, wife of John Dunlap; Sarah J., wife of Lake Seymour, and Mrs. Dunn. William Wisener's father was the first shoemaker in Salem, and also one of the first residents, locating there when there were but three houses in the town. He died in 1877, aged eighty-nine years and six months. His wife was Mary Fitzcraft, who died in 1851, the mother of nine children, six of whom are living. William Chatters, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Dunn, died in 1860, at the age of one hundred. He was a stout, hearty man, able to work up to within a year of his death. He never complained of being tired and always was ready to help when needed. He was a kind hearted and an honest man. His daughter Ellen, the wife of Robert Dunn, deceased, was one of the best butter-makers that could be found anywhere. She was an honest, upright woman in all of her dealings, and at the end of her life she was willing to meet her God.

Rev. John H. Ellett, a well-known minister of the Wesleyan Methodist church, is a native of New Jersey, born July 7th, 1833, the son of David S. and Clarissa (Harris) Ellett. The parents were both natives of New Jersey, and came to Ohio in 1834, settling near what is known as the Bunker Hill church. They both died in 1886, the father at the age of eighty and the mother at the age of eighty-one. Their twelve children, whose names are as follows, all grew to maturity, viz.: James, Margaret, Emily, John H., Catherine, Sarah, David, Harris, Josiah, Calvin, Charles E., and Letitia. The subject of this sketch received his early educational training in the district schools, and later attended the school at Mt. Union for some years. He was engaged as teacher about fifteen years, but his principal occupation has been farming, which he has followed for a number of years in Goshen township. He identified himself with the Wesleyan Methodist church a number of years ago, and as a successful minister of the same, has traveled quite extensively as an evangelist in Ohio and other states. His wife, whose maiden name was Almira Card, daughter of Simeon and Jane (Smith) Card, to whom he was married January 1, 1858, is also a licentiate in the same church, and like her husband, has been extensively engaged in evangelistic work, principally in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. She is a woman of rare qualities of mind, and as a revivalist, occupies a prominent place among the successful ministers of the denomina-

tion. Mr. and Mrs. Ellett have four children: Emily V., wife of James C. Hoopes, has five children; Rosella J., wife of W. H. Cobbs, has three children; Elmer E., married Irene M. Butler, and has three children, and Alzora C., wife of J. E. Jackson, has two children. Politically, Mr. Ellett has acted with the republican party until recently, but is now a prohibitionist.

Robert Ellyson, a prominent farmer and well known stock-raiser, is a descendant of an old Virginia family, several representatives of which became identified with eastern Ohio at a very early day. His grandfather, Zachariah Ellyson, was from Loudon county, Va., but left that state many years ago on account of slavery, to which he was bitterly opposed, and moved to Columbiana county, settling in the west side of what is now Goshen township, several years before Ohio became a state. He died there in an early day, and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Votaw, died about the year 1844. The family were prominent members of the Society of Friends, and were living examples of the pure teaching of that beautiful faith. Many of their descendants were also members of this church, and as such exerted a wholesome influence for good in the various communities, where they resided. The parents of the subject of this sketch, were Robert and Hannah (Butler) Ellyson, the township of Butler having taken its name from the mother's family. Robert Ellyson was three times married. By his first wife, whose name appears above and who died in 1841, aged sixty-five years, he had nine children. The second marriage was solemnized in 1844, with Mrs. Mary Ratcliff, who died in 1863, after having borne three children. The third wife whom Mr. Ellyson married in 1865, and who is still living, was Miss Phœbe Wickersham. Mr. Ellyson was a well-known and popular citizen, an enterprising and progressive farmer, and was the first to introduce fine sheep into this county. He owned 240 acres of land northeast of Beloit which he and his sons cleared, and which became one of the best farms in this part of the country. He died in 1872, at the age of seventy-six years, and in his death Butler township lost one of its representative men and most intelligent citizens. Robert Ellyson, the immediate subject of this mention, was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, April 26, 1839, and was reared a farmer, and attended the common schools, but owing to impaired eyesight was compelled to abandon his studies before making any considerable advancement therein. He has always had a desire for knowledge, however, and by intelligent observation and contact with educated men he has become well informed, and is now classed among the intelligent and progressive citizens of the county. As a proof of the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-citizens, it is only sufficient to state that he was elected six times to the office of trustee, and also filled the posi-

tion of township treasurer for six terms. In the discharge of his official duties he manifested business qualifications of a high order, and his integrity both as a trusted public servant and as a friend and neighbor, has never been called in question. At this time, in addition to agricultural pursuits, he is extensively engaged in raising fine stock, giving especial attention to registered Merino sheep, short-horn, Durham cattle, Chester white hogs, and also has upon his place some of the finest varieties of poultry, including Gray Brahma chickens, perhaps the only ones of the kind in the county. His residence and all his surroundings indicate enterprise and thrift, and as a citizen and neighbor he is prompt and honorable, and possesses the esteem of all. He was married in 1861 to Eunice Fawcett, daughter of Josiah and Sarah Fawcett, who are among the well-known pioneer residents of this county. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Ellyson has been blessed by three children, viz.: Idella, one of the successful teachers of the county; Walter, a farmer, and Charles, who resides with his parents. Politically Mr. Ellyson is a republican, and in religion is a member of the Society of Friends, as are also his wife and children.

E. C. Farquhar, one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of eastern Ohio, is a native of Columbiana county, born August 16, 1842. His parents, Edward A. and Elizabeth (Stratton) Farquhar, were born in Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, the father moving to this state at any early day, and settling near the town of Salem. He became widely and favorably known as a physician and surgeon, and as a man of many sterling traits of character. He is still living in the city of Zanesville, where he has practiced his profession for a number of years. Mrs. Farquhar died February 20, 1876. She and her husband were by birth-right members of the Friends church, but for a number of years prior to her death she was an active worker in the Presbyterian denomination. Mr. and Mrs. Farquhar had a family of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, of whom six sons entered the medical profession and three daughters married physicians. Dr. E. C. Farquhar, the immediate subject of this biography, received his literary training in the public schools of Zanesville, and having early manifested a decided taste for the medical profession, began the study of the same in that city, and soon made substantial progress in the theory of the profession. He responded to the country's call in 1862, enlisting in that year as a non-commissioned officer in Company A, Eighty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served for a period of four months, and at the end of that time joined the navy on the United States gunboat Brilliant. He was in the naval service until February, 1865, during which time the Brilliant plied the Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers, keeping

the same open for navigation. While in the infantry service, he took part in the pursuit of the rebel general, Kirby Smith; was upon the march almost continually for three months, participated in a number of skirmishes and regular engagements, but escaped without receiving an injury of any kind. In July, 1863, while at home on a furlough, he was ordered by Gov. Todd to raise 100 men to assist in repelling the Morgan raid, but as that number of men could not be gotten together, he and those who volunteered, went in pursuit of the noted guerrilla, by whom they were subsequently captured. The rebel general paroled such prisoners as took the oath to bear arms no longer against the southern confederacy, but as the doctor refused to violate the oath already taken to support the government of the United States, he was kept a close prisoner by the rebel chieftain for several days. He finally succeeded in making his escape at Salineville, after which he went to Wellsville, and there secured the horses and other property which had been taken from himself and others at the time of capture. After his escape he returned home, and as soon as convenient rejoined his command in the south, and served with distinction until honorably discharged at the date above mentioned. At the close of the war he returned to Zanesville, and engaged in the practice of his chosen calling, and later, with a laudable desire to increase his knowledge of the profession, he entered the Miami medical college, at Cincinnati, in which institution he completed the prescribed course, graduating March 2, 1869. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the practice, four years in Washington county, this state, and since August, 1873, in Columbiana county, where he has a large and lucrative business, taking rank with the well-known medical men in this part of the state. His practice from the first was satisfactory, and increased year by year as he became better known until he had established a fine professional reputation, and his circle of patrons had become largely extended. He is industrious and faithful in his calling, with a conscientious regard to his duties and responsibilities as one who assists nature in restoring from sickness to health the wonderful organism of man. He has sought faithfully and diligently for all that modern learning and science can unfold relative to the cause of human ailments and the remedy for the same. He is progressive in his views, and believes in keeping pace with the advance of modern thought and improvement. The doctor was married October 28, 1869, to Rebecca, daughter of Nathan L. and Sarah E. Campbell, of Muskingum county, a union blessed with the birth of three children: Clara C., Grace S. and Alice W. The doctor has been prominently identified with the Odd Fellows fraternity, having been the representative of his district in various capacities in the grand lodge for about ten years. He is also a member of

Trescott post, No. 10, G. A. R., of Salem, Ohio, and politically is an earnest supporter of the republican party.

Barzillai French, an old and highly respected citizen of Butler township, was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, February 14, 1826, and is the son of Barzillai and Mary (Yates) French, natives respectively of New Jersey and Virginia. The father made his first trip to Columbiana county with his brother-in-law, Anthony Morris, about 1805, and is said to have driven the first wagon that ever came to this part of the country. They were compelled to cut their way through the timber to their place of settlement, and after erecting a rude cabin covered with the same brush of which material their first bed was also made. Mr. French became a permanent resident of the county about the year 1810, settling in Goshen township, locating not far from the present site of the village of Damascus. He lived on this place for a number of years and died at the home where his son Ezra now resides, in 1858, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife died in 1850, at the age of sixty-five. They were both exemplary Christian people, quiet and unassuming in their daily life, and are remembered for their many sterling traits of character. Our subject was the tenth in a family of eleven children, five of whom still live, the youngest having reached the age of sixty-five years. Barzillai French remained with his parents until the age of twenty, at which time he began life for himself as a carriage maker, having previously become skilled in mechanical pursuits. He carried on a shop for seven years, and for eight years worked in a sash factory and planing mill at Salem, after which he engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. In his various enterprises Mr. French has met with good success and he is classed among the progressive and thrifty men of the township. He was for twelve years township trustee and gave good satisfaction in the discharge of the duties of that position as is evinced by his continuous re-elections. Mr. French was married in 1852, to Deborah Miller, of Hanover township, daughter of Morris and Ann Miller, who were old and well-known settlers of the county. In the Miller family there were twelve children, several of whom are still living. To Mr. and Mrs. French four children were born, viz.: Edgar, a civil engineer on the Chicago & Grand Trunk railroad, who married Ruth E. Van Syok; they reside in Battle Creek, Mich., and have two children, Holland and Hubert; Mary (deceased at the age of four years); Henrietta and Barzillai M. He is a civil engineer of Salem, Ohio. Mrs. French died in 1872, aged forty-five. In 1879 Mr. French married his second wife, whose maiden name was Martha Blackburn, daughter of William and Ann Blackburn, who moved to Columbiana county several years ago. Politically Mr. French is a prohibitionist-republican.

Austin Fultz, salesman for the carriage company of C. H. Stratton, Salem, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Columbiana county, 1849. His parents were William and Lydia Fultz, both natives of Ohio, the father a blacksmith by trade, which occupation he followed thirty years, since which time he has been engaged in farming. The Fultz family are of German descent, and came to Ohio in 1836. The subject's grandparents were Jacob and Barbara A. Fultz, the former of whom died in 1874, and the latter in 1882. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of a family of six children. He received a liberal education, and having early evinced a decided taste for mechanical pursuits, learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he began working when twenty-four years of age, and followed for a period of seventeen years. He then engaged in farming for six years, since which time he has been salesman for the Stratton Carriage company. He is a successful business man, a skilful salesman, and has the confidence of the firm by which he is employed. He has taken an active part in township affairs, and has served as township assessor for several terms. In 1873 he was married to Miss Lizzie King, daughter of Francis and Rebecca King, who were among the early settlers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. King had a family of ten children, eight of whom lived to the years of maturity. To Mr. and Mrs. Fultz have been born three children, viz.: Howard K., Frank W., and Marcellus J. Politically, Mr. Fultz is a republican, and as such, has contributed largely to the success of his party in a number of local campaigns. The mother of the subject was the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Ewing, who came from Virginia to Columbiana county prior to 1812. There were several members of the Ewing family, all of whom became well known throughout the county.

Jason W. Galbreath is a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and son of Thomas and Lucinda (Swadener) Galbreath, and dates his birth from the 1st day of October, 1847. Thomas Galbreath was a farmer by occupation, and also a lumber dealer, having operated a saw-mill for some years, in which enterprise he was quite successful. He served as trustee of Butler township for some time, and was regarded as a very safe and trustworthy official. He was a local politician of considerable note, and died January 1st, 1886, at the age of fifty-eight years. His widow is still living, a well preserved woman of sixty-five. They were the parents of five children, viz.: Sabina, wife of John A. Coubourn; Mary, wife of Daniel Borton; Samantha, wife of John McGaffic, both of whom are deceased; Sophrona, who has been a pupil for some years in the deaf and dumb asylum, at Columbus, Ohio. She is quite a scholarly young lady, though unfortunately deprived of both hearing and speech. Jason W. Galbreath is the oldest member of the family, and began life for

himself at the age of twenty-one, as a carpenter and builder, in which he became quite proficient. After working at his trade three years he purchased a farm, where he now resides, and since that time has given his attention exclusively to the pursuit of agriculture. His improvements are of a high order, and as a farmer he ranks with the best in the township. Miss Charity E. Mercer, daughter of Daniel and Eliza Mercer, became his wife in 1873, and to their union three children have been born, viz.: Mary E., died in 1889; Marion D., and Jessie F. Politically Mr. Galbreath is a republican, and in religion belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, as does also his wife. Mrs. Galbreath's father, Daniel Mercer, was a native of Ohio, and in early life followed the trade of ship carpenter at Pittsburgh. He afterward became a farmer, and followed that calling in Columbiana county. He had a family of eight children, viz.: George F., William H., Charles S. (deceased), John B. (deceased), Charity E., Emma A. (deceased), Jessie M. and Mary L. Mrs. Mercer is still living, and resides with her mother, Elizabeth Wolf, who has reached the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Mrs. Wolf's husband, George Wolf, died at the age of ninety-five.

Samuel R. Galbreath, a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of Columbiana county, and one of the old and highly respected citizens of Butler township, was born in Columbiana county, on the farm where he now resides, in the year 1832. His parents were William and Mary (Rogers) Galbreath, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Chester, and the latter of Washington county. At the age of ten years William Galbreath went with his parents to North Carolina, and after a residence in that state of ten years accompanied his father to Columbiana county, in which the latter purchased a section of land from the government. This was in an early day before the era of improvements, and a way had to be cut through the thick forests for the wagon in which the family was transported. The grandfather of our subject, whose name was William Galbreath, died on the farm where he settled a great many years ago, and his wife died later at an advanced age, both departing this life before the birth of Samuel. They had a family of four sons and two daughters, William being third in order of age. William and Mary Galbreath, parents of our subject, had seven children, viz.: Thomas, Ezra, Nathan, Samuel R., Isaac, William and David. The parents as well as the children, were all members of the Society of Friends, and were well known and highly respected people. They were active in the anti-slavery movement, and assisted in the escape of a number of slaves who made their way from bondage by way of the "underground railroad," in which they ran many hazardous risks. William Galbreath died at the age of

eighty-four, and his wife was seventy-eight years of age at the time of her death. Samuel R. Galbreath received his rudimentary education in the district schools, and afterward attended schools at Mt. Union and Damascus, one of his teachers at the latter place being Prof. I. P. Hole, one of the leading educators in this part of the country. Mr. Galbreath's early life was quite uneventful, and marked only by the even tenor of routine duties on the farm. Growing up on the farm and occupied daily as he was with farm labor, he very naturally adopted that vocation, and has since followed the same with the most encouraging success. He has acquired a handsome property, and has long been regarded as one of the leading citizens of his township, being a man of enterprise and public spirit. He has always contributed generously to the improvements throughout the country, and is especially the active friend of educational institutions. In politics he acts with the republican party, and while earnest and zealous for its success, has never sought public office. In 1859 he was united in marriage with Leah Harris, daughter of Robert and Sarah Harris, of this county. Mrs. Galbreath died January 7, 1889. She was a woman of many commendable traits of character, a kind neighbor, and an earnest member of the Society of Friends. Roland C. Galbreath, an adopted son of the subject, has made his home with the family ever since his infancy.

John Garside was born in Chester county, England, in 1814, and came with his parents, James and Martha (Booth) Garside, to the United States in 1829, settling in Columbiana county. These parents raised a family of eight children, of whom six are still living. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, and a man of many sterling qualities, died in 1870, at the age of seventy-five years. The mother died in 1861, having reached the same age. John Garside attended schools in his native country and also in Columbiana county, and remained with his parents until his twenty-seventh year, at which time he began life for himself as a farmer. He has continued this ever since, and as an agriculturist ranks with the successful men in the community in which he resides. Mr. Garside was married in 1839 to Mary Ann, daughter of George and Mary Ann Sanor, of Columbiana county. Her family moved to this part of the state from Pennsylvania. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Sanor consisted of four children, viz.: John, Mary, Catherine (deceased at the age of sixteen years), and Elizabeth. Mr. Sanor died in 1880, at the age of seventy years. His wife died in 1863, aged sixty-five. To John and Mary Garside have been born nine children, four of whom died in infancy, and one, George, died at the age of two years. Those living are the following: Elizabeth, wife of Asa Baggs, has one child, Eddie; Mary J., wife of Randolph Boyle, has one child, Ernie S.; Sarah C., wife of Joseph Malmsberry;

her children are Eva and Mary E.; John W., who makes his home with his parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Garside are members of the Methodist church, and in politics he is a staunch supporter of the republican party.

Henry Hinchman (deceased), a former well known citizen of Mahoning county, was born in New Jersey, September 22, 1807, and was the son of Henry and Ruth Hinchman, both natives of the same state. The father was a farmer by occupation, and came to Ohio about 1809, settling in what is now Mahoning county. He had a family of twelve children, only two of whom, Ruth Kelyt and Martha Ware, are now living. Henry Hinchman, senior, died September 1, 1834, and his wife, who survived him many years, died in the winter of 1852. Henry Hinchman, Jr., the subject of this mention, came to Mahoning county with his parents when quite young, and was married April 15, 1830, to Tamson Spencer, who bore him six children. The following are their names: John S., whose biography appears elsewhere; Theodore and Melissa, twins, both died in early childhood; Mary A. married William M—, resides in Goshen township; Annetta married William Fisher, of Denver, Col. She has had eight children, four of whom, William, Maggie, Albert and Harry, are living. Emeline died June 6, 1853, at the age of thirteen. The mother of the above children died September 22, 1840, aged twenty-eight years. Mr. Hinchman was married the second time, September 1, 1841, to Hannah Hickman, daughter of Nicholas and Mary Hickman, of Lancaster county, Penn. The second marriage was blessed with the birth of six children. The oldest, Wesley, married Rebecca Riggle, and has four children: Ada, Henrietta H., Effie I., and Minnie A. Sarah, the oldest daughter, became the wife of Frederick Keeler, and has one child, Howard. The third child was Thomas, who died when ten months old. Tamson, the second daughter, married George McDonald, and her four living children are Adrian, Ellsworth, Josephine, and Maudie. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald died in the years 1890 and 1886, respectively. The last two children of Mr. and Mrs. Hinchman were twin daughters, Emma and Ella—the former of whom married James Marlow, and became the mother of five children, viz.: Florence (deceased), Myrtie M. (deceased), Harry, Charles, and Minnie. Ella married Enlow Detchen, and their six children are: Nannie, Bessie, Mary, George, Ernest, and Myrtie. Henry Hinchman was a prominent farmer of his township and became well known throughout the county. He was conscientious in all of his dealings, noted for honesty and integrity, and in his death, which occurred November, 1881, at the age of seventy-four years, the community lost one of its most valued citizens.

John S. Hinchman, the oldest son of the above, was born and

reared in this county, and began his business career as an oil operator at Pithole City, Penn., in 1865, in connection with a grocery store, where he remained for eleven years. From Pithole he went to Pleasantville and engaged in the hotel business, in connection with which he also operated in oil, remaining in that place about five years. As an oil speculator he did not meet with the most encouraging success, but like many others who ventured into that treacherous business, he lost heavily and soon became discouraged. Leaving the oil region he returned to his farm in Ohio where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits, dairying and buying and shipping live stock. In addition to the above, he is now engaged in operating a cheese factory which does a very successful business, and also runs a cream separator during certain seasons of the year. While a resident of Pithole, Mr. Hinchman took an active part in municipal affairs as member of the city council, and since returning to his farm has, for nine years, been interested in the cause of education as a member of the school board. Mr. Hinchman is the embodiment of those qualities which go to make up honorable manhood, and by his energy, probity, tact and good nature, has become one of the popular as well as progressive citizens of his township. He was married September 12, 1859, to Mary J. Maston, a union blessed with the birth of five children: Cora, Celia, Willie, Anna, and Georgia. Cora, the oldest child, married Henry Davis, and has five children, viz.: Myrtle H., Homer G., Melbourn S., Lindley, and Ethel M. Celia became the wife of Elmer E. Stanley, to whom two children have been born, viz.: Rebecca H. and Orlin G.

Prominent among the well known citizens and educators of Columbiana county, is Prof. Israel P. Hole, who was born within the present suburbs of the city of Salem, April 12, 1827. His parents were Mahlon and Rachel (Schooley) Hole, both natives of Loudon county, Va., the former of whom came to Ohio in 1815, and the latter in 1802, settling with her parents near the present site of Salem. Prof. Hole was raised chiefly in Columbiana county, and in the fall of 1852, married Mary Miller, whose parents were among the pioneer settlers of this part of Ohio. February 3, 1861, there were born to Prof. and Mrs. Hole two children, Mahlon W. and Morris J., the former of whom died in 1873. The latter was married to Eliza Spear, daughter of Dr. B. W. Spear, of Garfield, in 1884. He holds the degree of M. S., from the Damascus academy, and A. B., conferred by Adelbert college, of Cleveland, and is at this time principal of Green Spring academy, in Seneca county. Prof. Israel P. Hole gathered the rudiments of an English education from such country schools as were to be found in Ohio fifty years ago. He attended a select high school taught by G. K. Jenkins, at

Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, during the winters of 1847-49, and commenced teaching a select school near Hanover, this state, in the latter year. He continued teaching near six months of each year in country and village, until the spring of 1856, during which year he was a student at the state Normal school, of Hopedale, Harrison county, graduating therefrom in 1857. He holds the degree of B. S. from the Hopedale Normal college, into which the Normal school was afterward merged. In addition to the above, he taught a select school in Springfield, Ohio, seven months, superintended the Minerva schools one year, the Hanover schools two years, the schools of New Lisbon four years, the Akron schools eight years, and was principal of the Damascus academy ten years, making in all about one-third of a century in the active work of instruction. He retired from the arduous duties of the school room in the early part of 1884, and since that time has resided on a farm near Damascus, engaged partly in agriculture and partly in promoting the public welfare as opportunity affords. He is eminently a self-made man, and whatever success he has achieved has been the reward of diligent and persevering labor. As an educator he stands in the front rank of Ohio's successful teachers, and he has ever had an enviable reputation in keeping his instruction in harmony with the latest and most approved methods. He is now in his sixty-third year, in vigorous health, and in the full enjoyment of those capabilities of head and heart that have characterized his life work. He also enjoys a rich reward, in the honorable part in life filled so well by his students of the past, many of whom have risen to distinction at the bench, the bar, the pulpit, the medical and teacher's professions, journalism, literature and the arts, not to mention less prominent but equally honorable vocations filled by them right worthily and well.

Edward Holloway, formerly a prominent farmer, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, Salem township, August 27, 1813, and is a son of Aaron and Olive Holloway, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. The subject's paternal grandparents, Jesse and Sarah Holloway, came from Virginia to Columbiana county as early as the year 1803, settling on a farm near Salem, where their respective deaths occurred. Aaron Holloway, the father of Edward, married Olive Mercer, who was the daughter of Samuel and Alice (Bailey) Mercer, who came to Columbiana county from Pennsylvania in 1805. They were prominent members of the Friends church, and became widely and favorably known throughout the county. Aaron Holloway was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1872, at the age of eighty-four years. His widow died a few years later, aged eighty. They were, by birthright, members of the Friends church, and reared a family of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the

oldest and one of six still living. Edward Holloway was reared in his native county and grew to manhood amid the active scenes of farm life, and throughout a long residence has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who know him. His educational training was received in such schools as the country afforded, and he early chose agriculture for his life work, which he followed with success and financial profit until advancing age compelled him to relinquish the active duties of the farm. He was married in 1836 to Rebecca D. Stratton, whose parents, Joseph and Sarah Stratton, were among the pioneers of Columbiana county, moving there from the state of New Jersey, as long ago as 1808. To Mr. and Mrs. Holloway were born the following children: Isaac married Mary Walker, of Pennsylvania; Rhoda married Joseph Pim, of this county; Jessie married Sarah Johnston, of Pennsylvania; Alice A., wife of Abner S. Woolman, of Mahoning county; Sarah; Lindley married Sarah Hainey, and Joseph, who married Emma Dorthey. Mrs. Holloway departed this life in the year 1884, at the age of seventy-two years. She remained a consistent member of the Friends church until the time of her death, and Mr. Holloway continues true to the faith of his childhood. Politically, Mr. Holloway is a republican, and socially he is a highly esteemed citizen, having the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends throughout the county.

David S. Hoopes is a son of Robert Hoopes whose father, James Hoopes, was born in Pennsylvania in 1772, and in that state married in 1797, Susanna Leach, who accompanied him to Ohio, early in the present century. James and Susanna Hoopes started in life with no capital and with but few of the necessities, having been obliged to borrow the dishes and cooking utensils with which they began house-keeping. They were rich in resources and by the exercise of industry and economy, succeeded in accumulating sufficient means with which to buy a small farm in York county, Penn. They afterward sold this place to good advantage and came west to Columbiana county in 1816, and after prospecting for some time finally decided to purchase a place now owned by J. L. Hoopes, but at that time owned by a Mr. Johnson. It is related that after the negotiations for the sale had been concluded, Mr. Hoopes drove his five horse wagon right into the yard, and at once began unloading his effects. Mr. Johnson, who as yet had received no money, stood by and viewed the proceedings with every indication of amazement. Nothing daunted, Mr. Hoopes proceeded with the work of unloading until he had nearly reached the bottom of the wagon bed, when he came to a keg, which he seized and jumping to the ground, invited Mr. Johnson into the house, saying that he was now prepared to settle in full for the farm. While counting the money

the horses took fright and started off on a fierce gallop, to the destruction of many articles which were lying in and around the wagon. Leaving the money lying on the table, Mr. Hoopes started in pursuit of the horses, which he finally succeeded in overtaking, and upon returning to the house, found the money just as he had left it, Mr. Johnson standing guard and every dollar was accounted for. Mr. and Mrs. Hoopes raised a family of thirteen children, nine of whom grew to the years of maturity, and six are yet living, Robert, the father of David S., being the second in age. Robert Hoopes married Sarah Spencer, and both he and wife are still living. David S. Hoopes spent his life in Columbiana county, and began farming for himself when eighteen years of age, and later purchased a farm where he now lives. Like a great many others, he began with little capital, but rich in energy and determination, has overcome the many obstacles which beset his path, and is now in comfortable circumstances. He was married in 1872 to Mary E. Johnson, daughter of Edward and Susan Johnson, to which marriage have been born two children: Emily and Florence. The parents of Mrs. Hoopes, who are still living, have had five children, three of whom survive. Mr. and Mrs. Hoopes are members of the Christian church, and socially are well esteemed in the community. Mr. Hoopes is a republican and a representative citizen of the township.

Joseph L. Hoopes, the subject of this biography, is a well-known farmer and prominent citizen of Butler township. He was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, December 15, 1833, the son of Daniel and Mary A. Hoopes, both parents natives of Chester county, Penn. The father was a well-known farmer, an upright business man and a genial and popular citizen. He died July 21, 1883, and his wife, whose maiden name was also Hoopes, followed him to the grave, March 22, 1887. They were the parents of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the third in number and one of five now living. The grandparents of Joseph were James and Susanna Hoopes, of whom a mention is found elsewhere in this volume. James L. Hoopes was born on a farm and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, being at this time one of the representative farmers and stock-raisers of Butler township. He is descended from ancestry which represents people of excellent character, high social and moral standing and great personal worth, all of which qualities he possesses in a degree to make him a valuable citizen of the community. He is progressive in all the term implies, and all movements having for their object the public good, find in him an ardent friend and liberal patron. He was married in 1860 to Miss Martha Randall, daughter of John and Lucy (Yates) Randall, who were among the pioneer settlers of this county, moving here from

Pennsylvania about the year 1815. Mr. and Mrs. Hoopes have a family of three children, viz.: Ida A., wife of Willis Whinery, to whose marriage two children have been born, Leland and Sadie; James M. (deceased), and Ora E., who resides with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hoopes are members of the Christian church and he is an active worker in the republican party. Their home is a pleasant one, noted for hospitality and the wide acquaintance of the family throughout the county has made it one of the well-known names in this part of the state. Briefly recorded, the following is an outline sketch of the family from which Mrs. Hoopes is descended. Her father, John Randall, was born in 1794 and died in 1870. The mother, Lucinda (Yates) Randall, was born 1807 and died in 1875. The parents of John Randall were William and Elizabeth (Fisher) Randall, who were married March 29, 1775, and who had a family of ten children, John being the ninth in point of age. William Randall was born in 1752, came to Ohio in 1816, and was accidentally killed in the year 1821. His wife was born in 1755 and died in 1836. James and Sarah (Carter) Yates, the maternal grandparents of Mrs. Hoopes, were married November 13, 1806. James Yates was born 1781, and died January 26, 1860. Sarah (Carter) Yates was born March 26, 1784, and departed this life November 30, 1848.

John Hoyle, a retired farmer, was born in England, March 2, 1815, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Jefferson) Hoyle, both natives of the same country. John Hoyle and family came to the United States in 1815, when the subject of this sketch was but three months old, and located first in Pennsylvania, and eight years later moved to Jefferson county, Ohio, where he spent the rest of his days. The voyage of the family to their home in the new world was made under many difficulties, and it was 101 days after the vessel left the English port before it reached its destination in Philadelphia. A part of this time the ship was becalmed in the Gulf stream, and in consequence of the long voyage the supply of food became nearly exhausted, and the water nearly gave out, so much so in fact that but one gill a day was allotted to each person on board. The supply was increased at one time during a rain storm, the water being caught in large sheets, which were held by several persons at an angle so that the water would run toward the center in the vessels which were placed beneath. To add to their many discomfitures the captain was not a proficient seaman, and not knowing how to manage the vessel properly the voyage was prolonged much longer than it otherwise would have been. John Hoyle was a farmer in the old country, and after coming to America engaged in the same business. He and wife were both members of the Society of Friends, and their daily lives were in harmony with the teachings of the church. The father died in 1871, at the age of

eighty-four years. The mother preceded him to the grave, dying in 1821. They had four children, three now living. The subject of this sketch had but limited educational privileges, being obliged to work early and late on the farm, and contribute toward the support of the family. With the assistance of his wife, who is quite a well-informed woman, he has since made commendable progress in the ordinary branches of learning, and can now be classed among the intelligent citizens in the community in which he resides. Farming has been his life work, and in this useful calling he has been very successful, owning a beautiful home the result of his own industry and energy. He is a true type of the Englishman remodeled on the American plan, and is a devoted citizen of his adopted country for which he has the most loyal regard. He was married in 1837 to Miss Dorothy Johnson, daughter of John and Dorothy Johnson, who were natives of Virginia, and well-known pioneer settlers of Columbiana county. Beside Mrs. Hoyle, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had eight children, only three of whom are now living. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hoyle are by birthright members of the Society of Friends, and in his political belief Mr. Hoyle adheres to the republican party.

Among the well remembered citizens of Columbiana county was the late Catlett Jones, whose descendants are still living in this part of the state. Mr. Jones was born in Orange county, Va., July 15, 1749, was married March 17, 1789, to Mrs. Ann Barksdale, daughter of John and Judith (Douglas) Barksdale, natives of Virginia, and prominent members of the Society of Friends. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Jones moved to Cedar Creek, N. C., where they lived until the latter's death, October 16, 1799. Mr. Jones was again married June 14, 1803, to Sarah Crew, who was born April 7, 1770, the daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Crew, of Charles City, Va. To this marriage six children were born: Ann, died in childhood; Benjamin, married Cynthia Johnston, and had eight children; Catlett, Jr., married Mary Cobbs, and had eight children; Joseph, died in childhood; Joshua and Caleb, the last named a distinguished physician of Mt. Union, and later of Massillon, Ohio. He married Eliza Shreve, of Damascus, and had one child. He lived on the farm now owned by Prof. Hole, from 1806, until his death, and with his wife and child lies buried in the old Damascus cemetery. Catlett Jones, Sr., died September 6, 1829, at the age of eighty years. His widow survived him some time, dying August, 1837, aged sixty-seven years. At the age of twenty-two, Mr. Jones volunteered as a soldier under Daniel Boone, to assist in the establishment of a settlement in Kentucky, and in a fight with the Indians received a severe wound and narrowly escaped with his life. He was subsequently awarded a liberal pension by the government for ser-

vices rendered, but becoming convinced of the inconsistency of war, he never returned to the military life, but thereafter pursued the occupations of peace. At the age of thirty-one, he was converted to the peculiar views of the Society of Friends, and afterward became an evangelist of that denomination, traveling extensively through the western and southern states in his preaching tours. He also traveled through Ohio, Canada and the northern states, and afterward became a zealous advocate for the African slaves for the freedom of which he gave the best energies of his life. In 1806 he settled in Columbiana county, on the farm now owned by Prof. Hole, and his early experience following the years of settlement was fraught with dangers and hardships common to all who take their lives into their own hands, and locate in the wilderness. Mr. Jones gave all his children a good education and was a great friend to all educational movements. His life was fraught with good works, and he held a firm and unshaken testimony for the cause of christianity as set forth in the holy scriptures, and professed by the Society of Friends.

I. E. Kille, present clerk of Butler township, and a well-known sawyer, is a native of Athens county, Ohio, and dates his birth from March 8, 1840. His parents, Isaac and Mary (Ellyson) Kille, natives of New Jersey and Ohio, respectively, moved to Mahoning county from Virginia about the year 1815, and settled in Goshen township. The father is still living, a hale old man of eighty-two years, in the possession of his mental and bodily faculties in a remarkable degree. Of the four children born to Isaac and Mary Kille, two, Samuel G., and the subject of this sketch, are still living. The other two died in childhood, and the mother departed this life March 16, 1840, at the age of twenty-four years. I. E. Kille received his educational training in the public schools of Columbiana and Mahoning counties, and also attended for some time the well-known Damascus academy. At the age of twenty-one he began working for himself on a farm, and later found employment in a woolen factory and saw-milling, the latter of which has been his principal business. He has served four years as clerk of Butler township, having been re-elected to that position in April, 1890, and as a public servant he has discharged his official duties in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to all concerned. He was married March 4, 1863, to Elizabeth, daughter of Enos and Phœbe Pim, who were highly respected citizens and well-known members of the Society of Friends. Enos Pim went from labor to reward, April 14, 1863, aged fifty-two years. His widow still survives, and four of her six children are living. Mr. and Mrs. Kille's wedded life has been cheered by the presence of eight children, viz.: Clayton died in infancy; Eli; Elmer died at the age of one

year; Charles O., Mary E., Benjamin A., Leeward I., and Anna M. Both parents are members of the Friends church, as are also the children. Mr. Kille is a republican in politics, and a member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows.

George B. Kinsey was born in Harrison county, Ohio, August 6, 1845, son of Charles and Sarah (Binns) Kinsey, natives of Ohio and England respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation, and is remembered as an excellent citizen, having for a number of years been an elder in the Friends church, to which his wife also belonged. These parents had three children: Mrs. Mary E. Hall, Margaret B. Stanley, and the subject of this mention, all of whom are living. George B. Kinsey attended the district schools in his younger days, and later pursued his studies at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, and Hopedale, in which institutions he obtained a fair knowledge of the advanced grades of learning. He engaged in farming on attaining his majority and has followed that useful calling with good success ever since. He taught school for some time, in his younger days, and earned the reputation of a successful instructor. He removed and settled on a farm in Mahoning county in the year of 1872, where he still resides. He has borne an active part in public affairs, and his ability as a business man has been recognized by his fellow citizens who elected him to the office of township clerk, in which capacity he continued six successive years. May 1, 1879, he married Miss Anna E. Pettit, daughter of Daniel R. and Rebecca W. Pettit. The ancestors of the Pettit family came to Mahoning county in an early day, and were among its substantial citizens. Daniel and Rebecca raised a family of three sons and five daughters, seven of whom are still living. Two of them, Mordecai L. and Laura Pettit, make their home in the family of our subject. Mr. Pettit is a teacher of considerable experience, and has also been engaged in the mercantile business at different times. Mr. Kinsey has a beautiful home, and all his surroundings indicate the presence of a thrifty farmer and contented man. Politically he is identified with the republican party.

Among the well-known citizens of Butler township is Lemuel T. Lamborn, of Salem, who was born in this county, February 14, 1841. His paternal grandparents were Townsend and Ann Lamborn, natives of Chester county, Penn., who raised a family of eleven children, eight of whom are still living: Aaron C., Israel, Robert B., Lydia, Joseph, Hannah, Leslie L. and Clayton, the last of whom is the father of the subject of this mention. Clayton Lamborn, who was also a native of Chester county, Penn., married Hannah L. Test, the daughter of Isaac B. and Margaret (Strawn) Test. Zachariah Test, the father of Isaac B., and a well-known minister of the Friends church, came from New Jersey to Ohio about the year 1804. Mrs. Hannah Lam-

born died June 17, 1889, in her seventy-ninth year. She was an exemplary Christian woman, a member of the Friends society, and saw much of the pioneer development of Ohio. Clayton and Hannah Lamborn had three children, viz.: Martha S., died in 1857; Lemuel T., subject of this mention, and Emma, wife of Thomas Harmer, of Morgan county, Ohio. Clayton Lamborn is still living, and though of an advanced age, having reached his eighty-third year, is still young in his sympathies and feelings. Mrs. Lamborn had four brothers and two sisters, whose names are as follows: Daniel (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Zacheus, David (deceased), Ann L. (deceased), and Rebecca (deceased). Lemuel T. Lamborn received a common school education, was reared on a farm, and on attaining his majority engaged in agriculture for himself, which, with the exception of two years spent in the slate roofing business, has since been his occupation. He has been one of Butler township's representative citizens, serving ten years as trustee, and as assessor two years. In addition to those offices, he was for some time clerk of the township, and in the discharge of the official functions he gave satisfaction to the people, as is evinced by his several re-elections. It may in truth be said that his official services were in the highest degree efficient and in accord with his well-known fidelity to a public trust. Mr. Lamborn was married November 12, 1868, to Nancy, daughter of Abram and Jane Crew, to which union three children have been born: Emma, Carrie J. (deceased), and Clarence L. For many years previous to her marriage Mrs. Crew was a successful teacher, and such was the ability she displayed in this profession that her services were always in demand wherever she was known. Mr. and Mrs. Lamborn and their family are by birthright members of the Society of Friends, and in politics he is an advocate of prohibition, which he believes to be the only true solution of the temperance question.

Joshua Linch (deceased), a well known pioneer of Columbiana county, was born in Newton county, N. J., in 1778. He came to Ohio in 1806, in company with a brother-in-law, Joseph Warrington, and the two purchased land from the government in Columbiana county, upon which they made settlements and to which they moved their respective families as soon as they had erected cabins for their reception. The place upon which Mr. Linch originally settled is now in the possession of Mr. Stopher, who resides upon the same. Mr. Linch was united in marriage in New Jersey, November 5, 1800, to Rachel Owen, who bore him five children, viz.: Ann (deceased), wife of Samuel Coppock; Mary, died in childhood; Elizabeth (deceased), Hannah, widow of Benjamin Ball, residing in Iowa, and Joseph. Joshua Linch was a well known minister in the Friends church, and became one of the first teachers in Columbiana county. He traveled ex-

tensively throughout the northern states and Canada in the interests of the Friends society, and died December 26, 1849, at the age of seventy-one years. His first wife died in 1841, and in 1842 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Jane McBride, who is still living in Iowa at the advanced age of ninety-five years. His oldest child, Ann, who became the wife of Samuel Coppock, was for many years a prominent teacher, having had charge of schools both in Ohio and New Jersey. She was a woman of many excellent traits of character, an exemplary Christian, and died in August, 1885, aged eighty-two. Of her six children but one is now living, Rev. Joseph Coppock, a well-known minister of the Baptist church. Two sons, Edward and Barclay, were reared in this township and took part in the border struggle of Kansas, where they formed the acquaintance of the noted John Brown, in whose celebrated raid they participated. Barclay escaped with four others, and by keeping to the woods and traveling by night for nearly three weeks, succeeded in reaching his home in Columbiana county in safety. He served in the late war under Gen. Lane, of Kansas, and while returning on official business as a recruiting officer, met his death in the disaster on the St. Joseph river in 1861. He lies buried at Pilot Knob, Mo.

Charles B. Malmsberry (deceased), a well known young citizen of Goshen township, was born in Mahoning county, May 20, 1861. His parents were James and Catherine (O'Neil) Malmsberry, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania. James Malmsberry was a prominent farmer of this county, and died January 23, 1885, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife died March 1, 1879, at the age of fifty-nine years. Their two children were Charles B. and Louis, the latter dying in infancy. Charles B. Malmsberry was reared and educated in this county, and on attaining his majority, engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, which he carried on until his death. He was a young man of sterling integrity, intelligent, and progressive in all that term implies. He was married May 19, 1881, to Miss Anna W. Pidcock, daughter of Jonathan K. and Mary (Morgan) Pidcock, parents natives of Berks county, Penn., from which they moved to Ohio in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Pidcock have been honored residents of this county ever since. They had a family of ten children, six of whom are now living, Mrs. Malmsberry being the youngest. To Mr. and Mrs. Malmsberry were born one child, Jonathan J., whose birth occurred February 26, 1882, died November 23, 1886. Mr. Malmsberry departed this life May 13, 1890, deeply deplored by the community of which he was a valued citizen. Mrs. Malmsberry, who resides upon the home place near Garfield station, is a lady of high social standing, possesses many sterling qualities of mind and heart, and is a consistent member of the Society of Friends.

The subject of this sketch is Caleb Maris, a well-known and highly respected farmer of Goshen township, who was born in Mahoning county, May 12, 1836. His parents were Jonathan and Thomason Maris, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of New Jersey. Jonathan Maris was by occupation a farmer and stone cutter. He came to Ohio about the year 1826 and settled in Goshen township, and here raised a family of ten children, six of whom survive. The parents both died on the farm and are remembered as worthy citizens of the community. The subject of this mention began life for himself at the age of twenty-one at the carpenter's trade, at which he worked three years under a foreman and later carried on business for himself, having erected many buildings in this and other townships. He abandoned mechanical pursuits about the year 1870, since which time he has given his attention to farming and fruit culture. He has met with well merited success in these ventures and is now the possessor of a very comfortable home, which bears every indication of thrift and prosperity. He held the office of township trustee for several consecutive terms and has been a member of the board of education for a number of years. In the discharge of his official duties he has displayed good business qualities and his record as a public servant has never been questioned. He was married in April, 1861, to Miss Deborah Watson, who died in 1866, at the age of twenty-seven years, leaving three children, viz.: Anna, wife of J. W. Painter; Louisa and Deborah. Mr. Maris was again married in April, 1870, to Elizabeth Butler, of Mahoning county, who has borne him five children, viz.: Ernst, Clara, Edward, Beulah and Russell. Politically Mr. Maris has been a republican since the organization of the party and in religion is a member of the Society of Friends, as is also his wife.

F. N. McDonald, a former business man and for the past five years a prominent farmer, was born in Wellsville, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1855, and is the son of Duncan and Mary (McCuillough) McDonald, both parents natives of this state. The father was at one time a business man of Wellsville, and afterward became a well-known wholesale grocer of Pittsburgh. He was a member of the firm of McDonald & Arbuckle, which he established, and which is now well-known throughout the United States wherever the celebrated Arbuckle brand of coffee is used. He and wife were prominent members of the Presbyterian church of Pittsburgh, and their respective deaths occurred in the years 1868 and 1870. They were the parents of four children, all of whom are living, the subject of this sketch being the third in the family. F. N. McDonald received a liberal education in Prof. Newell's academy, at Pittsburgh, and an educational institution at Elizabeth, N. J., taught by Prof. Wycoff, and on leaving

school, accepted a clerkship in the office of the superintendent of the Ft. Wayne railroad, in the former city. He continued in this capacity seven years, and then engaged in business for himself as proprietor of a grain and feed store at Sewickley, Penn., where he remained several years, then opened a wholesale flour business in Pittsburgh, as member of the firm of O'Connell & McDonald. He was thus engaged five years, and then disposed of his interests and returned to Mahoning county, and purchased the farm where he now resides, and has since given his attention to agricultural pursuits and the raising of fine stock, giving especial attention to trotting horses. In his various business enterprises he has been eminently successful, and as an enterprising citizen fully alive to all that interests and benefits the public. He is entitled to mention among Mahoning county's representative men. Politically he wields an influence for the republican party, and though not an aspirant for official position, has contributed largely to the success of his party in a number of campaigns. Mr. McDonald was united in marriage in 1875 to Miss Vella G. Watson, daughter of Robert Watson, of Sewickley, Penn., and their wedded life has been blessed by the following children, viz.: Catherine W., Marguerita, Duncan, Hannah W. and Frank. Mrs. McDonald is a lady of culture and refinement, and has gained considerable reputation as an artist, her painting exhibiting a superior order of talent.

Andrew S. Mackintosh, for whom this biographical sketch is prepared, is a native of Columbiana county, born in Yellow Creek township, September, 1816, the son of Daniel and Catherine (Smith) Mackintosh, both natives of the highlands of Scotland. Daniel and Catherine Mackintosh were married in the old country and came to the United States in 1804, settling near Wellsville, this county, where their respective deaths occurred in 1854 and 1827. They were reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church of Scotland, and had a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters, four of whom, three sons and one daughter, still survive. Two children were buried in Scotland before the family came to America. The subject of this mention attended in his youth the indifferent subscription schools of that time, and although his scholastic training has not been of a high order, yet he has acquired a sufficient amount of knowledge to enable him to transact successfully, the duties of a very active business life. Farming has been his principal occupation, although he was for some years engaged in the manufacture of flour. He served twenty-one years as justice of the peace in Columbiana and Mahoning counties, has also been a member of the board of equalization, and as a member of the school board for many years has been active in promoting educational interests in this township. He has discharged his

various official duties with commendable fidelity, and as a public spirited citizen, few in the community possess the confidence of the people in as marked a degree. He was married in 1850 to Mercy Thompson, daughter of John and Mercy Thompson, a union blessed with the birth of the following children: John L., Willie, died at the age of nine years, in 1863; Anna C., wife of Theodore Stanley; Daniel H., merchant at East Palestine, Columbiana county; Samuel E., married Estella Elder, of Mahoning county, and Lida C., who still resides with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh and their several children are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he holds the office of elder. In politics he is a republican.

Morris Miller (deceased) the eldest son of Levi and Deborah (Morris) Miller, was born July 27, 1799. It is a family tradition that his grandfather, Robert Miller, and a sister came from Ireland, about the year 1745, they having been obliged to serve a short period for their passage as was the custom in those days for people who could not pay their way across the ocean. They settled in Bucks county, Penn., where Robert Miller married in a family by the name of Shaw, and reared four sons and five daughters, of whom Levi Miller, the father of Morris, was one. Levi Miller had a family of six sons and five daughters, all of whom lived to mature years except one son, who died in childhood. Three sons and three daughters still survive, the youngest of whom is over seventy years of age, while the eldest is in his ninetieth year. Morris Miller was reared to manhood in Ohio, and received but limited educational training in such schools as the country at that time afforded. He became a contractor in masonry work, and being a keen observer and possessed of a naturally strong mind, he gave a great deal of attention to scientific subjects, especially to geology, in which he became quite proficient, and of which subject he published a treatise, giving the result of his many years' observation. He was married to Anna Votaw, daughter of Moses and Mary Votaw, of New Garden, on the 30th of October, 1823, the marriage being solemnized according to the usage of the Friends Society. To them were born ten children, four sons and six daughters, eight of whom lived to mature years. Mr. Miller was engaged during many years as a contractor in public work, especially in heavy masonry. Many of the structures that he built from thirty to fifty years ago, in eastern Ohio and western Virginia, are enduring monuments of his skill and integrity. It was a rule of his life when he had contracted to do a piece of work according to specifications, to make it better than the agreement required, if thereby he should lose money on the contract. He prized the reputation of doing a good job more than securing a good compensation for his time and skill. It is no disparagement to others

to say that Columbiana county had no contractor more scrupulously honest to the public than Morris Miller. He reached the advanced age of eighty-five years and died lamented by all who knew him.

Joseph B. Naylor was born in what is now Mahoning county, August 1, 1834, the son of Charles and Mary (Cattell) Naylor, who moved from their native state of New Jersey in 1832. The maternal grandfather, John Cattell, was the son of Josiah Cattell, an early resident of one of the eastern states, and afterward a settler of Mahoning county. The family entered land where the station of Beloit now stands and John Cattell died in the year 1845. His wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Grant, a relative of Gen. Grant, died in February, 1857. Charles and Mary Naylor had a family of eight children, four of whom are living. Joseph B. Naylor, the subject of this mention, received his educational training in the district schools and in Mt. Union college. He was reared a farmer and began life for himself at the age of twenty-one, and has since given his attention to agriculture and carpentering, having followed the latter calling about five years. He was engaged for some time in the manufacture of lumber, and for some years past has given his attention largely to brick making, having followed the latter business the greater part of the time since 1865. He has made over 5,000,000 brick since he began the business, which proves that the undertaking has been conducted with success and financial profit. Mr. Naylor has occupied a prominent place in the community for a number of years, and is universally spoken of as an honorable gentleman and public spirited citizen. He was married August 22, 1864, to Hannah R. Pennock, daughter of Seth and Eunice Pennock, well-known pioneer residents of this county, the father having been one of the original temperance men of eastern Ohio. The following are the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Naylor: Frank L., married Elta Borton; Harry S., married Marietta Park; Seth (deceased), James, Joseph R., Mary B., Stacey S. and Chester G. The mother of these children, a most excellent Christian lady, died January 13, 1886, aged forty-two years. She was a devoted wife and mother, and a noble Christian woman. She lived not for herself but for her friends, her family and her Savior. Though called away at life's noon her work was done and well done and her years were filled with toils and deeds cheerfully wrought for the good of others. She united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1870 and ever remained faithful to the teachings of the same. Her words concerning her Christian life and experience were few and well chosen and ever centered in her Redeemer, in whom her unshaken confidence was placed. Her last testimony in fellowship with her brethren and sisters given in the church but a short

time before her death was: "My hope is built on nothing less than Jesus' blood and righteousness." Mr. Naylor served in the late war in Company A, One Hundred and Fifth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, enlisting August 22, 1862. He went from Cleveland to Louisville, thence to Nashville and Franklin, and while fording a river at the latter place took a congestive chill which resulted in a severe attack of pneumonia. His discharge, bearing date May 26, 1863, reads that he was dismissed from the service on account of permanent disability. His brother John who forded the river at the same time was taken sick and died within two weeks. Another brother, William, was wounded at the battle of Perryville and died shortly afterward. James Naylor, another brother, went through the war but contracted a disease while a prisoner, from the effects of which he died after a two years' illness.

Ulrich Oesch, a successful farmer and well-known dairyman, is a native of Switzerland, and born October 31, 1828, the son of Isaac and Catherine Oesch. Mr. Oesch remained in the old country until 1856, when he came to the United States, and after working here three years returned to his native land and brought his father's family to America. He began farming in Knox township, first renting land, but afterward purchased a farm, to which he has added from time to time, until he is now the possessor of 400 acres of valuable land, upon which are some of the finest improvements in Butler township. He has given strict attention to the supervision of his property, and by managing his business affairs with a master hand, he is now the possessor of an ample fortune, ranking with the well-to-do citizens of Columbiana county. In addition to his farming interests Mr. Oesch gives considerable attention to dairying and manufactures large quantities of cheese, for which there is a great demand in the local and general markets. His experience in dairying covers a period of fifty-one years, and he has manufactured the well known Switzer cheese since 1848. In 1858 he married Miss Margaret Denny, who died after bearing three children, the oldest of whom, Louisa, is the wife of David Batzle; Minnie and David are dead. By a former marriage with Arnold Egger (deceased), she had two children, Arnold and William. The latter married Sophia Schopfer, and has five children, whose names are as follows: Walter, Frederick, Minnie, Perry and Gertie. The second marriage of Mr. Oesch was solemnized with Elizabeth Denny, a sister of his former wife, and unto their union these children have been born: Edward, Maggie (wife of Lewis Stocke, has two children, Homer and Elmer); Frank (a student at Mt. Union; also a prominent teacher at home); Charles, Anna, Arnold, Ulrick (deceased), Lizzie, Celestia and Alice. Like their parents, these children have been raised to industry, and like

them also, they know when work is well done. The second Mrs. Oesch died in 1888, age forty-one years, and in 1889, Mr. Oesch was again married to Lydia Olmstead, of Tuscarawas county. Mr. Oesch is a prominent member of the Emanuel church of North Georgetown, as were also his wives. He is a liberal supporter of the church and has been identified with the same for a number of years. Politically, he is a staunch supporter of the republican party and is in every respect a popular and enterprising citizen. The father of Mr. Oesch died at the age of eighty-nine years, and his mother died in 1880, at the age of seventy-seven. They were both exemplary Christian people, and their honesty and integrity were traits of character of which their descendants may be justly feel proud.

John Oliphant, dealer in general merchandise at Winona, is a son of Samuel and Rachel (Heald) Oliphant, and dates his birth from May 26, 1822, his nativity being Columbiana county, Ohio. His father was a native of Virginia, came to Ohio at an early day and engaged in farming, settling first near Fairfield, and later on an improved farm near the town of Salem. He had a family of ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity, the subject being the fourth in number. The father of Rachel Oliphant was William Heald, who was born in 1766. He was twenty-seven years county surveyor, and lived to the advanced age of one hundred and one years. On his last birthday anniversary many relatives honored him with their presence, including children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren. He voted for Gen. Washington and all of the other presidents until the time of his death. John Oliphant was reared to agricultural pursuits and made farming his business until 1884. He began farming in Goshen township, and after a residence there until 1864, moved to Cedar county, Iowa, where he lived until 1884, at which time he returned to Columbiana county, and located at Winona, where he now has a well-ordered store in which are offered for sale full lines of dry goods, groceries, hardware, notions, boots, shoes, wall paper, drugs and patent medicines. Mr. Oliphant does a good business and has a patronage which extends throughout a large area of the county. He has been successful in his various enterprises, and from a small beginning has worked up until he is now the possessor of a very comfortable fortune. He was married the first time October 19, 1848, to Maria Heald, who bore him one child, Phœbe, who died in 1865, at the age of sixteen years. Mrs. Oliphant died in 1859, and on the 26th of December, 1860, Mr. Oliphant was united in marriage to Miss Hannah P. Williams, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Williams, of Mahoning county. Six children have been born to the latter marriage, of whom three are living, viz.: Elizabeth M., a successful teacher of the county, but

at this time a clerk in her father's store; William D., a partner in the mercantile business, and Olive H., a former student of the Barnesville school, and at present an industrious house-keeper and home-maker. The children all make their home with their parents, and together they form a very interesting and happy family. William is a young man of exemplary habits and possesses good business qualifications. They are all members of the Friends church, and Mr. Oliphant is a decided prohibitionist in his political belief.

Stacy Shreve, a venerable and highly esteemed citizen of Goshen township, is a native of Mahoning county, born July 22, 1818, to Stacy and Vashti Shreve. The father was a native of New Jersey, as was also his wife, and came to Ohio in 1806, settling in Goshen township, where his death subsequently occurred at the age of seventy-two. His widow survived him some time, dying in her eighty-third year. They were prominent members of the Society of Friends and exerted a wholesome influence for good in the community of which they were for so many years residents. Of their family of ten children, five are still living, the subject of this sketch being the fifth in order of age. Our subject was reared in Goshen township, and at the age of eighteen, began working at the carpenter's and pump-making trades, in both of which he became quite skilful, so much so that he was in constant demand while actively engaged in them. He followed mechanical pursuits nine years and then engaged in farming, which has been his business ever since. He moved to his present place about 1854, and now has a very nice farm upon which are many substantial improvements. He served as trustee for several years and his continued re-elections to that position is a proof of the high estimation in which he was held by his fellow citizens. He has taken considerable interest in educational matters, and for two years held the position of school director. In 1847 Miss Hannah Malmsberry, daughter of Benjamin and Jane Malmsberry, of Mahoning county, became his wife, and to their union have been born two children: Edith, married Jehu C. Stanley and has three children, Clara H., Franklin and Omer; Philena B., wife of Franklin Stettoth, whose union resulted in four children, viz.: Oliver B., Willis T., Hannah M. and Albert S. The parents of Mrs. Shreve had a family of twelve children, four of whom are yet living. Mr. Shreve's political affiliations are with the prohibition party, of which he is one of the well known representatives in this part of the county.

Dr. Benjamin Well Spear, a former prominent physician, and at this time a leading fruit grower and fruit dealer of Mahoning county, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in the town of Mt. Jackson, Beaver county, that state, on the 22nd day of Decem-

ber, 1822. The father of Dr. Spear, Alexander Spear, was also a native of Pennsylvania, from which state he moved to Ohio in 1824, and settled at Austin Town, Mahoning county, where he lived until 1837, moving thence to Trumbull county, and later to Warren, in 1877. He died at the age of ninety-one years. He was a mechanic by occupation, and for a number of years exercised his skill in the construction of spinning wheels, by which the early settlers were enabled to spin the woolen and linen yarns which when woven by dames to looms, became the clothing, blankets, sheets, etc., of the early pioneers. In 1837 he went into the milling business. He is remembered as a man of local prominence, especially active in Christian work, having been a charter member of the Christian church, at Austin Town, and as a public spirited citizen, alive to all that benefited the community, he set a good example to all. His wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Wells, was born in Pennsylvania, and died February 26, 1871, at the age of seventy-six years. These parents had six children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest of the family and one of five living at the present time. When Dr. Spear was twenty years of age he began life for himself, working at various occupations, and in the meantime devoted himself to study in order to prepare himself for the medical profession for which he early manifested a decided taste. He taught school for some time and began his professional reading under the able instruction of Prof. William Payne, of Niles, Ohio, now of the city of Philadelphia. After pursuing his professional reading three years he engaged in the practice with his preceptor, and after remaining with him four years, entered the Cincinnati Eclectic college, in which he completed the prescribed course, graduating with the class of 1853. After leaving college he continued the practice for some time in Trumbull county, and later was located at North Jackson and Salem, his professional experience coming down to the year 1866, at which time on account of impaired health he was obliged to retire from the practice and engage in other pursuits. He moved to his present place in the above year, and began farming and fruit growing, in the latter of which he has since continued with much more than ordinary success, being now recognized as one of the largest fruit dealers in this part of Ohio. He is in fact entitled to the credit of being the pioneer fruit dealer of Mahoning county. His average shipments at this time amount to over 8,000 barrels a year, and is the source of great advantage to farmers and fruit growers in this part of the country, and the means of returning him a very handsome revenue. He built the first fruit house on the Ft. W. & P. railroad, between Canton, Ohio, and the Pennsylvania line, and from this small beginning has lived to see similar structures erected at nearly every station, and the business

increased from a couple of hundred barrels shipment until now the average shipment on this section of the road amounts to over 100,000 barrels annually. It will thus be seen that the doctor has been largely instrumental in advancing the interests of this most important industry, and the part he has performed fairly entitles him to mention among the enterprising and progressive men of eastern Ohio. Dr. Spear was first married to Margaret Heaton, daughter of James Heaton, the builder and owner of the first iron furnace and manufacturer of the first wrought iron in northeastern Ohio, and founder of the town of Niles, which was laid out upon his land. To this union four children were born, all of whom died in infancy, and Mrs. Spear died nine years after her marriage. The doctor was again married January 17, 1856, to Elizabeth B., daughter of Amos and Eliza (Brown) Ware, of Mahoning county, to which union four children have been born, viz.: Horace W., their eldest child; Mary E. and Eliza R. (twins), and Arthur D. Horace married Miss Bell Stanley, of Salem, Ohio, and is a partner with his father in the fruit business. Mary E. is in Los Angeles, Cal., and is an artist whose reputation is much more than local. Eliza R. married Prof. M. J. Hole, son of Prof. I. P. Hole, and Arthur D. is a graduate of Lehigh university, Pennsylvania, and a well known electrician, having received letters patent for a valuable electrical appliance. Dr. and Mrs. Spear are members of the Christian church, and politically he wields an influence with the republican party.

Micajah C. Stanley (deceased), formerly one of the highly respected citizens and business men of the county, was born February 6th, 1832, in Mahoning county, Ohio, the son of Thomas B. and Mary E. (Kellie) Stanley, natives respectively of Virginia and Delaware. The father is still living in Salem, having reached an advanced age. His first wife was born November 27, 1805, and died February 21, 1886, the mother of two children, viz.: William and the subject of this mention. Thomas B. Stanley was born September 5, 1805, and is the son of Thomas and Edith Stanley, who were married December 2, 1790, and had a family of five children. Thomas Stanley was marriage the second time to Priscilla Ladd, June 5, 1802, and by her had a family of five children also. The subject of this sketch was educated at Goshen and Damascus, and engaged in business for himself as a farmer, and later ran a livery stable for some years, and then engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He afterward abandoned the latter business and again became proprietor of a livery stable, and was thus employed until his death, which occurred April 2, 1883, aged fifty-one years. He was a man honorable in his dealings, of liberal culture, respected by all, and in his death the county lost one of its best men. He was

married April 4, 1861, to Louisa J., daughter of Catlett and Mary A. Jones, of Columbiana county, of whom a notice appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs Stanley's wedded life was blessed with the birth of one child, Carrie, wife of Leslie W. Atkinson, of Mahoning county. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson have one child, a daughter, Darling.

Leander M. Stanley, farmer, and also editor of the *Salem Republican Era*, was born in Columbiana county, April 12, 1846. His parents were Pleasant T. and Elizabeth (Ladd) Stanley, the former a native of Ohio, one of the first white children born in this county, and the mother a native of Virginia. The subject's grandparents, Benjamin and Elizabeth (Cobbs) Stanley, were natives of Virginia, but in an early day moved to Ohio, and in 1803 came to this county, having been among the first settlers. Benjamin Stanley and a brother-in-law, Anselem Cobb, were the original settlers of Knox township, the country at that time being in a wilderness state, with wild animals and Indians quite numerous. Benjamin Stanley died in 1868. His wife died in 1863. They were both birthright members of the Society of Friends, and reared a family of thirteen children, seven of whom are yet living. The immediate ancestors of Benjamin Stanley were Thomas and Unity Stanley, both of whom died years ago, the latter at the advanced age of ninety-six. Pleasant Stanley, the father of the subject, was a farmer and miller. He died in 1879, aged sixty-seven. His widow still survives, having reached the age of seventy-six. They had three children: Mary E., wife of Nathan Baker; Leander M. and Jason L. Leander M. Stanley was educated in Damascus, under the able instruction of Prof. I. P. Hole, and in 1867 went to Iowa and accepted the position of local editor of the *Oskaloosa Herald*. He discharged the duties of this position in a highly creditable manner for two years, returning home in 1870, in April of which year he was united in marriage to Miss Mina Cattell, daughter of William and Mary Cattell, of this county, parents natives of Pennsylvania. After his marriage Mr. Stanley engaged in farming and fruit raising, to which he has given his attention ever since. As a journalist he is favorably known throughout Ohio, having been Associate Press correspondent for a number of years. He took a trip to the Pacific coast in the interest of a newspaper syndicate at the commencement of the "boom" of 1886, and his letters from there were widely read and quoted by the press. In April, 1889, he took charge of the *Salem Republican Era*, of which he is still one of the proprietors, and which, under his successful management, has acquired a wide circulation and liberal advertising patronage. Mr. Stanley is a successful newspaper man, a scientific farmer and fruit grower, and in every respect a worthy and pro-

gressive citizen. Politically he is a republican. The wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley has been blessed by six children, whose names are as follows: Ada O., Estella, Roy, Percy, Maud and Wilsey. The family are members of the Society of Friends.

John Stanley, Jr. (deceased), was born in Virginia, in 1794, and was one of the early settlers of Columbiana county, moving to this part of the state in 1811, and settling in Goshen township. When a young man he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and earned the reputation of a very skillful workman, in the town of Salem, where he erected a shop, the first manufacturing enterprise of the kind in the place. As originally constructed the shop was a primitive affair, supplied with machinery, operated by a tramp wheel, and oxen supplying the motive power. This gave place, in time, to an engine, the first ever brought to Salem, and after operating his factory for a few weeks the entire structure was destroyed by fire. He afterward rebuilt, but in a few years disposed of his factory and moved to the country where Dr. Spear now lives, which farm he cleared, taking possession of the same in 1839. He sold out in 1850 and purchased another farm north of the railroad, which he also sold a few years later, and retired to the town of Damascus. He was first married in 1820, to Abigail Stanley, daughter of Thomas and Emily Stanley, who bore him several children: Edith, widow of Jesse Hall, who died in 1877—Mrs. Hall is still living; Thomas married Hepsiba Macey; Elihu P. married Mary E. Ladd; Judith C., wife of William C. Johnson, and Mary A. married Albert Peele. Mrs. Stanley died in 1852, at the age of fifty-four years, and in 1857 Mr. Stanley was united in marriage to Mrs. (Cobb) Hawkes, whose parents, Edward and Phœbe Cobbs, were natives of Maine. Mrs. Stanley came to Ohio with her first husband, William Hawkes, in 1853, and settled in Salem, where the latter died in 1855, leaving two children, Joshua and Lydia M. Hawkes. Joshua married and had two children, and he and all his family are deceased. Lydia M. married John Stanley, who died in 1861, leaving one child, Martha W. The subject of this sketch died July 29, 1876. He was an active church worker, a public spirited man, and one of Columbiana county's representative citizens.

J. S. Walker, merchant and postmaster at Valley, was born in Columbiana county, Center township, April 6, 1842. His father, John J. Walker, the son of Joseph Walker, was born in Fayette county, Penn., in 1809, came to Ohio in 1816, and settled in Mahoning county, and is now living in Columbiana county, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. The wife of John J. Walker was Jane Pettit, a native of Ohio, who died September 30, 1889, after a married life of nearly sixty years. These parents had nine children, the subject of this sketch being the sixth in

point of age, and one of five now living. The Walker family are descended from Irish ancestry, Joseph Walker, the subject's grandfather, having come from the old country a number of years ago and settled in Pennsylvania. J. S. Walker was reared and educated near New Lisbon, and when twenty-one years of age began the photography business, which he continued about five years, and then engaged in carpentering and building, a trade which he had previously learned. He worked at carpentering and photography at different times and followed contracting for about fifteen years, and met with encouraging success as a builder. In 1861 he enlisted in the Sixty-fifth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, Sherman's brigade, with which he served actively until 1862, when on account of a wound accidentally received he was compelled to leave the field and go into the hospital. He was taken with a fever and later with paralysis, and in 1862 was discharged from service under a general order applying to such cases as his own. On returning from the army he engaged in photography for some time, and afterward followed carpentering until 1882, at which time, owing to poor health, he was compelled to relinquish active pursuits and engage in more sedentary employment. In the latter year he engaged in the mercantile business at Valley, where he has since continued being at this time in the enjoyment of a very lucrative patronage. Mr. Walker has been postmaster at Valley for eight years, served twelve successive years as township clerk, eight years as justice of the peace, and is at this time real estate appraiser of Butler township. He has been secretary of the Butler & Goshen Insurance company, since its organization in 1882, and in his several official capacities he has proved a faithful and efficient officer. In his business affairs he has met with well earned success, and he ranks with the prosperous and intelligent citizens of his community. Mr. Walker was married in 1865, to Sadie E. Brown, daughter of William Brown, of Mahoning county. The mother of Mrs. Walker was Sarah Brown, who had ten children, viz.: Ellen, deceased; Robert R., William H., George A., deceased; Margaret J., Mary, Sadie E., Joseph S., Cynthia A. and Thomas J., deceased. William Brown, the father, was a native of Ireland and a soldier in the English army. He came to Ohio in 1848, settling in Columbiana county, where he followed the trade of milling. He died February 28, 1885, aged eighty-six years. Mrs. Brown, who was also a native of Ireland, died August 20, 1885, at the age of seventy-six. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Walker, viz.: Ellsworth, died at the age of eight months, and Elmer E., who is now a well-known teacher in the public schools. Mr. Walker is a member of the G. A. R., and politically is a republican. He and wife are members of the Disciples church.

Prominent among the successful farmers of Butler township

is Zimri S. Woolf, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia, in the time of the colonies. His grandfather, Henry Woolf, moved his family from that state to eastern Ohio as early as the year 1806, settling in Columbiana county, where he subsequently died at the age of seventy years. His wife, whose maiden name was Julia A. Buzzard, died later at an advanced age. They had seven children, all of whom are long since deceased. The parents of our subject were George and Elizabeth (Yeager) Woolf, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Pennsylvania. They raised a family of nine children, four now living, and were prominent and well-known citizens of this county, in which Mr. Woolf accumulated handsome property, having presented a farm to each of his children when they became twenty-one years of age. Zimri S. Woolf was born in this county in 1827, and began life for himself at the age of twenty-three years, choosing the pursuit of agriculture, which he has since carried on where he now lives, his farm consisting of 113 acres of valuable and well improved land. It is a fact worthy of note that upon this farm which has been cultivated since 1812, no death has ever occurred, which is perhaps without a parallel in the state of Ohio. As a farmer and stock-raiser Mr. Woolf has been quite successful, and it is not saying too much when we class him with the foremost men of his township and county. He has worked hard, managed well, and is now in the enjoyment of a comfortable competence, amply sufficient to render his declining years comfortable. In 1852 Mr. Woolf and Miss Lucy Fryfogle, daughter of David and Fannie (Keller) Fryfogle, were united in marriage, and to their union have been born one child, George, who is a farmer and stock shipper, and one of the successful men of the township. He married Ida Windle, daughter of Joseph Windle, of this county, and is the father of two living children, namely: Burtie and Georgiana. The parents of Mrs. Woolf reared a family of five children, viz.: Perry, Lucy, Benjamin, Abba and Rachel. The family came to this county about 1806. Mr. and Mrs. Woolf are members of the Emanuel church.

James Yates, for whom this sketch was prepared, was born in what is now Mahoning county, then Columbiana, April 16, 1844. He is the son of Carter and Jane (Hanna) Yates who were natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Carter Yates was a farmer by occupation, and is remembered as one of the substantial citizens of this county, in which he was a member of one of the pioneer families, having been born here in 1811. He assisted in developing the county, took an active part in all movements, having for their object the public welfare, and died July 13, 1888. He was a member of the Society of Friends, as well as his wife, who followed her husband to the grave January 7, 1890. These parents had three children: Margaret, John

and the subject of this sketch, who is the only one living, the first two having died at the ages of two and four, respectively. James Yates was reared a farmer, and engaged in agriculture for himself at the age of twenty-one, since which time he has followed his chosen calling with encouraging success in his native county. He was married in August, 1865, to Miss Henrietta Votaw, the daughter of Isaac and Susan Votaw, who were among the pioneer settlers of this part of the state. The father of Mrs. Yates died a number of years ago, and her mother departed this life about the year 1880, aged seventy-six years. They had twelve children, all of whom grew to the years of maturity. The grandmother of Mrs. Yates, whose maiden name was Woolman, came from Pennsylvania to Columbiana county as early as 1804, at which time there were but eight buildings in the town of Salem. A number of descendants of the Votaw family are still living in this county, and are deservedly classed among its best citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Yates have a family of six children, viz.: Louella M., a successful teacher; Clarence J., Iva E., Ida C., Walter C., and Bertha S. Politically Mr. Yates is a republican, but has never been an aspirant for official positions.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

The subject of this biographical sketch is George Washington Adams, an old pioneer of Columbiana county, who was born in York county, Penn., November 14, 1810. His father and mother were William and Rebecca (Douglas) Adams, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio in 1828, and settled at New Lisbon, where they remained about a year, when they took up their residence on a farm about a mile and a half from that place. Here the parents remained until their death. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812. George W. Adams was brought up on a farm, and was given as much of an education as was possible to those in his circumstances in that day. In 1833 he married Margaret Thomas, daughter of Evan and (Gilmore) Thomas, who were early settlers in this county. Of the five children born to them, but two are living, one of whom is William H., who was a soldier in the late war. He enlisted as a private, but was advanced to the position of captain for bravery. He was with Sherman on his "March to the Sea," and served during the entire war. The other child is Mary (Adams) Reese, who now lives in this township, and has three children. Her mother was born in this county in 1812, and died in 1858. In 1862 Mr. Adams married a second time, Mary C. Albert becoming his wife. She is the daughter of William and Eliza Ann (Brown) Albert, who came to Ohio from Virginia in the early days of this county. The second marriage resulted in the fol-

lowing children: Maggie May, wife of Miller Crawford, by whom she has had three children: Maxie, Berna and Etta. John C. Adams, a son by the last wife, is not yet of age and resides with his parents. Mrs. Adams was born in this county in 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are active members of the Presbyterian church. The subject of this mention began life penniless. For three years he served as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, and then bought a set of tools on credit. He went to Wellsville where he worked a short time, and from there to various places, among them being Wheeling and Cincinnati. Finally returning to this county he engaged to work for his old employer at sixteen dollars a month, and remained with him for several years. In 1855 he took up the vocation of farming. Subsequently he embarked in the hotel business in New Lisbon, but after five years returned to the farm. He has 281 acres of good farming land in this county, one town lot in Salineville, twelve lots in Leetonia, and was the owner of the Commercial hotel at New Lisbon, now owned by William Bradbury. The mill at Elkton is his property, as well as some 320 acres of land in Missouri. He is one of the leading citizens of Columbiana county, and despite the fact that he has lost a great deal of money by fire and in other ways, he is a wealthy man. And what is still more to his credit he made it all by his own efforts.

Lawrence Stanton Adams, a well-known newspaper man of Columbiana county, was born in New Lisbon, May 23, 1846. His father, Martin C. Adams, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, March, 1803, was brought by his parents to New Lisbon, at the age of three years, and here grew to manhood. He was a carpenter by trade, and became one of the leading contractors of Columbiana county, having erected a great many of the residences and business houses of New Lisbon and other towns in the county, besides a number of buildings in the country. He was married in the year 1840, to Isabella Huston, and had a family of five children whose names are as follows: Matthew W., Mary G. (deceased), Lawrence S., Daniel and Isabella. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Adams died March 8, 1884, and July 22, 1887, respectively. The grandfather of Lawrence was Matthew Adams, a native of Little York, Penn. He came to Columbiana county, Ohio, as early as 1806, and departed this life July 31, 1852, at New Lisbon. The immediate subject of this mention received his educational training in the schools of New Lisbon, and in August, 1863, entered the office of the *Buckeye State*, where he obtained a thorough knowledge of the art preservative, which has been his life work. He remained in the *Buckeye* office three years, after which he worked on the *Journal* for several months, and later went to Pittsburgh, where he was similarly employed from 1870 until 1875. He returned to New Lis-

bon the latter year and again entered the office of the *Buckeye State* where he was engaged three years. Subsequently he was connected with the *Wellsville Union* three years, worked one year in Pittsburgh, and returning to New Lisbon, engaged with the *Ohio Patriot*, with which he is still connected. He was married September 14, 1882, to Ida B. Shultz, only daughter of David C. Shultz, a union blessed with two children, viz.: Charles S., died in infancy, and Edna. Mr. Adams is a member of the K. of P. fraternity, and belongs to the United Presbyterian church. Mrs. Adams is a member of the Church of the Disciples.

Perry M. Armstrong, a successful business man of New Lisbon, was born in Columbiana county, September 15, 1845. He received his educational training in the public schools of Elkton, grew to manhood on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty-one engaged in teaching, which he followed for some years with flattering success. During the time that he was thus engaged he gave considerable attention to surveying, having previously become quite efficient in civil engineering. He subsequently purchased 146 acres of land adjoining his father's farm, and established himself thereon in the pursuit of agriculture which he carried on until about the year 1882. From 1882 to 1885, he was agent for the Ohio farmers' insurance company, in which venture he met with good success, and in 1883 removed to New Lisbon and effected a co-partnership in the drug and hardware trade with S. D. Longshore, which still continues. This house carries a full stock in the above lines, and is one of the substantial business firms of Columbiana county. Mr. Armstrong was married October 15, 1874, to Alice, daughter of William Longshore, a union blessed with three children, two sons, Herman and Walter, and one daughter, Estelle. Mr. Armstrong is a member of the K. of P. fraternity, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, as does also his wife, and politically supports the republican party. The father of the subject was Andrew Armstrong, a native of Columbiana county, born January 29, 1818. He was for some years engaged in teaming from Columbiana county to Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and Canton and Massillon on the west, and afterward engaged in farming. In 1851 he engaged in the mercantile and hotel business at Elkton, until 1855, when he removed to the farm where he still resides. He was married in 1842 to Elizabeth Bowman, daughter of Christian Bowman, who bore him eight children, as follows: Christian B., Perry M., Mrs. Melissa Young, George W., Sarah E., Henry A., Mrs. Mary Longshore, and Frank S.

A. Homer Arter is among the most enterprising and successful young farmers of Columbiana county. His birthplace is in Hanover township, where he first saw the light in 1863. His par-

ents are Aaron B. and Mary A. (Pike) Arter. The former was born in Salem township, the son of Simon Arter, a native of Maryland, who came to Ohio about 1806 and settled in Center township. A. Homer Arter received a good preliminary education and then became a student in the Damascus academy, where he remained for several terms. The school was then taught by Prof. I. P. Hole. Although Mr. Arter passed the required examination for a teacher's license he has never taught. In 1885, he espoused Miss Sarah E. Williard, daughter of Peter and Susan (McCarns) Williard. This union has been blessed by the birth of two children: Irwin D. and Hazel V. Mrs. Arter was born in Franklin township, in 1865. Mr. Arter decided to follow agriculture as his life's vocation. He began farming in a small way on a rented farm. Although still a very young man, he has succeeded in acquiring eighty-eight acres of very fine farming land, which is under a state of the highest cultivation, with substantial buildings and all needed accessories. He is a man of most liberal mind and is a firm friend and supporter of all enterprises calculated to benefit the community in which he resides. He and his wife are active and efficient members of the Lutheran church, and are held in the highest respect and esteem by all who know them best.

The subject of this sketch is Hon. Charles Aten, who is one of the oldest living settlers of Columbiana county, having been a resident of the same for a period of eighty-five years. He is the eldest of six children born to Henry Aten, who came to this county from Allegheny county, Penn., in 1805, and died at Wellsville, May, 1876, at the advanced age of one hundred and two years and seven months. Mr. Aten was born in Allegheny county, Penn., August 14, 1805; was brought by his parents to this county when an infant, in 1806, and lived on the home farm near the present site of Wellsville, where he was reared, and in early youth attended such schools as the country then afforded. At the age of eighteen he entered Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1825. Of his class of twenty-nine members he is the only one living at this time. On completing his education he began the study of law at Steubenville, Ohio, in the office of Gen. Sam Stokley, and was admitted to the bar in Harrison county in 1828, moving thence to New Lisbon, where he practiced his profession continuously until his retirement from active life about the year 1870. He was elected to the legislature from Columbiana county in 1836, re-elected in 1840, and at the ensuing election was sent to the state senate, in which body he served two terms. In addition to the above he served three years as justice of the peace, two terms as mayor of New Lisbon, and in 1836 was appointed by the state convention a delegate to the national democratic convention held in Baltimore in June of that year, where he used

his influence and vote for Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, for president and vice-president. He is said to be the only delegate to that convention now living. Mr. Aten was married in 1836 to Elizabeth B. Harbaugh, daughter of Jacob Harbaugh, to which union these children were born: Jerome (deceased), Louis (deceased), Henry (deceased) and Kate. Mr. and Mrs. Aten have been members of the Presbyterian church for a number of years, and he is an active worker of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Concordia lodge.

The subject of this sketch is N. B. Billingsley, a prominent attorney of New Lisbon, who was born in Columbiana county, October 9, 1850. His father, John W. Billingsley, a native of this county, was born in 1812, and died in 1884. He married in 1849 Lydia Bayless, who bore him seven children, of whom five, three brothers and two sisters, are living. The Billingsley family came originally from Maryland, in which state, near the town of Havre de Grace, the grandfather, Robert Billingsley, was born. N. B. Billingsley received his elementary education in the district schools of this county and afterwards attended Mt. Union college, in which he obtained a knowledge of the more advanced branches of learning. In the meantime he began the study of law, and in 1872 entered the office of Judge Wallace, of New Lisbon, where he prosecuted his reading until admitted to the bar, September 23, 1873, since which time he has been in partnership with Judge Wallace, their firm having a large and extensive practice in this and other counties. He has been general counsel for the P., M. & C. R'y since its organization in 1885. Mr. Billingsley has taken part in political matters and in 1880 was presidential elector on the republican ticket. His marriage with Miss Mary Wallace, daughter of Judge Wallace, was solemnized May 18, 1876, and to their union three children, one daughter and two sons, have been born. Mr. Billingsley is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, and in Masonry belongs to the Blue lodge and commandery. He and wife are attendants at the Episcopal church. Mr. Billingsley has been elected by the board of directors president of the Pittsburgh, Marion & Chicago railway. He took a deep interest in the construction of the road and was among the foremost in efforts to further its completion to New Lisbon. He will honor the position.

The subject of this mention is James S. Bowman, son of Joshua and Melvina (Jones) Bowman, well-known citizens of Columbiana county. The father of Joshua Bowman was John Jacob Bowman, who came from Pennsylvania to Columbiana county, about the beginning of the present century, and died here in 1865. To Joshua and Melvina Bowman were born six children whose names are as follows: John J. (deceased), Samuel S., Margaret A., Philip M., J. S. and E. A. James S. Bowman was

born in Center township, Columbiana county, July 22, 1858. He first attended the country schools, and later became a student of the Cold Run academy, from which he graduated in 1873. In 1876 he engaged in the grocery business at New Lisbon, in partnership with his father, under the firm name of J. Bowman & Son, and conducted the same for eight years, having had sole charge of the business during that time, his father residing in the country. He abandoned merchandising in 1883, and was appointed "special tax agent" for Columbiana county, which position he still holds. Mr. Bowman and Helen M. Pritchard were united in marriage, November 8, 1882, and to their union have been born two children: Ralph W. and Paul P., the latter deceased. Mr. Bowman is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to New Lisbon lodge, No. 65, New Lisbon chapter, No. 92, and Salem commandery No. 42, K. T. He is a republican in his affiliations, and a member of the New Lisbon Lutheran church; his wife belongs to the Christian church.

Joshua Bowman was born in 1820, June 21, in the same house where he now lives. He was the son of John J. and Charlotte (Stough) Bowman. The father was born in Fayette county, Penn., in 1779, and came to Ohio with his parents in 1806. His father settled in Green township in what is now Mahoning county. John J. Bowman settled upon the farm which now belongs to his son Joshua. At that time the property lay in the midst of a wilderness and it took years of toil and privation to clear it properly for agricultural purposes. His first purchase was fifty acres of land, to which he soon added seventy-seven acres and increased this from time to time until he found himself the proprietor of 529 acres of excellent farming land, which was nearly all cleared. He was a wheelwright by trade and made a great deal of money from it which he invested in land. For several years he served as justice of the peace of his township, and subsequently was elected a commissioner of the county. From 1817 to 1837 he served as associate judge, and only retired from this honorable position to accept the nomination of the whig party for state senator from Columbiana and Carroll counties. He reduced the hitherto overwhelming majority of the democrats, but failed of election together with the rest of the ticket. In 1840 he was a candidate for representative of his district and received the largest number of votes ever cast for a whig in the county. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, holding the office of lieutenant. Joshua Bowman was raised on the paternal farm and attended the old log school-house so familiar to the older inhabitants. His education was not left to the tender mercies of the district school teacher altogether, as his father was a man of more than ordinary literary attainments, and had taught several terms of school

in his younger days (for which he received a salary of \$12 per month.) Miss Lavina Jones became his wife in 1847. Five children have grown up in their happy home, namely: Samuel S., Maggie (wife of John W. Taylor), Philip M., James S. and Edgar A. Mrs. Bowman was born in Wayne county, Ohio. At the death of his father Mr. Bowman came into possession of the homestead farm, and since 1870 he has operated a grist-mill in connection with the farm, on the same spot where his father built a saw-mill in 1833, the saw-mill still being in operation, now a circular operated by steam. Mr. Bowman is a large land owner and is one of the most intelligent and active farmers in the county. Both himself and wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which he is an elder. For eleven years he filled the position of director of the county infirmary with great efficiency. He is a leading citizen and most honorable and worthy Christian gentleman. John Stough, the maternal grandfather of Joshua Bowman, was a native of Maryland, who emigrated to Ohio in 1806. He was the first Lutheran preacher who crossed the Allegheny mountains to preach the gospel. He organized many congregations in various parts of the county. He entered land which he cleared and made suitable for a home with the same energy and perseverance which characterized his efforts in his holy calling. In 1829 he removed to Crawford county, Ohio, where he remained until his death in 1845. His thirteen children all lived to make useful members of society and to do honor to the name of their revered and God-fearing father.

Samuel Bowman, the descendant of an old and distinguished family, is one of the pioneers of Center township. He was born in 1817, the son of John J. and Charlotte (Stough) Bowman. John J. Bowman was the son of Philip and Catherine (Fast) Bowman. Philip was born on the Atlantic ocean, his parents being en route from Germany to America. A complete biographical sketch of this family, and of the Rev. John Stough, will be found in the sketch of Joshua Bowman. Samuel Bowman passed his boyhood on the homestead farm, which has been in the possession of his family for nearly a century. His scholastic training was received in the log school-house near his home. This sound preliminary education has been added to by years of contact with the best books and periodicals, so that we find our subject a well read and well informed man on all of the leading questions of the day. His marriage to Miss Lydia Hester, daughter of John and Hannah (Miller) Hester, was solemnized in 1841. Mrs. Bowman's parents came to Ohio from Fayette county, Penn., in 1808. John Hester's father redeemed a large farm from the woods, and became a useful and honorable citizen. Two of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are living, they are: Sophia (wife of William Smiley, by whom she

has had one child, Herman), and Amelia (wife of P. C. Pettit). They have two children: Ralph and Ruby). Mrs. Bowman was born in 1822. She was reared in Center township. Samuel Bowman has served on the school board of his district for fifteen years. He is a deacon in the Lutheran church, of which he is an earnest member. His wife is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. One hundred and fifty acres of the homestead land and thirty-five acres, which he has since added, comprise the splendid farm owned by our subject. He is a progressive, successful farmer and a wise and useful citizen.

One of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Center township is Samuel Bye, who was born in Hanover township, Columbiana county, in 1833, the son of Samuel and Ruth A. (Morland) Bye. Samuel, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania in 1792, the son of Hezekiah and Sarah (Petit) Bye, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. The father first came to Ohio in 1806, to find suitable land for a farm. Two years later he moved his family to Elk Run township, where he remained but a short time, afterward removing to Hanover township. Here he built a log cabin, and cleared a farm from the surrounding woods. Ruth (Morland) Bye was a daughter of Jonah and Emily (Armstrong) Morland, who were early settlers of Columbiana county. Samuel Bye, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was raised to manhood in Hanover township. He attended school for a time in the pioneer school held in the old log school-house, and afterward taught for three or four terms. In 1862 he married Lydia B. Gaver, who bore him nine children: Frank W., Anna B., Hiram G., Ezra B., L. Homer, William S., John J., Howard K. and Ida V. The mother of these children was the daughter of Hiram and Rebecca A. (King) Gaver, and was born and reared in this township. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a most useful member of society. Mr. Bye was honored by being made a trustee of the township for six years, was land appraiser of Hanover township in 1880, and has served on the school board for several years, and also a member of the agricultural board for six years. When sixteen years of age his father died, leaving the care of the family in his and an older brother's hands. He was true to his trust, and, despite the disadvantages with which he has had to contend, he has prospered in his business to more than the ordinary extent. He now owns and works a farm of some 174 acres, and is accounted as one of the substantial and representative men of the county.

Edmund P. Burnett, one of the most substantial farmers of Center township, was born in 1817, in Trumbull county, Ohio. His parents were Smith and Sarah (Huff) Burnett. The father was a native of New Jersey and came with his parents to Ohio at an early day. He was a son of Edmund and Sarah Burnett.

They came to Ohio about 18—, and settled in Trumbull county, where they remained for the rest of their lives. He was a soldier in the war of the revolution. Edmund E. Burnett, Jr., reached the years of manhood while still residing in Trumbull county. He owned the old homestead that his grandfather had entered on coming to Ohio. Having taken advantage of the schools of that day, and having made a start in active life he married Christian Myers, daughter of Jacob and Esther (Hall) Myers. The ceremony was solemnized in 1842. This marriage has resulted in the birth of five children: Sarah J., Esther, Louisa, Henry S. and Lucy. His wife was born in Trumbull county. After his marriage, although he started without a dollar and was obliged to rent a farm, he purchased the old farm with money he had managed to save. Here he remained until 1862, when he moved to Columbiana county, having sold his farm. After his arrival in this county he purchased the farm which he now occupies. His farm consists of 330 acres of fine farming land, stocked with everything needful for the proper cultivation of the soil. While in Trumbull county he served as township trustee for several terms and was also township treasurer. He has come to be one of the leading citizens of this county, and is looked upon as a progressive and successful farmer. He and wife are communicants of the Disciples church.

Henry S. Burnett was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, January 4, 1850. His father, Edmund Burnett, was born in Trumbull county, March 1, 1817, the son of Smith Burnett, one of the early settlers of that part of the state. Edmund Burnett was married in 1840 to Christian Myers, and to them were born six children as follows: Sarah, Esther, Louisa, Henry S., Eunice M. (deceased), and Lucy. The father and mother are both living. Henry S. Burnett was reared in his native county until his fifteenth year, and in 1865, came with his parents to New Lisbon, in the schools of which he received a liberal education. He taught school in Center township about four years, and on the 7th day of October, 1874, was united in marriage to Alice Ward, daughter of Andrew Ward. After his marriage Mr. Burnett engaged in farming on a place which he still owns, and in 1889, abandoned agricultural pursuits and engaged in the grain and feed business in New Lisbon where he now has a large and lucrative trade. He and wife are members of the Christian church, and are numbered with the estimable people of New Lisbon. They have five children, viz.: Edna, Harry, (deceased), Perry, Hazel, and Lucille.

Marian W. Chandler was born in Center township in 1848, the son of Jesse and Prudence (Ferrall) Chandler. The father was born in this county in 1824. He was a son of Joshua and Patience (Wayney) Chandler, and died April 5, 1888, aged sixty-

three years. Joshua was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Chester county in the year 1781, and he was married in Fayette county, in same state. He moved to Ohio in 1805, and settled in Center township where he bought eighty acres of wild land, upon which he built a log cabin. The land was part of a quarter section entered by John Gouldin, a brother-in-law, whose first and second wives were sisters of Joshua Chandler. The latter finally bought all the land that Gouldin had entered, besides some entered by other neighbors, until his farm consisted of 210 acres. This he subsequently divided between two of his sons, and also bought farms for four other sons, besides dividing a large sum of money among his four daughters. A blacksmith by trade, he soon had a shop, and the trade of his county for miles around. He was the only resident of the neighborhood at that time who owned a wagon. It was in this old-fashioned covered wagon that he and his family lived while the husband and father was building the humble log-cabin. At one time his courage forsook him and he decided to return to the more civilized east, but the good counsels of his noble wife prevailed and he remained. Success soon attended his efforts, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1861, in his eighty-first year, he had over 800 acres of land. His wife Patience, died in the year 1855, aged sixty-eight years. There were ten children, six boys and four girls, all of whom reached mature age. Marian Chandler was born and raised on the homestead farm. He received a practical education, and in 1872 married Miss Anna E., daughter of John and Mary J. (Scott) Fleming. Nora B. and Turner M. are the children that have been born to them. Mrs. Chandler is a native of Columbiana county. Mr. Chandler started active life as a cropper on the shares. In 1861 his father bought forty-six acres of land which he and a brother helped to pay for, also ninety-six acres bought in 1873, and at the present writing he owns a fine farm of 100 acres. For nine years he was honored by being elected a director of his school district. Both himself and wife are honored members of the Lutheran church, and he is also a member of the Grange.

J. Lawrence Chandler, the descendant of an old and distinguished pioneer family, was born in Center township, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1851, the son of Jesse and Prudence (Ferrall) Chandler, a complete history of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. J. Lawrence Chandler was born and reared on the old homestead farm that has been in the family from the time it was first redeemed from the surrounding wilderness. He was the recipient of a good common school education. When a young man he chose the vocation of tilling the soil, and the light of after years proves that the choice was well made, for he has made an unusual success in agriculture and is recognized as one

of the leading farmers and citizens of this county. In 1876, his marriage to Miss Sarah Atterholt was solemnized and has happily resulted in the birth of two sons: John J. and Frank. Mrs. Chandler is the daughter of John and Evaline (Williams) Atterholt, and was born and raised in Hanover township, Columbiana county. Mr. Chandler owns 110 acres of the old family property, and the entire farm is under a state of the highest cultivation, stocked with the best of farm animals, buildings and all needed implements for the successful and proper operation of a modern farm. The family is held in the highest respect and esteem in the community. They are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

Charles Chandler, a prominent agriculturist and breeder of fine horses, was born on the old homestead in Center township, Columbiana county, Ohio, in May, 1828. He is the son of Morgan and Permelia (McClain) Chandler. The father was born in this county in 1810. He was the son of Joshua Chandler, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1805, moving all his household effects and farm implements on the backs of horses. He entered a section of wild land and cleared it into a fine farm. He suffered all the hardships and perils incident to the life of a pioneer. Morgan Chandler served a term of six years as a justice of the peace of Center township, and was a well known and influential man. Charles reached the years of manhood on the family estate, having been educated in the district school. In 1861 he married Miss Abigail H. Flemming, daughter of John and Mary (Scott) Flemming. Nine children, eight of whom are living, have been born to them, they are: Emmet, Minnie, Cora B., John, Harry, Edward, Curtis and Adelbert. The mother was born in this county. She is a communicant of the United Presbyterian church, while her husband is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Chandler has served as clerk of the school board of his district for twelve years, and his administration of the office has been received with much favor. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of New Lisbon, and is one of the leading and practical citizens of the county. He has made an enviable success in life in his business and is recognized as one of the ablest farmers and horse breeders in the community. His specialty is Hambletonian horses. He owns a very noted stallion, and a colt which is celebrated for having won a race when but one year old.

Harrison Clapsadle, who is descended from one of the old and influential families of Columbiana county, was born in 1827, the son of Daniel and Provie Clapsadle. Daniel came from Baltimore to Ohio in 1806 and settled on fifty acres of land where a part of New Lisbon now stands. He built the first grist-mill in New Lisbon when there were but three houses in the town. He

was a soldier in the war of 1812. Harrison Clapsadle was reared to the years of manhood on his father's farm, attending school in the winter months in the old log school-house. When but seventeen years of age he engaged himself to work for a man at \$10 per month. At the end of three years he had managed to save \$300 from his modest wages. With this hard-earned money he bought a team of horses and began farming on rented land. At the expiration of eleven years he bought the farm where he now lives. His farm, which consists of 140 acres, is one of the finest in the township, and its prosperous appearance is ample proof of the enterprise and thrift of its owner, who has good reason to be proud of his success in life's battle. Mr. Clapsadle married Miss Jane Carlisle, daughter of John and Margaret (Hepburn) Carlisle, of Center township. This family was also among the early settlers of Columbiana county. A large family of children have grown up in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clapsadle, namely: Jefferson, William, Frank, Mary, Wesley, George, John, Emma, Eva, and two others who are now dead. Mrs. Clapsadle is a consistent member of the Baptist church.

Nicholas M. Clunk was born February 13, 1829, in Columbiana county, two miles south of New Lisbon, and is the son of Anthony and Elizabeth Clunk. He was reared on the farm and attended school during the winters until thirteen years of age, when he found employment as a farm laborer in the vicinity of his home. At the age of eighteen he began working at the shoemaker's trade, which he followed successively thirty-six years, and which he still continues, having opened a shop of his own in 1875. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Fourth regiment Ohio volunteers, with which he served for a period of fifteen months, when he was discharged on account of physical disabilities. He participated in several battles during his period of service, but did not receive any wounds and was not otherwise injured. Mr. Clunk and Miss Mary J. Morrow, daughter of Hugh Morrow, were united in marriage September 29, 1852, and their union has been blessed with four children, viz.: Ann A. (deceased), Marquis, Carrie (deceased), and Mattie. Mr. Clunk is a member of the G. A. R., belonging to post No. 138, and with his wife is identified with the church of the Disciples. Anthony Clunk, the subject's father, was born in Adams county, Penn., in 1792, came to New Lisbon in 1818, and soon after attaining his majority married Elizabeth Elder, to whom fifteen children were born, nine of whom were sons, seven having served in the late war of the rebellion. Of these, two gave up their lives for their country. The following are the names of the children: Jacob (deceased), Mrs. Eliza Thomas (deceased), John, Mrs. Mary Fitzpatrick (deceased), Charlie (deceased), Martin (deceased), Anthony, Nicholas M., Mrs. Re-

becca A. Morrow, Mrs. Margaret Florey, Joseph (deceased), William, Peter, Mrs. Catherine Clapsadle, Ann M. (deceased). Peter Clunk, the grandfather of the subject, was a native of Germany and came to the United States at an early day, settling in Pennsylvania, where his death occurred about 1820.

James R. Dorrance, dealer in furniture, was born in Washington county, Md., July 8, 1844, and resided in his native state until 1873. His first business venture was in the furniture trade in partnership with his father at Clear Spring, Md., where the firm continued until 1873, and then came to New Lisbon where the two carried on a successful business until the father's death, September 12, 1880. At that time James R. became sole proprietor of the house, and is still running the same with a very large and lucrative patronage. Mr. Dorrance enlisted in the army of the Potomac August 8, 1862, as a member of the seventh regiment of Maryland volunteers, with which he served as a brave and gallant soldier until the close of the war. His army experience included many of the bloodiest battles of the rebellion, among which were the following: The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Ann River, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatchie's Run, Five Forks, Appomattox, and numerous minor engagements. Mr. Dorrance was united in marriage October 21, 1874, to Henrietta L. Dorwart, daughter of William Dorwart, and their union has been blessed with five children, viz.: Mary E., Henrietta K., Ida B., Jessie O., and William J., all living. Mr. and Mrs. Dorrance are active members of the Presbyterian church, belonging to the New Lisbon congregation. James Dorrance, the father of the subject, was born in Mercersburgh, Penn., married Mary Kershner at Clear Springs, Md., and raised a family of nine children, of whom James R. is the sixth in point of age. The father died September 12, 1880; his widow is still living in New Lisbon.

Hon. John M. Dickinson, son of Benjamin and Deborah (Stanley) Dickinson, is a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and dates his birth from February 20, 1836. The father was born in Pennsylvania, August 6, 1801, and came to Columbiana county, when about six years old. Benjamin and Deborah Dickinson had a family of five children, all now living, viz.: Priscilla, Josiah, Mattie, Spencer and John M. John M. Dickinson was liberally educated in the public schools and Salem academy, and in 1860 entered upon the study of law in New Lisbon with Messrs. Wadsworth & Orr, under whose instruction he continued until his admission to the bar in 1864. He engaged in the practice of his profession in New Lisbon, where his well-known abilities soon won him a prominent place among the successful lawyers of the Columbiana bar. He effected a co-partnership in the practice with C. S. Speaker in 1881, and the firm thus

formed continued until 1885. Active in political affairs, Mr. Dickinson in the fall of 1881, was elected to represent Columbiana county, in the state legislature, and in 1883, he was re-elected to the same office, and discharged his duties as a legislator very efficiently and very satisfactorily to his constituents. He was elected mayor of New Lisbon in 1869, and filled the office by successive re-elections four terms, resigning in 1881 to go to the legislature. In addition to his official record Mr. Dickinson has also a military record, having served as member of the Eighty-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry from May 1862, until honorably discharged the following September. He was married November 2, 1862, to Mary L. Ruggy, who has borne him nine children, eight living viz.: Chase L., Jesse I., Ben W., Mary V., Daisy, Max, Carl and Helena. The deceased member of the family is Charles S., who died in infancy.

Martin H. Eaholtz was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, April 19, 1837, and is a son of Frederick and Lydia T. (Shultz) Eaholtz. Paternally Mr. Eaholtz is descended from German ancestry, his grandfather, Jacob Eaholtz, having come from the old country to the United States in the latter part of the last century. Frederick and Lydia Eaholtz had three children as follows: Martin H., Mary C. and William D. Mr. Eaholtz went to California in 1849, and died in that state in 1881, never having returned to his home in this county. His wife died in New Lisbon in 1844. The subject of this mention after attending school for some years in his youth, engaged as laborer in a brick yard, where he remained three years and at the end of that time began learning the trade of carriage making at New Lisbon with Eells & Myers. He remained with this firm until the breaking out of the war when he enlisted April 26, 1861, in Company E. Nineteenth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served four months. He then returned home and opened a carriage shop of his own which he operated until February 1865, when he again entered the army, becoming a member of Company A., One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, from which he was discharged the following September. On returning from the service he went to the oil region, where he remained several months and coming back to New Lisbon entered the employ of William Meyers, carriage maker, with whom he continued until 1887. He opened a shop of his own the latter year which he has since operated and is now doing a thriving business. His reputation as a skillful mechanic is second to none in New Lisbon, and the demand for his workmanship has brought him a large and lucrative patronage. Mr. Eaholtz is a member of the New Lisbon lodge, No. 65, F. & A. M., and with his wife belongs to the Christian church. He was married December 25, 1860, to Sarah Underwood, who has borne him the

following children: Frederick S., Edgar M., Louis V., Bertha M. and David S.

Erastus Eells, a prominent pioneer of Columbiana county, is a native of Connecticut, born on Clapboard Hill, New Canaan, Fairfield county, August 9, 1808. The first of the Eells to cross the ocean was John, who came over in 1628, and returned to England in 1640, taking his son Samuel, born in 1639. This son returned to America in 1661. He was a prominent lawyer, a major in King Philip's war, and died in Massachusetts in 1709. The subject descended from his son Samuel. Erastus Eells' great-grandfather, Rev. John Eells, of Milford, was the first minister of New Canaan, having charge of the Congregational church as early as 1733. The subject's grandfather was Jeremiah B. Eells also a native of New Canaan, Conn. The father of Erastus Eells was Nathaniel Eells. His wife was Elizabeth Hoyt, daughter of Justice Hoyt, a Baptist minister of New Canaan. The family came to Columbiana county as long ago as 1817, locating near new Lisbon where Nathaniel Eells died August, 1823. They had nine children: Eliza, Alvira, Polly, Nathaniel, Hannah, Emeline, Electious, Erastus and George, the last two being the only members of the family now living. Erastus Eells remained on the home farm in Elk Run township, until 1824, when he came to New Lisbon and entered upon an apprenticeship to learn cabinet making with Joseph Ledlie with whom he remained three years. After working as a journeyman one year, he opened a shop of his own in 1828 and has been in the business ever since, a period of sixty-two years, being perhaps the oldest cabinet maker and undertaker in the state of Ohio. During the time he has been engaged in business he has buried over 4,300 bodies and driven over 55,000 miles in delivering coffins and cases and attending funerals, not including funerals attended by his assistants, a record unparalleled. During all these years he has never been behindhand, although in one instance he had but three hours' notice with a coffin to trim and a drive of ten miles. Mr. Eells was one of the original abolitionists of eastern Ohio, and became one of the most active and trusted agents of the "underground railroad" twenty-five years before the war, and the freedom of many a poor slave was due to his courage and untiring efforts. The things he then did in secret he now dares to tell and receive the praises therefor which he so justly merits. He has been four times married, the first time March 12, 1829, to Mary Ann Ramsey who died November 14, 1837, having been the mother of four children: Susan R. (deceased), Robert G., Elizabeth and Leonard H. Mr. Eells married his second wife, Jennet S. Biggs, on May 3, 1838, and to this union were born two children: Mary Ann and Agnes, both of whom are dead. Mrs. Jennet Eells departed this life July 13, 1840, and

April 27, 1841, the third marriage was solemnized with Nellie Bell McKaig, who bore him one daughter Nellie B., died quite young. Mrs. Eells died February 24, 1842. Mr. Eells married his last wife Katherine Figley, November 3, 1842, and to them were born four children as follows: Hannah H., Martha R., Sarah H. (deceased), and Eliza J. (deceased). Mr. Eells was honored by his fellow-citizens with an election to the office of county treasurer in 1859, and he discharged the duties of that responsible position for one term of two years. He became a member of the Presbyterian church in August, 1828, and in May of 1830, united with the associated Presbyterian church at West Beaver, now known as the United Presbyterian, which connection he still retains.

Moses Everitt is the son of Zenas S. and Elizabeth (Glessner) Everitt. The father was born in Lycoming county, Penn., in the year 1807, the son of Moses and Elizabeth (Woodside) Everitt, who left Pennsylvania to find a home in Ohio in 1815. He settled in Franklin township, Columbiana county, on the farm now owned by the King brothers, but remained there only a short time, after which he removed to New Lisbon. Here he engaged in the wagon-making business. In the course of ten years he removed to a farm which he had bought on his coming to Ohio, part of section 32 Center township, and cleared it of the timber and underbrush suitably for farming purposes. In 1873 he purchased the farm which his son Moses now owns and operates and resided there until his death, which occurred July 5, 1890. His death was mourned by a host of friends. A man of great force of character, with a lovable spirit and charitable toward all, he could ill be spared from his home and the community for which he had done so much. The mother died in July, 1874. Moses Everitt was born in 1832 in Center township; he had no brother and only one sister, Margaret M., now the wife of Albert McClellan. The only scholastic training he had was obtained in the primitive log school house of his boyhood. In 1856 he married Miss Julia A. Koffel, daughter of Samuel and Julia (Davis) Koffel, by whom he had one child, Homer. Mrs. Everitt was born and reared in Wayne township, Columbiana county. The family are members of the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Everitt is a member of the session of elders of his church at New Lisbon and has served on the school board of his district. He is an active and progressive farmer and a public spirited man. The paternal great-grandfather, David Woodside, was a faithful and efficient soldier in the war for American independence. He died in Columbiana county.

Craig D. Filson was born on December 28, 1841, in Center township, where he has since continued to reside. His schooling was received in the old log school house of his boyhood. Having

reached the years of manhood he married Miss Anna Mann, the ceremony having been solemnized in 1877. His wife is the daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Cole) Mann. Mrs. Filson is an active communicant of the Lutheran denomination, and a most estimable lady. During the late war Mr. Filson showed his patriotism by offering his services to the cause of the Union, but on examination was refused, twice was he rejected in this way. His popularity in the county is fully attested by his election to the following named important trusts: three years as a member of the school board; from 1878 to the present time he has filled the office of a director of the county infirmary. He began life by his own efforts, but having attained to an independent position he received a legacy from an uncle, James Filson. Mr. Filson now operates a farm of which any one might be proud. It shows the years of careful care and attention which have been bestowed upon it by its skillful owner. He is as good a citizen as he is a farmer. William Filson, father of the above, was one of the early settlers of Columbiana county. He was born in 1811, the son of Davidson and Agnes (Hindman) Filson. Davidson Filson was born in Chester county, Penn., and settled in Ohio with his family in 1805, taking up section 6 in Center township in connection with his father-in-law, Mr. Hindman. Davidson Filson was a soldier in the war of 1812. William was raised on the old family estate and attended school in the old log school house. When sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to Daniel Hostetter to learn the tanner's trade. He has continued in this business since that time. In 1838 he established the tannery which he now owns and for many years did a large and lucrative business. In 1830 he married Elza J. Craig, daughter of William Craig. Five children have been born to them: Craig D., John C., James L., Sarah L., and Willianna. The mother of these children was born in Pennsylvania. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. William Filson has served as a director of the county infirmary for fifteen years, and as a justice of the peace for three years, also a school director for several years. He is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the township. Davidson Filson was born in Chester county, Penn., July 15, 1771, and was married in Franklin county, Penn., in 1793 to Agnes Hindman. Ten children were born to them: Robert, born September 23, 1794, died November 9, 1847; Margaret, born in 1800; Mary, who died June 26, 1834; Rachel E., born October 10, 1801, died September 1, 1873; John L., died August 26, 1836; Samuel, died July 5, 1853, aged 46 years; James, died February 13, 1861, aged 50 years; Jane, died in May, 1889, aged 71 years; William, born in 1811, and Martha, who was born in 1808, are all that are living at this time of Davidson Filson's family. The mother was born in Franklin county, Penn., November 11, 1772; died June 10, 1830.

This worthy couple were both members of the Presbyterian church. He was a blacksmith by trade and did work for the neighbors for many miles around. A story is related of his wife which may properly be inserted here. On one occasion she was at home alone when she heard the dogs barking; upon looking out she saw that they had hold of a deer; instantly she got an ax and went to their assistance. Not daring to strike the animal for fear the dogs would release their hold she cut the deer's ham-strings and then proceeded to dispatch him.

Conspicuous among the prominent members of the Columbiana county bar is Solomon J. Firestone, who as a lawyer and successful business man has much more than a local reputation in the counties of eastern Ohio. He is a native of the "Buckeye state," born in Knox township, Columbiana county, October 2, 1833, a son of Daniel and Nancy Firestone, of whom a notice appears elsewhere. Mr. Firestone was reared in the country, and in the district schools received a practical English education which supplemented by a course in the Mt. Union seminary has served as a foundation for a subsequent period of usefulness and business prosperity such as few achieve. On leaving the seminary, Mr. Firestone in 1857 entered the law office of John McSweeney, at Wooster, Ohio, and after becoming thoroughly grounded in the principles of the profession was admitted to the practice in 1860, in August of which year he opened an office in New Lisbon where he has ever since been in the enjoyment of a very extensive business. In August, 1861, he assisted in the organization of Company I., Nineteenth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry of which he was elected first lieutenant and as such entered the service. In August, 1862, he was promoted captain of Company A, the same regiment, became major in March 1865, and for gallant and meritorious conduct was promoted lieutenant colonel the same year. His great personal popularity with his men made him the trusted leader on many a bloody battle field and during his period of service he participated in more than twenty-three engagements among which were Shiloh Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Siege of Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Franklin, Spring Hill and numerous others in all of which he bore the part of a brave and gallant soldier. He was honorably discharged November 1865 and immediately thereafter returned to New Lisbon and resumed the practice of his profession. In October, 1866, he was elected probate judge of Columbiana county, having received the nomination without opposition, which office he filled two terms having been re-elected. He then formed a partnership in the law with ex-prosecutor W. A. Nichols, and the firm thus formed, Nichols & Firestone, continued until the former was elected judge of the court of common pleas in 1885, since which time

was united in marriage to Miss. Sophia J. Wagley, a native of this county. A son and a daughter have grown up in their home, named Fred and Eva L., respectively. In 1861 Mr. Flugan answered his country's call, and enlisted in Company E., Nineteenth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, under Captain Bean. His three months having expired he re-enlisted for the remainder of the war. This time his lot was cast with Company K., One Hundred and Fourth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, under Captain W. J. Jordan. During his first enlistment he was actively engaged in the battle of Rich Mountain, and during all was found at his post of duty, ready to fight or die for his native flag. In 1883 he was selected as a proper person to be put in charge of the county infirmary. This has proven a very wise choice. The infirmary contains about 124 inmates, with a capacity for 150. It is one of the best conducted institutions of the kind anywhere to be found, and the credit for this happy state of affairs in a place so difficult to manage belongs to its able and consistent superintendent. Both himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and are held in the highest esteem by all who know them.

James K. Frew, editor and proprietor of the *New Lisbon Journal*, was born in Beaver, Lawrence county, Penn., October 2, 1831, son of Dana and Nancy (Wilson) Frew, whose marriage about the year 1830 resulted in the birth of ten children, viz.: Thomas W., Nancy J., Joseph H., Ada W., Mary A., Philip H., William M., Melissa, and Albert F. Our subject's grandfather, James Frew, was born on the ocean while his parents were en route to the United states in 1777. James K. Frew was reared to manhood in his native state and came to New Lisbon in 1865 and established the *Journal* two years later. He has been identified with this paper ever since, although his son, Howard Frew, has acted as editor since 1884. Mr. Frew is a successful journalist and under his management the *Journal* has won recognition among the ably conducted papers of the state. Mr. Frew was married in November, 1855, to Eliza A. Gardner and to them have been born four children, viz.; Florence, Howard, Pressley and Nannie. Mr. and Mrs. Frew are members of the United Presbyterian church and socially are very popular citizens of New Lisbon.

Jason R. Green was born in Elk Run township, Columbiana county, May 4, 1822, and is a descendant of Thomas Green, of Westmoreland county, Penn., who died in that state before the beginning of the present century, about 1793. The father of Jason R. was William Green who was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., September 18, 1789, and came to Columbiana county with his widowed mother in 1804. He was married here January 4, 1811, to Margaret Frederick by whom he had a fam-

Hastings. Isaac Hastings was born in Pennsylvania in 1799 and came to Columbiana county at a very early day and died in the year 1880. His wife died in 1886 at the advanced age of ninety-one years. Robert W. Hastings attended school until his nineteenth year, working in the meantime on his father's farm, where he learned those habits of industry and economy by which his subsequent life has been characterized. He was married in 1849 to Mary Koffel, daughter of Samuel Koffel who is in the ninety-third year of his age and whose wife (maiden name, Julia Davis) died in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hastings were the parents of one son and two daughters. After his marriage he lived on the home farm until his father's death and five years later, in 1888, removed to New Lisbon, where he now resides. He was elected one of the directors of the Columbiana county infirmary in 1889 for a period of three years and is discharging the duties of the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Since 1858 he has been efficient in every department of church work. The grandfather of our subject was Isaac Hastings, who was born in Chester county, Penn., October 14, 1759. The grandmother was Martha Kelley, born in Chester county, January 22, 1759. They were married in 1784, removed to Indiana among its early settlers, and died in that state about 1833. The original stock of the family came to America with William Penn from Wales and Ireland.

Isaac R. Hastings, a prominent farmer of Center township, was born in 1828, the son of Isaac and Jane Woodside Hastings. The father was born in 1793, in Pennsylvania and migrated from Brownsville in the twenty-first year of his age. Arriving in Ohio in 1814 he began work in a fulling-mill. After several years' service in this business he started a mill of his own in this place which he operated for several years. When he arrived at his new home in Ohio he had but fifty cents in the world, but before he died he had amassed quite a considerable property. He lived to the advanced age of eighty years. His wife was born in Lycoming county, Penn., in 1792, and came to Ohio with her parents when fifteen years of age. She lived to the advanced age of ninety years. She was a fit mate for the good man who called her wife. Isaac Hastings, junior, was reared in Center township where his life has been passed. All the education he could obtain was received in the old log school-house of his native town. His first book was a wooden paddle with the letters of the alphabet pasted thereon. In 1863 he espoused Miss Eleanor Chandler, daughter of Morgan and Permelia (McClain) Chandler. She was born in this county. They have never had any children, but adopted a homeless little wanderer three weeks old from the county poor-house and raised it to

womanhood. Mr. Hastings is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a class leader, a steward and a trustee. Mrs. Hastings was also a member of the same church until her death which took place September 30, 1890, in the fifty-eighth year of her age.

Rev. Hiram W. Kellogg was born in Thompson, Ohio, April 27, 1857, and is the son of Hiram Kellogg, a native of Massachusetts and a well known minister of the Methodist church. The name of the mother is Ruth (Murphy) Kellogg, who was born in Pennsylvania and who has had the following children: Helen (deceased), Frances (deceased), Caroline C., Sterns, Asbury, Hiram W., Jennie (deceased), Frank and Flora. Hiram W. Kellogg enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education in Baldwin university, Berea, Ohio, and afterward took post graduate course at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of Ph. D. He was ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, September 23, 1883, at Canton, Ohio, and was assigned to Glenville, this state, where he remained three years. His next charge was the Woodland avenue church, Cleveland, Ohio, of which he was pastor two years and was then assigned to the church at New Lisbon where he has since ministered to a large and appreciative congregation. Mr. Kellogg possesses many of the elements of the popular pulpit orator, is a forcible speaker, a logical reasoner, and ranks with the well known ministers in his denomination in eastern Ohio. He was married in September, 1887, to Cora M. Brown, of Cleveland, Ohio, a grand-niece of the celebrated John Brown of Harper's Ferry notoriety, a union blessed with the birth of one child, Ruth M.

Jesse Kepner, county treasurer, son of Benjamin and Eliza (Abbot) Kepner was born in Newgarden, Columbiana county, February 4, 1842. Benjamin Kepner was born 1796, in Abbottown, Pennsylvania, moved to Newgarden this county and died here May 10, 1867. He was originally a carpenter but after moving to Columbiana county engaged in the pursuit of agriculture which he followed until the time of his death. His widow survived him until 1889, dying March 24th of that year. Jesse is the eighth in a family of eleven children, eight boys and three girls, of whom four survive, viz.: William B., James, Mrs. Susana Graham and Jesse. The subject of this sketch received his education, in the public schools of Newgarden, and afterward accepted a clerkship in a store in which capacity he continued until 1862 when he entered the army, enlisting in Company K., One Hundred and Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry. He was with his command from 1862 until honorably discharged at Goldsboro, N. C., in 1865, during which time he was with the army of the Tennessee, and participated in the sieges of Knoxville and

Franklin and the battles of Utoi Creek, Ga., Willmington, N. C., Oldtown Creek, N. C., Resaca, Ga., Bulls Gap, Tenn. and many minor engagements. Returning from the army he re-entered the dry goods store of James Graham, in whose employ he continued until January 1, 1868, when he became a partner in the store, the firm name being James Graham & Co. In 1886 he was elected treasurer of Columbiana county on the republican ticket. In recognition of official duties efficiently and faithfully performed, he was re-elected in 1888, and is the present incumbent. Mr. Kepner is a member of the Masonic fraternity in which he has taken a number of degrees, including that of Sir Knight, and is also an active worker in the G. A. R., belonging to Dennison post No. 251. One child, a daughter, has been born to his marriage, which was solemnized November 28, 1868, with Miss Anna M. Graham.

Samuel E. King, a successful liveryman of New Lisbon, of which town he is a native, was born September 28, 1854 and is the son of Frederick and Matilda (Grace) King who, beside himself, had the following children: Henry, killed in the army, Samantha, Lizzie, Edward W., Frank E., Minnie (deceased) and Joseph. Samuel E., the youngest of the family, received his education in the schools of New Lisbon, and at the age of eighteen began learning the trade of carriage painting under G. Adams, with whom he remained four years. He then went to Iowa, and was for some time engaged in his trade at the towns of Cedar Rapids and Marshalltown, but afterward returned to Columbiana county and engaged with John O. Adams carriage maker, with whom he worked two years. For some time after this he was employed in the iron mines near New Lisbon as weigh master, after which he opened a billiard and pool room which he operated for a limited period. His next and last venture was the livery business in which he is at present engaged, and in which he has been quite successful. He is a member of Brown lodge No. 190 K. of P., and belongs to New Lisbon Tent No. 74, Knights of Maccabees.

Among the popular and well known young men of Columbiana county, is Edward A. King, the present efficient clerk of the common pleas and circuit courts, to which responsible position he was elected in November, 1889. He is a son of Absalom and Mahala (Regis) King, and dates his birth from November 8, 1860. In his early days he attended the schools of New Lisbon, and at the age of thirteen entered the printing office of the *Buckeye State*, edited by E. F. Moore, where he obtained a practical knowledge of the art preservative and journalism, having served during the period of his continuance from 1874 to January, 1890, successively as devil, journeyman, foreman and local editor. In 1881 he was elected city clerk, the duties of which

position he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner for four terms, and in May, 1889, he received the nomination upon the republican ticket as clerk of the common pleas and circuit courts of Columbiana county, to which he was triumphantly elected in the following November. In 1881 he was also chosen secretary of the Columbiana county agricultural society, and continued as such until the fall of 1889. He was married March 2, 1882, to Mary A. McIlwaine, daughter of Alexander and Mary McIlwaine, of Leetonia, a union blessed with the birth of one child, Alexander H. Mr. King is a member of Concordia lodge, No. 88, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand, and he is also past chief patriarch of New Lisbon encampment, No. 30. He belongs to Canton Rhodes, No. 79, Patriarchs Militant, of East Liverpool, and is also identified with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to New Lisbon lodge, No. 65. In addition to the above fraternities, he is an active member of Junior Order of American Mechanics, and is past commander of Tannier camp, No. 40, S. of V. He is a Presbyterian, as is also his wife, and takes an active interest in all religious works. Mr. King possesses business qualifications of a high order and belongs to that sturdy class of people who, by their industry and sterling qualities of manhood, prove the most valuable and substantial members of society. He occupies a prominent place in the estimation of his neighbors and fellow citizens of New Lisbon, and his great personal popularity has won him a large circle of friends throughout the county.

Jacob Lindesmith is descended from an old and patriotic family of German extraction. He was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1824, the son of Jacob and Susan (Crissinger) Lindesmith. Jacob Lindesmith was born in Pennsylvania, he was a son of Joseph Lindesmith, a native of Germany, who emigrated to America at an early date. The latter was a brave soldier in the war of the Revolution, and three of his sons fought in the war of 1812. Jacob Lindesmith came to Ohio in 1812 and settled on wild land from which he made a farm of much value. At one time he was the proprietor of over 640 acres of choice farming land, and was a man of considerable wealth. Jacob Lindesmith, the principal of this biographical mention, was raised on his father's farm. He was a student in the old log school house of the district in which he lived and passed through the trials and privations incident to that time. Miss Nancy McKarns became his wife in 1865. Three children have come to bless their home, they are: Ella, Bennie and one deceased. The mother was born in Columbiana county, and came from a leading family. For twenty-five years Mr. Lindesmith has had the honor of serving his fellow-townsmen as justice of the peace. The length of his service is the best evidence of his popularity. He is a man who commands the respect of the community in which he lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindesmith are communicants of the Presbyterian church.

Martin L. Mardis, a native of Cambria county, Penn., was born November 2, 1857, the son of Joseph P. and Jane (McNutt) Mardis, both natives of the same state. The father and mother reared a family of several children, whose names are as follows: Elizabeth (deceased), Catherine (deceased), Martin L., Charles W., John (deceased), and Raymour (deceased). Joseph P. Mardis, now a resident of East Liverpool, was married the second time, in 1870, to Ellen Duncan, his first wife having died in 1864. To the second marriage four children were born: Amos, Alfred, Eva, and an infant, deceased. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of Strongstown, Penn., and in 1876 he began learning telegraphy in an office on the N. Y., L. E. & W. railroad, at New Lisbon, Ohio. His first position was that of clerk and operator at Youngstown, Ohio, on the above road, where he remained from 1878 until 1879, and for three years thereafter held a similar position at the town of Girard, Ohio. From the latter place he was transferred to the office at Mineral Ridge, Ohio, where he acted as agent about six months, and in 1880 took charge of the office at New Lisbon, Ohio, where he has since continued. Mr. Mardis is a skillful operator, a successful railroad man, and ranks among the popular and well-known citizens of New Lisbon. May 6, 1880, he married Hattie L. Jackman, daughter of Stockdale Jackman, of Columbiana county, Ohio, the issue of which marriage is four children: LeRoy, Earl, Percy and an infant not named. Politically Mr. Mardis is a republican, and fraternally belongs to the K. of P. order.

Tom B. Marquis, M. D., third child of David and Margaret (McCartney) Marquis, was born in the town of West Point, Columbiana county, February 6, 1854. He enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, first in the country schools and later in the high school of New Lisbon, from which he graduated in 1875. Having selected the medical profession for a life's work he pursued his preliminary reading for some time at New Lisbon, and with a laudable desire to increase his knowledge afterward took one course in the medical department of the university of Michigan at Ann Arbor. In 1876-77, he attended the Bellvue medical hospital at New York city, in which he completed the prescribed course, graduating in the spring of the latter year. Returning to New Lisbon he engaged in the practice of his profession and after continuing the same five years, took a course in the New York Polyclinic and in the fall of 1887, took a post graduate course in the New York post graduate school. It will thus be seen that the doctor has a thorough theoretical knowledge of the healing art, while his long years of practice has earned him the

reputation of being one of the most successful physicians in this part of the state. The doctor was married September 14, 1881, to Miss May Frost, of New Lisbon, to which union one child, a daughter, Mabel Marie, has been born. The doctor is a member of the New Lisbon lodge, No. 65, F. & A. M., New Lisbon chapter No. 92, R. A. M. and belongs to Concordia lodge No. 88, I. O. O. F. He is at this time a member of the pension examining board of Columbiana county.

Jennings S. Marquis, a well known business man of New Lisbon, was born in West Point, Columbiana County, December 16, 1857. He attended schools at West Point and New Lisbon, until his twentieth year, when he accepted a position as a clerk in the drug store of A. J. Blocksom, where he remained for two years, and afterward returned to school until in July, 1878, when he went to Youngstown, this state, where he remained one year in the well known drug house of M. T. Jewell, and afterward accepted a similar position with Wick. C. Gans, with whom he remained until 1882, at which time he returned to New Lisbon, and engaged in the drug business in partnership with his brother, Dr. T. B. Marquis. The firm thus formed continued one year, at the end of which time Jennings purchased his partner's interest, and since that time has been sole proprietor of the business which is quite large and constantly increasing. He carries a full line of drugs and all articles usually found in first-class establishments of the kind, and his house is one of the popular and well-known business places of the county. Mr. Marquis was married November 28, 1884, to Miss Sue Patterson, who has borne him three children, viz.: Ethel M., Margaret G. and Charles (deceased). Mr. Marquis and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. David Marquis, the father of the subject, and son of John Marquis, was born in Beaver county, Penn., in 1816, came to Columbiana county in 1848, and in 1849 married Margaret McCartney, by whom he had eight children, as follows: Linda W., Lycurgus, Tom. B., Jennings S., Elwood R., Nevada, Arizona and Eugene D. David Marquis was formerly a carpenter, and afterward graduated as a physician at Jefferson college, in Philadelphia. He practiced his profession at Westpoint and New Lisbon, and died January 21, 1881.

Martin McLaughlin, dealer in clothing, was born near New Lisbon January 4, 1845, and was educated in the country schools, having been reared to manhood on a farm. He remained at home until his twenty-eighth year at which time he was married in Knox county, Ohio, April 3, 1873, to Lavina Scoles, daughter of Richard Scoles who died December 25, 1883. In 1882, Mr. McLaughlin engaged in the drug and grocery business at North Liberty, Knox county, Ohio, and after continuing the same about one year, suffered the loss of the greater part of his stock

by fire. He then moved to his farm in Knox county, and remained there until after the death of his wife, when he went to the west where he spent some time. During a part of the interval between 1883 and 1887 he attended the Mt. Union college and Dana's musical institute at Warren, and in November 1889, opened a clothing house in New Lisbon under the firm name of McLaughlin & Co., which has become one of the best known places of business in the city. Mr. McLaughlin is a popular citizen, a successful business man and by carefully studying the demands of the trade has won a large and constantly increasing patronage. The father of the subject, Joseph G. McLaughlin, was the son of Jeremiah McLaughlin, a native of Pennsylvania, and a descendant of James McLaughlin who came from Scotland to the United States a great many years ago. Joseph D. McLaughlin was born in Columbiana county May 3, 1804, and died in New Lisbon June 4, 1890. He was three times married, and by his first wife had two children: Joseph and Gilson. His second marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: Euphenia (deceased), Newton (deceased), Martin, Alecia and Leonard. His last wife whom he married in 1874 was Caroline McCartney.

David C. McMichael is a native of Lancaster county, Penn., and the son of Robert and Jennie (Cairns) McMichael, both parents born in County Down, Ireland. The following are the names of the children of Robert and Jennie McMichael: James, Eliza (deceased), William, Isabella, Robert Hays, John, David C., Margaret, Matthew E. and Elizabeth (deceased). When quite young the subject was taken by his parents to Pittsburgh, and from there came to Columbiana county, settling near New Lisbon on a farm, on which the youthful years of David C. were passed. His educational training was obtained in the country schools, and at the age of thirteen he became an inmate of his brother-in-law's family, David Kemble, with whom he remained about five years, and then returned to the home farm and lived under the parental roof until the age of twenty-two. He married Rebecca Rhinehart, of Columbiana county, daughter of Solomon Rhinehart, and after marriage engaged in the threshing of wheat and teaming, the latter of which he followed about four years. He then became manager of the mail route between New Lisbon and Canton, Ohio, and after carrying the mails four years engaged in the livery business, to which he has given the greater part of his attention ever since. He has also been to some extent engaged in contracting, which with his livery business has been quite successful. Mr. McMichael is a member of New Lisbon lodge No. 65, F. & A. M., of which he was worshipful master in 1881-82, and belongs to New Lisbon chapter No. 92, of which he was high priest in 1888. He has served two

terms as member of the city council, and is one of the earnest democrats of New Lisbon. Mr. and Mrs. McMichael have two children, viz.: Jennie E., wife of Edwin Erwin, and William R.

Andrew Miller was born in Salem township, Ohio, in 1841. He was the son of John and Mary (Switzer) Miller, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, coming to Ohio with his parents six years later. They crossed the mountains in wagons and first settled in Fairfield township, where they made them a home and a farm in the woods; subsequently they moved to a farm in Salem township. When this family located in Ohio they were exceedingly poor, but this condition was changed to one of comparative affluence by hard work and good management. Andrew Miller, the subject of this biographical sketch, was brought up on the farm in Salem township, and was sent to the primitive public schools as much as the condition of his parents would permit of. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army in Company K, One Hundred and Fourth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, under Capt. Jordan. He was with his company in all its engagements with the exception of one month while confined in the hospital by sickness. He took an active part in the Tennessee campaign where they were under fire for sixty days. He marched from Knoxville to Strawberry Plain, having but little clothing and with blood oozing from his naked feet. At one time during this fearful ordeal the company marched for forty-eight hours with nothing to sustain them but coffee. He received his honorable discharge at Greensboro, N. C., at the close of the war, having performed every duty assigned him with a loyal heart and patriotic zeal. Mr. Miller now receives a pension of \$8 a month for disabilities received during the war. After returning from the army he went to his old home in Salem township, and remained there for one year. At the expiration of this period he removed to Center township and two years later, in 1869, was joined in marriage to Miss Louisa E. Burnett, daughter of Edmund P. and Christian Burnett. Flora M. is the result of this union. In 1875 Mr. Miller bought the farm which he now operates, and has since greatly improved it with a fine brick dwelling, good barns and all needed accessories. Both himself and wife are members of the Disciples church. He is one of the most prominent men in the county.

James G. Moore a well-known and successful lawyer of New Lisbon, was born August 24, 1852, in New Castle county, Del. He lived there with his father until the spring of 1864, at which time the family moved to Columbiana county, settling in Wayne township, where the subject of this sketch during the years 1865-67 attended the common schools. He worked upon a farm until his nineteenth year and then began teaching, which profession he followed three and a half years, studying law in the mean-

time. He made commendable progress in his professional reading, and September 25, 1874, was admitted to the Columbiana county bar where he soon won the reputation of a very efficient attorney. He began the practice in March, 1875, at Salineville and continued there in the successful prosecution of the legal business until February, 1885, during seven years of which time he served as village solicitor. He served as clerk of Washington township from April, 1880, until April 1884, and in October of the latter year was elected probate judge of Columbiana county, re-elected in 1887, and is the present incumbent. Mr. Moore has discharged the duties of his office with ability and dispatch and his reputation as a faithful and painstaking public servant is one of which he feels deservedly proud. He is prominent in the Odd Fellows fraternity, having been representative to the Grand lodge from district fifty-three, for three consecutive terms of two years each. He is also active in the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Blue lodge chapter and commandery. He was married September 19, 1876, to Elizabeth J. Forbes, daughter of J. L. Forbes of New Lisbon. Mr. Moore's father, William Moore, is a native of county Donegal, Ireland, and his mother, Anna M. (Mullen) More, was born in this country.

Prominent among the well-known physicians of Columbiana county, is Dr. William Moore, who was born in the town of New Lisbon, June 13, 1826. He was reared and educated in his native town, attended first the old log school-house which stood on the present site of the large union school building, and among his early teachers are remembered Robert Whittiker and David Anderson. At the early age of thirteen he accepted a clerkship in the general store of Samuel Shriver, with whom he remained one year, and then accepted a similar position with John Endly, who conducted a mercantile business in the town of Hanover. After remaining at the latter place two years, he returned to New Lisbon, and clerked a while in a hardware house, and then attended school for some time in the village of Fairfield. His education was such that enabled him to engage in teaching, which he began when seventeen years of age, and continued two years, reading medicine in the meantime as occasions would permit. He afterwards taught in the towns of New Baltimore and Niles, and at the age of twenty-one began the practice of his profession in the town of West Chester, where he remained nearly three years. His next location was Fairfield, where he remained two years, thence to Elkton, where he practiced fifteen years, having in the meantime attended lectures, and graduated in 1857 at the Miami medical college of Cincinnati. In 1866 he located at New Lisbon, where he has since been in the active practice which extends throughout various parts of this and other

counties. The doctor has been successful from the start, and as a practitioner has the confidence of all who have engaged his professional services. He was married March 6, 1847, to Eliza Ferrall, daughter of Jonathan Ferrall, to which union three children have been born, viz.: Mrs. Mary M. Pritchard, widow of Cyrus Pritchard; Frank P. and Edmund S. The father of Dr. Moore was John Moore, a native of Pennsylvania, born in the year 1802, the son of Ezekiel Moore, also a native of Pennsylvania, and an early resident of Columbiana county, settling here in the year 1804 and dying in 1851. John Moore was married in 1824 to Minerva Allison, daughter of Abner Allison, a union blessed with the birth of nine children, three of whom died in infancy, one unnamed. Those living are: Dr. William Moore, of New Lisbon; Dr. C. Moore, of Southington, Ohio, and Mrs. Mary J. McGlathery. The names of the deceased members of the family are: Helen, John A., Anna Bell, Sarah and Abigail. The father of Dr. Moore died in 1842, in Fairfield, Ohio, and the mother was burned to death at the same place ten years later in the destruction of her residence by fire.

Captain Josiah B. Morgan, ex-county recorder, was born in Columbiana county, Wayne township, August 7, 1833, the son of John and Cassandra (Dawes) Morgan. He was reared on the home farm, attended the country schools in which he obtained a good English education, and at the age of twenty-two engaged in teaching, which he followed for some time with good success. While following this profession he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar April 21, 1857, but did not engage in the practice, having been elected county recorder soon after the above date. After his election to the office he at once entered upon the duties of the same, but at the breaking out of the war he left his desk and with a heroism born of patriotic devotion to his country, he went to the front as first lieutenant of Co. K, One Hundred and Fourth regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served until August 16, 1863, when he was promoted captain of his company, in which capacity he continued until impaired health obliged him to resign his commission, and he received his discharge February, 1864. While absent in the army the people of the county re-elected him recorder, and upon his return he served out his term in a manner which proved that the people's confidence in him was not misplaced. March 16, 1864, he married Annie E. Hostetter, daughter of Daniel Hostetter, who bore him two children, George, who died in infancy, and Joe B. Capt. Morgan was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died March 5, 1868, deeply lamented by all who knew him.

John W. Morrison, lawyer, of New Lisbon, Ohio, was born



John W. Munnings

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

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On the other hand, the *in vitro* studies have shown that the release of the active principle from the matrix is not dependent on the pH of the medium. The release of the active principle from the matrix is dependent on the concentration of the active principle in the matrix. The release of the active principle from the matrix is dependent on the concentration of the active principle in the matrix.

of the 1990s. Although the 1990s have been characterized by a number of important changes in the way that the world is organized, the most significant of these changes have been in the area of technology. The most important of these changes have been the development of the Internet and the World Wide Web, which have made it possible for people to communicate and share information in a way that was previously impossible. These changes have also led to the development of new technologies, such as artificial intelligence and nanotechnology, which have the potential to revolutionize the way that we live and work.

John W. Morawitz, Jr.



John W. Morrison.

in Franklin township, Columbiana county, Ohio, April 14th, 1824. His father, James B. Morrison, was a native of Washington county, Penn., and became a pioneer of Franklin township, Columbiana county, Ohio, in April, 1815. He was one of the first four settlers of the township. Among the local offices which he held in the county may be mentioned that of colonel in the early day militia, justice of the peace, which position he occupied for twelve years, and coroner, which office he held four years. He moved from said township to New Lisbon, the county seat of Columbiana, some twenty-five years ago, where he resided up to his death, which occurred February 19, 1885, in his ninety-fifth year. He married Mary Woolam, a native of Maryland, who bore him twelve children. She died March 19th, 1874, in her seventy-seventh year. John W. Morrison passed the first sixteen years of his life on a farm. His opportunities for attending school were exceedingly meager, and were all comprised within the short space of two years. He is self-educated, having, when young, diligently improved his spare time in private reading and study. At the age of eighteen, by thus improving his mind, and supporting himself by his own efforts, he had fitted himself for a teacher, and began the career of a teacher that continued nine years, he being thus employed for the most part in the winter seasons. The other portions of the year were filled in with work, study, reading, etc., as circumstances required or permitted. By industrious, personal application, he went through a regular course of mathematics, and the higher English branches, receiving some occasional assistance in the former from the late Abijah McClain, of New Lisbon, and in the latter, from the late Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, at that time a resident of the same place. His first term of school was for three months at \$6 per month and board with the scholars, but afterward his wages ran up to the highest that was paid for common school teaching in that vicinity. His mind was especially adapted to close reasoning, and as a mathematician he stood among the best. When quite young he learned to speak in public at debating societies in the country under the direction of his father, who had considerable ability in that way. At the age of twenty and while engaged in teaching, he began reading law, receiving some directions therein from Messrs. Umbstaetter & Stanton, of New Lisbon (the latter the late Hon. E. M. Stanton, late secretary of war)), but on account of failing health and means, he was soon compelled, for the time being, to relinquish that study. In 1853 he was elected surveyor for Columbiana county, and served as such for six years. During the same time, also, he was county school examiner. He then resumed the study of law under the instruction of Messrs. Wadsworth & Orr, of New Lisbon, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. Practicing for

about a year in Hanover, Columbiana county, he opened an office in New Lisbon, where he has since resided. In 1862 he was elected justice of the peace, and served six years, and during a portion of this time, he was also mayor of New Lisbon. Formerly a democrat in politics, since 1856 he has been quite an active republican politician. On March 10th, 1871, he met with a very serious railroad accident, and in which he barely escaped with his life. The bones of his face were broken into eight pieces, his skull fractured, his nose broken, and his left arm completely severed from his body. By this casualty he was completely disabled for many months, and two years elapsed before he returned to the practice of his profession. He is a good lawyer, possesses fine natural abilities and great energy, pushes his legal cases with a most determined perseverance, and leaves nothing proper unattempted that will secure him success. He is a fluent and ready speaker, and when aroused in the trial of a case, abounds in the bitterest sarcasm, and most withering repartee. On account of these qualities he is a formidable adversary. He has tried as many cases in his and other counties of the state as any lawyer in his section of country. He has been very successful in his profession, and has accumulated a fine property. He has never married. His brother, Harvey, read law under him, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1867, after sufficiently recovering from sickness contracted while a soldier in the Union army, during the rebellion, and in December, 1868, associated with him in the practice, under the firm name of J. W. & H. Morrison, and has so continued since. His brother is a fine scholar, good lawyer, and a fluent and convincing speaker. Both of them are practicing members of the bar in the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Ohio. The firm is noted for law students and has turned out more than any other firm in that section of the country, many of whom are well established in the profession. His brother is married and has one child, a young man twenty-one years of age, who is now studying law under the instruction of said firm, and promises to make a good lawyer.

Among the prominent lawyers of eastern Ohio, few occupy a more conspicuous place at the bar than Harvey Morrison, whose brief biographical sketch is herewith presented. Mr. Morrison was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, December 18, 1839. He received his early educational training in the country schools, and at the age of sixteen became a school teacher, and at the age of twenty became a student of Mt. Union college, which institution he attended four years, teaching school at intervals in the meantime. His abilities as an instructor were recognized and appreciated, and he afterward became superintendent of the schools at Salineville, later held a similar position

at Washingtonville, and subsequently as principal of the high school of New Lisbon, earned much more than a local reputation as a successful educator. While engaged in teaching, he began the study of law in the office of his brother, John W. Morrison, and was admitted to the bar of Columbiana county, April 11, 1867. He effected a co-partnership in the practice with his brother, which still continues, and the firm thus formed has the largest practice in Columbiana county besides doing an extensive legal business in the courts in the different counties of eastern Ohio. As a practitioner Mr. Morrison ranks among the most successful lawyers of this part of the state. His abundant theoretical resources never fail to advance the interests of his client, and in his discussion of law to the court or in his addresses to the jury he is ever practical, logical and lucid. He combines within himself rare qualities of mental strength and indefatigable will, keen judgment and quick observation. Mr. Morrison was married in 1868, to Louisa Johnson, who bore him one son, John Morrison, now a student in his father's office. Mrs. Morrison died in 1872, and in 1883 Mr. Morrison married his present wife, whose maiden name was Ora Supplee. He is a member of New Lisbon lodge No. 65, F & A. M., and of Star post No. 138, G. A. R. He served as school examiner of Columbiana county, from 1868 to 1880.

Henry Morrow, an enterprising farmer of Center township, Columbiana county, Ohio, was born October 2, 1827, in Allegheny, Penn. He is the son of Hugh and Sarah H. (May) Morrow. The father was also a native of Allegheny county, Penn., and came to Ohio in 1834. He settled in Wayne township, where he remained for three years. Subsequently he bought 130 acres of land in Center township and lived there the balance of his life. There were but about thirty acres cleared when he purchased the property, but he added seventy acres of cleared land and built serviceable buildings so that in time his farm was one of the best in the township. Hugh was the son of Henry Morrow, a soldier in the revolutionary war. He was a descendant of the Morrow family which figured so prominently in the settlement of Allegheny county, Penn. Henry Morrow, our subject, lived on the paternal farm until he was twenty-four years of age. In 1850, he took Rebecca M. Clunk to wife, by whom he has had twelve children: William, Jennie, Hugh, Mary, Harvey, Ida, Harry, Mattie, Lissie, John, Bessie and one now deceased. Mrs. Morrow is the daughter of Antony and Elizabeth (Elder) Clunk, and is a native of Center township. In 1864, Mr. Morrow enlisted in Company K., One Hundred and Forty-third regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, under Captain Todd, and served for 100 days, receiving an honorable discharge at Columbus, Ohio. The eighty acres which comprise Mr. Morrow's productive farm were

all cleared and improved by him. When he took possession there were no buildings on it and it lay in the wilderness. He is thoroughly acquainted with all the vicissitudes and perils of a pioneer life and deserves the more honor for the success which he has achieved from an humble beginning.

One of the oldest living residents of New Lisbon at this time is George Scholl Nace, who was born in this town July 4, 1819, and has been a resident of the same all of his life. In his youthful days he learned the druggist business with C. F. Helman, with whom he remained from 1836 to 1848, and then engaged in the same business with H. H. Gregg, under the firm name of Gregg & Nace, which continued for a period of twenty-one years, at the end of which time, in 1866, the latter purchased the entire stock and became sole proprietor. Mr. Nace carried on the business alone until 1880, when he disposed of the same to his nephew, M. T. Nace, who still has charge of the store. Mr. Nace was married May 11, 1854, to Ann Abigail Griffith, daughter of Oliver Griffith of York county, Penn. The father of Mr. Nace was Matthias Nace, a native of Maryland, who by his marriage with Christina Clapsaddle, had a family of seven children. He moved to New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, in the year 1812, from York county, Penn.

John Ogden, son of Crompton and Lydia (Grindrod) Ogden, was born in Hollinhurst, Lancashire, England, March 14, 1816. His grandfather, Samuel Ogden, also a native of England, was born in 1737, and died in 1828. Crompton and Lydia Ogden were the parents of seven children, viz.: Esther, John, Martha (deceased), Samuel, Mary, Jane and James. John Ogden attended school in his native country until he was sixteen years of age, and then learned the machinist's trade in the town of Oldham, where he worked five years. After working five years longer at different points he came to the United States in September, 1841, and for some time thereafter was employed in the Rogers Locomotive works, at Patterson, N. J. From Patterson he went to New Orleans, thence to Pittsburgh, Penn., in which city he was engaged for some time in the general mercantile trade, and later went into the business of bottling porter and mineral water. He came to New Lisbon in 1865, and bought, with others, a woolen-mill, the firm being known as John Ogden & Co. This firm was afterward merged into a stock company, of which Mr. Ogden is president and the largest stockholder. The factory does an extensive business and its products have a large sale throughout Ohio and other states. Mr. Ogden was married in Lancashire, England, in 1848, to Eliza Shawcross, and to them have been born the following children: William (deceased), James S. (deceased), Mrs. Lydia Fry, Eliza, Mrs. Mary Rogers, Jane S., John C. and Walter L. Mr. and Mrs.

Ogden attend the Methodist Episcopal church, but in their religious belief are Unitarians.

Isaac Patterson is the worthy representative of a worthy family. For three generations this family have been connected very prominently with the settlement and growth of Columbiana county. Mr. Patterson came into this world in the year 1832. His father, James Patterson, was a native of Ireland where he was born in 1801. When but five weeks old his father, Thomas Patterson, emigrated to America with his family and settled in Washington county, Penn., where they remained for several years. About 1818 the family took up their residence in Wayne township, Columbiana county, Ohio, where he entered wild land and therefrom cleared a good farm. In 1817 he entered the land in Center township which now comprises the farm belonging to Mr. Isaac Patterson. In 1823 this land came into the possession of James Patterson who cleared and improved it. The only deed that has ever been executed for this property is the one first made to Thomas Patterson. James married Mary Fife. Isaac Patterson was born on this farm and has since resided there. His youth was passed after the manner of the pioneer's son, attending the old log school house in the winter and doing the work of a man on the farm during the summer season. His marriage to Miss Jannette Gillespie was solemnized in 1820. She is a daughter of George and Jessie Gillespie, natives of Scotland, in which country the daughter was also born. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson's home has been brightened by the advent of three children: Frank J., Nettie and Eva. Mr. Patterson is one of the most successful farmers in the county and owns a large farm. For several years he was a director of his school district in which capacity he evinced the same uprightness and wisdom that have always characterized his every action. He and wife are earnest members of the Presbyterian church.

John C. Pike was born in Elk Run township, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1810. His parents were Hugh and Mary (Crawford) Pike, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America and settled in Columbiana county at an early day. They raised a large family of children who became loyal and honored citizens. John C. Pike, his son, married Maria Frederick, and became the father of several children. One of these children, Robert T. Pike, is the principal of this biographical mention. Mr. Pike's birth took place in 1843, in Center township, where he passed his younger days in attending the old fashioned school house, and in doing the usual work required of a farmer's son. When the call for recruits for the patriot army came in 1862, he did not close his ear to his country's voice, but enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Fourth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, under Capt. William J. Jordan, and served

during the war, never having been absent from his company during the entire time. He now receives ten dollars per month for disabilities received while engaged in his country's defense. Some time after his return from the army, in 1867, Mr. Pike married Miss Mary L. Springer, by whom he has had the following named children: Linnie M., Jennie R., Mary L., John T., Olive F. and Ralph S. Mrs. Pike is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Huffman) Springer, and is a native of this county. Mr. Pike was a member of the school board for seven years, three years of which time he acted as clerk of the board. He is a member of the G. A. R. post No. 138, of New Lisbon. His start in life was humble. He made his first efforts unaided, and the success which he has achieved is all the more creditable to him, for although his father gave him assistance later, yet it was after the worst was over. Mr. and Mrs. Pike are members of the Lutheran church, and are among the most respected and influential members of the community in which they reside.

John Pitcairn, a native of Scotland, was born in Brig of Johnstone, Renfrewshire, October 29, 1819. His ancestors were also natives of Scotland, in which country his grandfather, Alexander Pitcairn, who was born in the city of Edinburgh, was a well-known manufacturer of watches and clocks. He afterward made machinery used in cotton factories, and his death occurred in Brig of Johnstone about 1835. The subject's father was Alexander Pitcairn, and his mother, also a native of Scotland, was Ann Black. The parents were married in 1817, and had a family of eight children, of whom the following survive: John, Robert, William, James and Andrew. Those deceased are: William, Alexander and Ann. Alexander Pitcairn came to the United States in 1838, and located in Allegheny City, Penn., where for some years he worked and had charge of a part of a large cotton factory. He retired from active life in 1861, and died in Allegheny City in 1888, at the age of ninety-one years. His wife died in 1874. John Pitcairn came with his parents to the United States in 1838, and for some time thereafter was engaged on the St. Lawrence river, but in 1839 became a resident of New Lisbon, this county, which has ever since been his home. Previous to coming to this country he served a six years' apprenticeship at the tailor's trade, and on locating in New Lisbon he worked for a few years as a journeyman, and about 1843 opened a merchant tailoring establishment of his own, which he continued very successfully until 1880, during which time he realized a comfortable sum from his business. He retired from active life in 1880, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labor in a very comfortable home in New Lisbon. He was married June 6, 1843, to Catherine Small, of New Lisbon, daughter of John Small. The issue of this marriage has been nine children, to-wit: Anson E., F. M.,

C. W., W. L., Laura G., J. S., Robert R., Edwin and William A. In spirit life: Anson E., Laura G., William A. and Edwin. Mr. Pitcairn is a member of the I. O. O. F., with which he has been identified from 1847, and is a firm believer in spiritualism. His wife is a member of the Christian church.

James Pollock is one of the oldest pioneers of Center township, where he was born in 1820. He is the son of William and Mariah (Starr) Pollock. The former was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio about 1808. For several years he followed the occupation of teaming until he had saved up enough money to purchase 160 acres of wild land, which he improved, until at the time of his death he had one of the most desirable agricultural properties in the county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. James Pollock received his knowledge of farming under his father's skillful tutelage, and his scholastic training in the public school, which was held in the old log school-house, whose existence is inseparable with the settlement of this country. In 1845 he fulfilled the divine command by taking unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Sarah Ramsey, daughter of Robert and Mary Ramsey, who were also early settlers in this region. Robert, Mary Martha, John C. and Susan E. are the fruit of this happy union. Sarah Ramsey was born and reared in Columbiana county, she passed to her eternal reward in April, 1888, leaving behind a loving husband, devoted children and a host of friends who mourned her loss as irreparable on this earth. Mr. Pollock is one of the leading citizens of the county and a progressive and wise farmer. His farm of 224 acres is a model of agricultural perfection, and evinces the greatest and most abundant care. He, as was also his wife, is a member in good standing of the United Presbyterian church.

Wilson Shannon Potts, attorney at law and editor of the *Ohio Patriot*, was born in Carroll county, Ohio, on a farm one mile south of Wattsville, February 9, 1846. His father, James Potts, was a native of Pennsylvania, born December, 1796, and came with his parents to Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1817, moving thence to Carroll county about the year 1825. By his first marriage with a Miss Latimer, James Potts had six children, of whom Robert G. is the only one living. The names of the deceased members are as follows: Silas, James, David L., Isaiah, and Jane. Mrs. Potts died in 1830 and Mr. Potts afterward married Jane Maple, who bore him nine children as follows: Amanda E. (deceased), John W. (deceased), Benjamin F. (deceased), Lewis M., Mrs. Elmira Huston, Mrs. Mary E., Duncan, Mrs. Matilda J. Miller, Wilson S. and Albert R. The father and mother departed this life in the years 1879 and 1881 respectively. The paternal grandfather of the subject was John Potts, also a native of Pennsylvania and a distinguished soldier in the war of the

revolution during a portion of which struggle he served as an aid on the staff of Gen. Washington. Wilson S. Potts received his elementary education in the district schools of his native county and remained there until 1863 at which time he went to Salineville and engaged with the railroad company in the capacity of repair man at which he worked until 1865. In May of the latter year he accepted a position as brakeman on the C. & P. R. R. which he abandoned one year later and entered school at what is known as the Rural academy at Harlem Springs, taught by one Prof. Lee. He afterward taught school near Carrollton and later entered Mt. Union college near Alliance, Ohio, where he attended several terms, graduating July, 1871, teaching in the meantime. On completing his college course he taught a select school at Achor and in the fall of 1871 entered the law department of Ann Arbor university, Michigan, where he pursued his legal studies until 1872 at which time he came to New Lisbon and entered the law office of Judge Wallace, under whose instruction he continued a part of the above year. In the fall of 1872 he was chosen superintendent of the schools of Salineville, the duties of which he discharged until 1875, having in the meantime been admitted to the bar at Ravenna, Ohio, his license bearing date of April, 1873. In the fall of 1874 he was nominated by the democratic party of Columbiana county for the office of prosecuting attorney and his triumphant election by the unprecedented majority of 1,000 over a previous republican majority of 1,500, is a sufficient test of his great personal popularity with the people irrespective of party. He entered upon the discharge of his official duties in June, 1875, at which time he moved to New Lisbon and during his incumbency of two years he succeeded in convicting thirty-one criminals and sending them to the penitentiary. In October of 1875, he purchased the *Ohio Patriot*, a well known democratic sheet of this part of the state, of which he has since been editor and proprietor and which under his successful management has largely extended its circulation and obtained a lucrative advertising patronage. Mr. Potts was nominated by his party for congress in 1880 against Judge P. A. Laubie, but owing to the overwhelming republican majority in the district he failed of an election. In 1884 he was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Cleveland to the presidency and during that campaign did valiant service for his party, both through the columns of his paper and on the hustings. He has also served as member of the common council of New Lisbon of which body he is at this time a member. Mr. Potts' career presents a series of successes and he can with propriety be classed with the representative citizens of Columbiana county. It might not be uninteresting to state that of his graduating class consisting of twenty-eight members, fourteen of whom

became ministers, Mr. Potts received the first honors. Mr. Potts is a member of the Brown lodge 190 K. of P. He has been twice married, first time, June 18, 1873, to Elizabeth M. M——, who bore him two children: Mary W. and Willis W. Mrs. Potts died in September, 1884, and Mr. Potts subsequently married Mary E. M——, his deceased wife's sister, who has borne him one son, M——.

Martin H. Shultz, son of Frederick and Mary (Helman) Shultz is a native of New Lisbon, born August 27, 1809, and has spent all of his life in Columbiana county. The parents were natives respectively of York and Hanover, Penn., and had a family of four children, whose names are as follows: Martin, David, Mrs. Lena Beck (deceased), and Mrs. Lydia Eaholtz (deceased). In his early life Martin H. Shultz attended such schools as the country afforded, and he afterward engaged in the mercantile business which he has carried on continuously since 1845, being at this time one of the oldest and best known merchants of eastern Ohio. He has been identified with the material interests of New Lisbon for over three-quarters of a century, during which long time he has retained the confidence and respect of his neighbors and fellow-citizens. He was married December 23, 1847, to Emeline, daughter of Jacob Clapsaddle of New Lisbon. Mrs. Shultz died July 3, 1882, the mother of one child, Lyman M. Shultz, who is a merchant.

John L. Scott, harness maker, was born in New Lisbon, July 10, 1854, son of James and Agnes (Adams) Scott, both parents natives of this county. The Scott family came originally from Pennsylvania, of which state the subject's grandfather, John Scott, was a native. Besides the subject James and Agnes Scott had the following children: William (deceased), Mary, (deceased), Erastus (deceased), Porter, another child named Erastus (deceased), and Harvey. John L. Scott attended school until his sixteenth year and then began learning the harness making trade under Alpheus Arter, with whom he remained four years and then went to Iowa. He resided in that state one year and returning to New Lisbon opened a shop of his own which he still carries on. He is a skillful workman and is in the enjoyment of a very lucrative business. Mr. Scott was married October, 1879, to Belle McMichael, daughter of R. H. McMichael, to which union three children have been born, viz.: Mary, James and Helen. Politically Mr. Scott is a republican and in religion belongs to the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Scott is a member of the Christian church.

Few men make a more substantial success of life from so humble a beginning than has William C. Sherbine, of Center township, Columbiana county, Ohio. Mr. Sherbine was born in the city of Johnstown, Cambria county, Penn., in 1830. He is the

son of Philip and Catharine (Rommell) Sherbine, both natives of Pennsylvania, and both of German descent. William Sherbine was raised in the state of Pennsylvania and took up his residence in Ohio in 1851. He began his career as a farm hand at \$12 a month, and continued in this occupation until 1857, in which year he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Walter, daughter of George and Lydia Walter. Three children have been born to them: George W., born December 21, 1858; Emma L., born in 1860, and Frank F., born in 1872. Mrs. Sherbine was born in Columbiana county. August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served his country for three years with faithfulness and zeal, never faltering at the word of command, nor complaining of his hardships, but counting it a patriot's privilege to fight for, and if necessary die for, his country's union. He now receives a pension of \$12 a month for disabilities received while in the army. Mr. Sherbine owns 102 acres of the old home farm entered by his wife's great-grandfather many years ago. He is one of the most successful and enterprising of Columbiana county's agriculturists, and is a loyal and consistent citizen. Both himself and wife are members of the Disciples church, of which he is a deacon. The entire family is held in high esteem in the community, both for its success in financial matters and for its probity and uprightness in living.

Peter V. Springer, land appraiser, of Center township, is a native of Columbiana county, born in New Lisbon, September 14, 1836. His paternal grandfather was Dr. Joseph Springer, a native of Pennsylvania and a pioneer of Columbiana county, of which he was the first recorder having moved to this part of the state early in the century. The father of the subject was Jacob Springer, also a native of this county, born in 1810. He married Sarah Cleaver, by whom he had six children, four sons and two daughters, as follows: David, died in the army; Louisa (deceased), Peter V., Mary C., William H. (deceased), and Leonard, who also died while in the service. Jacob Springer died in 1858; his wife still survives. Peter V. Springer received his early educational training in a small log school-house that occupied the site where the handsome brick school building now stands. He was reared principally in New Lisbon, and in 1856 engaged in the butcher business which he continued quite successfully until the fall of 1886. He was elected township assessor in 1887, re-elected in 1888, and in 1889 was elected land appraiser, the duties of which position he has since discharged. He served in the late war, first in Company E, Nineteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, from April 21, 1861, to the following August, and May 29, 1862, he was mustered into the service as sixth corporal of Company F, Eighty-seventh Ohio volunteers, from which he was discharged

October 1, 1862. He again re-enlisted March 4, 1864, in Company G, Thirteenth regiment, Ohio cavalry, with which he served until honorably discharged June, 1865. Mr. Springer and Miss Eliza Barker, daughter of Joseph Barker, were united in marriage in 1870, and their wedded life has been blessed with five children, viz.: Kate, Thersa, Mary L., Anna (deceased), and an infant not named. Politically Mr. Springer is a republican, and in religion belongs to the Christian church as does also his wife.

Among the successful grocers of New Lisbon is William Steele, son of William Steele, a native of London, England, where he was born February 10, 1844. His father and mother died in the old country in the years 1880 and 1882 respectively. William Steele was educated in his native city, and there served an apprenticeship in the grocery business. He came to the United States in 1869, and for some time thereafter was engaged in mining at Austintown, thence in 1871 came to Columbiana county, where he was similarly employed until 1880. In the latter year he embarked in the grocery trade and in 1886 purchased a large building in which he now carries one of the best stocks of general groceries in the place. His trade is large and constantly increasing, and he can with propriety be classed among the successful business men of New Lisbon. He is a member of Concordia lodge No. 88, I. O. O. F., New Lisbon encampment No. 30. and belongs to the Episcopal church. Sarah Gambleton, daughter of George Gambleton, became his wife in July, 1875, and to their union six children have been born: William, John, Alfred, Frank, Harry and Susan.

Jehu W. Stewart, M. D., one of the most successful physicians and one of the oldest inhabitants of Columbiana county, was born in Salem township in 1829, the son of Emanuel and Rosina (Langel) Stewart. Emanuel Stewart was born in Maryland, in 1802, and was the son of Matthew and Eva Stewart, natives of Maryland, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. They removed to Ohio in 1810, and settled in Salem township, where they bought and cleared land. Matthew was a wagonmaker by trade, and followed it until he had saved enough money to buy a farm of 200 acres of new land, at \$1.25 an acre. He lived to be an old and respected citizen. Rosina Langel Stewart was a daughter of Caspar and Margaret (Keplinger) Langel. They removed to Ohio from Pennsylvania at an early day and settled in Center township. Here they underwent all the hardships incident to a pioneer life until their farm had been sufficiently cleared to make farming practicable. Jehu W. Stewart was reared on the old homestead farm, and attended school in one of the typical old log school-houses, which have produced so many of our great men. In 1849 he began the study of medicine and subsequently became a student of the Philadelphia

medical college, where he was graduated in 1857. He commenced practice at Niles, Ohio, in 1851, and continued to practice there until 1868, having meanwhile erected an oil refinery at Mecca, Ohio, where he conducted a flourishing business. In 1868, he moved to Pleasantville, where he sunk three oil wells, remaining there until 1872, after which he returned to his old home in Center township, where he continued the practice of his profession until obliged to retire on account of failing health. In 1854 Catharine A. Reiter became his wife, and the following named children have been born to them: Charles W., George F., and three others now deceased. The mother was born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of Manasses and Eliza (White) Reiter. They came from Pennsylvania to Ohio some time in the thirties, and settled at Niles. Dr. Stewart served as a justice of the peace of Niles, for three years, and of Bezzetta township, Trumbull county, for three years. He owns about eighty acres of good farming land, which he has improved by the erection of suitable and substantial buildings. In his advancing years he has the comfort of a life spent in usefulness, and of the love and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He is recognized as one of the influential and prominent men of the county. Mrs. Stewart is a member of the Disciples' church.

Samuel Stock, a prosperous agriculturist of Columbiana county, was born in New Lisbon in 1822, the son of Henry and Minerva (Stallcup) Stock. Henry Stock was born in Hanover, Penn., and was the son of Michael and Barbara (Ritz) Stock. Michael was a native of Germany, and when a young man was a soldier in the German army, but deserted from the army and emigrated to America. He was a wagon-maker by trade. Henry came to Ohio with his parents in 1808, and settled in New Lisbon where he began to learn the trade of making spinning-wheels, but after a short time had a misunderstanding with his overseer and returned to Pennsylvania where he served the balance of his time at the trade. Having become a practical mechanic he returned to New Lisbon and established a shop. Here he conducted a large and lucrative business for many years, and there are still many wheels in the county which bear his name. The house still stands in New Lisbon which he erected in 1820. Subsequently he traded his property for a farm near the latter place. The only building which stood on the farm was a large barn which had been built in 1811, being the first frame barn in this county. During the war of the Revolution Roland's volunteers slept one night in this noted barn. Henry Stock was a soldier in the war of 1812. Samuel Stock was raised on this farm. He received a very limited education in the old log school house, and in 1849, married Elizabeth C. Wiles, daughter of William Wiles. Eight children have been

born to this union; the living are: J. Frank, Alice M., Elizabeth C. and Dora B. The mother was born in September, 1824, in Maryland; she died in 1884, mourned by all who knew her. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. In 1857 Mr. Stock was elected superintendent of the Columbiana county infirmary and served until 1866, having performed his duties with great credit to himself. August 19, 1867, he was appointed to fill the vacancy then existing and did so, serving for two years and more. When he resigned it was against the protests of the community.

Henry Trunick, a venerable citizen of New Lisbon and one of the oldest residents of Columbiana county, was born in Allegheny county, Penn., in the locality now known as western Pittsburgh, September 8, 1798. His parents were Christian and Elizabeth (Beny) Trunick, who were married about the year 1797, and reared a family of ten children, viz.: Henry, James, Jane, Benny, William, John, Joseph, Nancy, Margaret and Mary. Christian Trunick was a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1774, and settled at Pittsburgh where his death occurred July 16, 1848. The mother died in that city January 19, 1859. Henry Trunick, at the age of eight years, in 1806, entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the foundry trade at a place known as Pipetown, where he remained until 1812. He then engaged in farming for a while and afterward followed the river until 1822, at which time he came to Columbiana county and settled near New Lisbon where he has since lived. On coming here he engaged with the Belden foundry and worked there until about 1866, since which time he has been retired from active life. He was married January 1, 1824, to Beulah Briggs, daughter of John Briggs of this county, the issue of which marriage has been eleven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Mrs. Beulah A. Jolly, Leonard H., Henry C. and Edgar N. Following are the names of the deceased members of the family: John D., Rebecca M., George McC., Adeliza, Mary and Elkton. Mr. Trunick commenced moulding as early as 1812, and continued until 1820, making all small castings such as butt-hinges, counterweights, etc. He made the first cooking stoves ever made in the county, which was about 1827. He made pipes for the water works in New Lisbon in 1843. The council furnished the money and he made and laid the pipes (eighty tons). During the time of this work he was in the council for three years and he was elected on the first school board as one of the directors.

Prof. William Harvey Van Fossan, a prominent educator of eastern Ohio, was born in the village of Glasgow, Columbiana county, on the fourth day of November, 1855. He is a son of Thomas J. Van Fossan who married Jane McBane, a lady of Scotch ancestry. The subject of this sketch is the oldest of a

family of five children, three of whom are living. Professor Van Fossan, in the face of many difficulties, obtained, through his own exertion and love of knowledge, a very thorough classical education, passing rapidly from district to union school and to Mt. Union college, where, in 1878, he graduated. He taught his first school in the country, the winter of 1871, at the age of sixteen, and his work of instruction has been interrupted only by attendance at school from that time until the present (1890.) After graduation, he occupied the position of high school principal at Millersburg, Ohio, leaving that to take the superintendency of the Hanover, Ohio, union schools where he taught three successful years and then took charge of the East Palestine, Ohio, schools. After two years of hard work here he left the schools (1885) perfectly equipped and systematically graded and accepted the position of superintendent at New Lisbon, Ohio, where he is still engaged. A life certificate granted him by the state board of examiners at Columbus, Ohio, in 1882, bears the highest average scholarship in a class of forty professional teachers. In 1885, Prof. Van Fossan married Eva S. Morris, of New Lisbon, a lady of remarkable talent and culture. This union has been blessed with two children, Elaine and Ernest H. Mr. Van Fossan is one of the board of examiners of his county and ranks very high as an institute instructor and lecturer. An earnest Christian, he superintends the Presbyterian Sunday school, of which church he is a member and devotes much time and energy to the work of the young people. He is a close student, a conscientious teacher, a man of rare literary tastes, an able and systematic superintendent thoroughly devoted to his work and has before him a future full of many possibilities.

August J. Volkers was born in Neainsted, province of Hanover, Germany, April 20, 1845, and came with his parents Conrad and Charlotte (Shafer) Volkers, to the United States, November, 1853, coming direct to New Lisbon. The father was by occupation a glove maker and by his first marriage had three children: Ferdinand, Louis and William. Three children were born to his second marriage, viz.: August J., Herman and Mrs. Eliza Wagley. The subject of this sketch, in 1862, when but sixteen years of age, enlisted in Company F, Eighty-seventh regiment Ohio volunteers, and was captured at Harper's Ferry the following September. He was exchanged October, following, and immediately thereafter went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he was employed during the winter of 1862-63, at the end of which time he went to St. Paul, Minn., and joined Gen. Sibley's expedition against the Sioux Indians soon after the New Ulm massacre. He was with the detachment which captured a son of Little Crow, the chief of the Sioux, near Devil's Lake, and met with many stirring adventures while on that celebrated cam-

paign. From St. Paul he went to Nashville, Tenn., whence, after some time employed in the government service, he returned in 1864, to New Lisbon, and in the spring of 1865, again entered the army as member of Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio volunteers from which he was honorably discharged in December of that year. On leaving the army he returned to New Lisbon and shortly thereafter engaged in blacksmithing in Yellow Creek, this county, which he carried on about two years and then for three years was employed as a miller. His next venture was the meat business at New Lisbon, where he opened a shop in 1870 which he is still carrying on. In 1880 he engaged in the ice business, which he still continues in connection with his meat market. Mr. Volkers was married June 16, 1876, to Nancy Flugan. Four children have been born to this union, viz.: Herman W., Ernestina A., Edward C. and Augusta (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Volkers are members of the Lutheran church.

Stacy M. Wallace was born near West Point, Columbiana county, June 2, 1846, the son of William Wallace who came from Ireland to America about the year 1806, and to Ohio in 1812. The father of William Wallace was Ezekiel Wallace, also a native of Ireland, from which country he emigrated to America in 1806, and died in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1812. William Wallace was born January 1, 1806, and was but an infant when his parents came to this country. He married, in 1833, Sarah Pettit, sister of Stacy Pettit, ex-auditor of Columbiana county, and raised a family of eight children, as follows: Mary, Robert T., who was killed at the battle of Franklin in 1864; Austin P., Elezan (deceased), Stacy M., and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Miller. Mrs. Wallace died March 8, 1869, and the father was laid to rest July 22, 1881. Stacy M. Wallace received his early schooling at Mt. Pleasant, in Elk Run township, and when at an early age moved with his parents near east Liverpool, where he also attended school for a period of nine years. While still young he learned the carpenter's trade and afterward worked at the same at New Lisbon and Leetonia, in both of which places he assisted in the construction of quite a number of buildings. Since 1875 he has been largely engaged in contracting and building, and his skill as a practical builder has brought him a very large and successful business. Mr. Wallace has been twice married; the first time on June 23, 1875, to Virginia A. Brown, who died without issue, March 15, 1876. The second marriage was consummated August 22, 1877, with Louella M. Morris, daughter of Thomas C. Morris, to which union one child, a daughter, Ethel F., has been born. Politically, Mr. Wallace is a republican, and as such was elected a member of the city council in the spring of 1889. He has taken an active part in the deliberations

of that body in behalf of the city's interests, and is a man in whom the people, irrespective of party affiliation, repose great confidence.

In the front rank of the legal fraternity of Columbiana county stands the subject of this biography, Hon. J. H. Wallace, who is a native of Columbiana county, born October, 1828, in St. Clair township. The paternal ancestors emigrated to the United States from Ireland early in the present century, settling in Washington county, Penn., thence later moved to Columbiana county where the subject's grandfather, Ezekiel Wallace, died a number of years ago. Judge Wallace's father was Robert Wallace and his mother's maiden name was Maria Hasson. Robert Wallace was born in county Antrim, Ireland, and came to this country when about sixteen years of age, locating in Washington county, Penn. He afterwards moved to this county and died here some time in the twenties. The mother survived a number of years departing this life in 1861. In their family were five children, three dying in infancy and two, the subject of this sketch and Ezekiel Wallace, an older brother, being the only ones living. Judge Wallace spent the days of his childhood on the home place, rendering such assistance as he was capable on the farm, and the winter schools of the neighborhood afforded him the means of mastering the elementary branches of learning. As he grew older he became possessed of a desire to increase his education, and to accomplish this laudable object became a student in an academy at Beaver, Penn., thence after a short time he entered Washington college, that state, in which he made rapid progress, completing the full course, graduating at the early age of sixteen. In the meantime he resolved upon the adoption of the legal profession as his life work, and did his preliminary reading at intervals while attending school. On leaving college he taught school in the northern part of Columbiana county for several years and afterward continued his professional reading in New Lisbon under the instruction of Umbstaetter & Stanton, the latter afterward secretary of war in the cabinet of President Lincoln. He remained in their office about four years and was then admitted to the bar where his abilities soon won him a large practice. From 1854 to 1857, he practiced in partnership with W. K. Gaston, and for a number of years thereafter, was without a partner until N. B. Billingsley associated with him in the legal business about the year 1876. Mr. Wallace was elected prosecuting attorney in 1851, and served two terms during which time he conducted the office in a manner which demonstrated his superior qualifications as an attorney. His boyish inclinations seem to have led him in the right direction for as a lawyer he has attained pronounced success not only at the bar of Lisbon but in the courts of other counties of central and eastern

Ohio. He was appointed judge of the ninth judicial district by Gov. Hoadley in 1885, and served until the next election, having been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge P. A. Laubie. In 1882 he was elected to the United States congress, in which body he served one term, and owing to the change in his district he did not stand for re-election. As a lawyer, Judge Wallace is a logical reasoner, and a formidable opponent in hotly contested cases, clinging to his client with an earnestness and pleading his cause with a force that never fails to have its proper effect upon the court and jury. His power of analysis and the quickness with which he perceives the true merits of a case, make him valuable as a counselor, while his thorough knowledge of legal jurisprudence, and the accuracy of his judgment combine to make him a very popular and efficient judge. Personally, he is very popular, and few people in Lisbon or Columbiana county possess the confidence and esteem of the public in a more marked degree. Mr. Wallace was married August, 1848, to Elizabeth L. McCook, of Columbiana county, who died in 1881. To this marriage were born four children of whom three survive, viz.: Mary, wife of N. B. Billingsley, his law partner; Bennie, wife of Dr. H. Cunningham, and George who is still at home.

George Walter, now deceased, was born in Elk Run township in 1809. He was a son of Henry and Mary (Pitzer) Walter, who came from Adams county, Penn., in 1805, and located in Center township, where they remained until they could clear a place to build a house on the property which they had entered in Elk Run township, and which is now owned by David Walter. George Walter spent his younger days in the manner usual with the sons of pioneers; snatching what time he could from his home duties to attend for a broken period the school kept in the log school-house, where so many sturdy characters have been developed. Lydia Frederick became his wife in 1834, and bore him six children, four of whom still survive him, they are: David, Mary J., W. Harrison and Thomas A. Mrs. Walter is the daughter of John and Sophia C. (Gloss) Frederick. The father was a native of Pennsylvania. In 1804 he moved to Ohio with his parents, Thomas and Margaret Frederick. The following history of her family, written by Mrs. Lydia Walter, will be found of general interest: "During the first half of the eighteenth century, two brothers, Noah and Christopher Frederick, emigrated to this country from Germany, and settled near Lancaster, Penn. Noah was married, and by his wife had three children, two sons and a daughter. From the eldest son, Thomas (born 1751, died 1808), the family of Fredericks here represented is descended. When he was about seven years of age his father was killed by the Indians while plowing, and his two sons who were with him were taken prisoners. The wife and daughter

being in the barn, the mother threshing out the seed wheat, saw the Indians and escaped captivity. The Indians who took Thomas and his brother were the Shawnees, and after a few days' captivity the brothers were separated, and that was the last Thomas knew of his brother. The Indians having Thomas went west into what is now called western Ohio and eastern Indiana. He was brought up as one of their tribe. The name Kee-saw-so-so was given him, and as he grew up and became of a suitable age for a warrior, his ears were pierced according to the Indian custom. After the treaty with the French and Indians, he, in connection with all captives, was given up and delivered to the English at Ft. Du Quesne, the present city of Pittsburgh. From there he went to Philadelphia and apprenticed himself to a shoemaker named Benjamin Stone, and as Thomas was ignorant of his real name, Stone bestowed his own upon him. After learning his trade he came to Sunburg, Northumberland county, Penn., in the same region of country from which he had been taken prisoner. There he became acquainted with a man and from various conversations this man became convinced that Stone had been taken prisoner about the time of the killing of Noah Frederick. Stone told him all he could recollect of his childhood. His most distinct recollections were of a dog and horse which he described, and of a whirlwind that took off the roof of his father's barn. This the man recollected to have happened to Noah Frederick's barn a short time previous to his being killed. He told Stone that he believed he could take him to his mother, and took him to Noah Frederick's wife, who was married a second time and living near. She at first could scarcely believe him to be her long lost son. She said her son Thomas had a scar on the back of his neck. The scar was found on Stone's neck as she described it, and that with his early recollections convinced her that he was her son. After that he resumed his proper name of Thomas Frederick." George Walter lived to become one of the most prominent and influential men in Columbiana county. His early training was well calculated to make him a successful agriculturist. His splendid energy and unceasing enterprise made him one of the richest men in the community. At the time of his death he owned over 600 acres of the best of land. His death was a calamity to his native county, and was sincerely mourned by a host of friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Walter is a member of the Disciples church, and is a woman who commands the respect of the entire community.

Nicholas Way, the youngest of ten children, two sons and eight daughters, born to Nicholas and Nancy (Linsey) Way, is a native of Allegheny county, Penn., and dates his birth from May 23, 1844. He received his education in the schools of his native town, Sewickley, where he was also raised, and in July,

1861, entered the army as private in Company G, Twenty-eighth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, with which he served until December, 1864. He was promoted first lieutenant May 3, 1863, became captain in the following August, and was with his command in all of its varied experiences, including some of the most trying campaigns of the war in Virginia and the southwest, and participated in quite a number of battles among which were Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain and others. He resigned his commission December 16, 1864, and returning to Sewickley, engaged in the manufacture of brick for one year, and later became book-keeper in the M. E. book depository, at Pittsburgh, where he remained until 1870. In the latter year he came to New Lisbon, and went into partnership with John Ogden & Co., in the manufacture of woolen goods. Upon the reorganization of the firm as a stock company, Mr. Way was made secretary and treasurer, in which capacities he is still acting. He was married June 3, 1869, to Mattie R. Johnston, daughter of John Johnston, of Sewickley, Penn., a union blessed with the birth of three children, viz.: Eliza, Jennie and Mary. Mr. Way is a member of New Lisbon lodge No. 65, F. and A. M., New Lisbon Chapter, No. 92, R. A. M. and Salem Commandery No. 42, K. T. He stands high in masonry, having taken the Scottish Rite degree, and is also a member of Starr post No. 138, G. A. R. He has for a number of years been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church in which he is at this time leader of the choir. His wife is a member of the same church also and is a lady widely and favorably known in New Lisbon and Columbiana county.

Samuel Williams comes from one of the early pioneer families of Columbiana county. His parents were Levi and Mary (March) Williams, both natives of Madison township, Columbiana county, Ohio, and both born in the year 1810. Levi Williams was the son of Jesse Williams, who emigrated to this country from Wales in the latter part of the eighteenth century. In 1805 he entered 160 acres of wild land in Columbiana county, and built a log cabin and began clearing his land. His son Levi also bought 160 acres of land in the heart of the woods and set to work with his sturdy arm to make a home for himself and the woman who was soon to call him husband. His wife was the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Woolen) March, who were among the pioneer settlers of that region. The grandfather March was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject was given all the educational advantages to be derived from the humble log school-house of his native town. Having reached the years of maturity he was joined in marriage to Miss Belle McCurdy, who was the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Crawford)

McCurdy, and a native of Columbiana county. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were married in 1859. They are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living: Ollie, Curtis C, Dora, John, Mary, George, Homer and Anna. Curtis C. Williams is a graduate of the medical college of the University of Michigan. He married Miss Clara J. Foust, of Canton, Ohio, and is building up a fine practice in New Lisbon. John Williams is an alumnus of the New Lisbon academy, and one of the prominent and rising young teachers of the county. Dora is also a teacher in the public schools of her native county. Mr. Williams is one of the most prosperous and intelligent agriculturists in the community in which he lives, and the entire family is respected and esteemed for its success and uprightness. Mrs. Williams is an active communicant of the Presbyterian church.

Roderick H. Wilson, a native of Columbiana county, was born in New Lisbon, July 17, 1840, and is the son of Jesse and Martha (St. Clair) Wilson, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Jesse Wilson was the son of Benjamin Wilson, a native of Coal Hill, Penn.; and an early resident of this county. To Jesse and Martha Wilson were born the following children: Mary J., Thomas (deceased), Violet C. (deceased), Anna, Roderick H., Benjamin F. (deceased), Jesse, James (deceased), and William E. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in New Lisbon, and at the age of fifteen, entered his father's shop to learn the blacksmith trade, in which he soon became quite proficient. He afterward effected a partnership with his father under the firm name of Jesse Wilson & Son, which continued until 1874, when Jesse sold his interest to William E. Wilson and the firm is now known as Wilson Bros. Mr. Wilson entered the army in 1864, enlisting in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served until the 15th of the following September. He was stationed at Washington two weeks, and later at Ft. Slocum, White House landing, and Point of Rocks, having been at the latter place where his regiment held the works while an assault was made on Petersburg. Mr. Wilson was married to Margaret Metzger, March 17, 18—, who has borne him four children, Mary J., Mamie, Roderick H. and Louie D., the last named being the only one living. Fraternally, Mr. Wilson is a member of the Odd Fellows' order, and in religion a Presbyterian.

Noble F. Wood, a prominent railroad man of eastern Ohio, was born in Warren, this state, April 13, 1847, the son of John A. and Cynthia (Drake) Wood, the father a native New York, in which state the mother was also born. The following are the names of the children born to John A. and Cynthia Wood: Mary E., R. A. (deceased), Harriet A., William A., Frances A. (deceased), Noble F., Ella S. and Julia A. The educational

training of the subject was received in the public schools of Warren, and he early began learning telegraphy, in which he soon acquired great skill and efficiency, having received his first appointment as operator for the Western Union Telegraph company when but sixteen years of age. In the spring of 1864 he entered the service of the Atlantic & Great Western railroad, as operator at Garrettsville, and was afterward stationed at various points on that line until August, 1886, when he was appointed superintendent of the Valley railroad, with headquarters at Cleveland. After continuing in the latter capacity for two months he accepted a position of ticket agent and operator for the N. Y. C. & St. L. railroad at Cleveland, with which company he remained for a period of five months. In 1887 he became general manager of the P. M. & C. railroad, with headquarters at New Lisbon, and is still discharging the duties of this responsible position. He was for fourteen years train dispatcher and for four years division superintendent on the A. & G. W. railroad, and its successors the N. Y., P. & O. and N. Y., L. & W. railroad. He possesses superior qualifications as a rail-roader and operator, as witness the responsible positions to which he has been called, and he has the unbounded confidence of the corporation with which he is at present identified. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order in which he has taken a number of degrees including that of Sir Knight, belongs to the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Maccabees. Mr. Wood was married April 28, 1870, to Frances A., daughter of Otis Farrer, of Warrensville, Ohio, a union blessed with the birth of two children, Jay Otis and Roy Otto.

John W. Wyman, the present efficient sheriff of Columbiana county, is a native of Huntington county, Penn., and a son of George and Catharine (Bigelow) Wyman, the father born in Lancaster county, Penn., in the year 1811. George and Catharine Wyman had a family of five children, four sons and one daughter, the subject of this sketch being the fourth in point of age. The parents died August 10, 1887, and April 12, 1877, respectively. John W. Wyman was born August 21, 1844, and when young was taken by his parents to Clarion county, Penn., where he was raised on a farm, and remained until 1866, during which time he was engaged in agricultural pursuits and mining. In 1868 he removed with his family to Lawrence county, Penn., and a short time afterward moved to east Liverpool, Columbiana county, Ohio, where for seven years he was engaged in a flouring mill, first for James Wilson, and afterward with his successor, C. Metsch. On abandoning the mill he ran an express wagon for one year, and in 1876 was elected marshal of East Liverpool, the duties of which he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner for a period of twelve years. In 1888 he was elected

sheriff of Columbiana county, re-elected in 1890, and is the present incumbent. Mr. Wyman is a man of great popularity throughout the county, and his personal courage, which has been demonstrated upon numerous occasions, eminently fits him for the position he holds. He is an Odd Fellow, belongs to the I. O. R. M., and with his wife is identified with the Methodist church. His marriage was consummated April 7, 1866, with Harriet B. Armstrong, and to them have been born two children, viz.: Mrs. Mary A. Shawke and George Edwin Wyman. Mr. Wyman is one of the prominent republicans of Columbiana county, and as such has contributed largely to his party's success in a number of campaigns.

Peter B. Young, senior member of the Holton Iron Roofing Company was born in Columbiana county in the village of Achor, July 2, 1839, and is a son of Samuel and Hannah (Leech) Young. He was educated in the common schools and when fifteen years of age began clerking in his father's store, in which capacity he continued four years and then accepted a similar position with his brother William at the town of Fairfield, where he remained until attaining his majority. After that he was for six months clerk in a store at east Enon Valley, Penn., and in 1863, entered the employ of George W. Nelson, dry goods merchant, at New Lisbon, for whom he sold goods two years. Mr. Nelson subsequently disposed of his stock to Goble & Hannah, with which firm the subject remained about fifteen months and also continued for some time with their successors Samuel Small & Sons. In 1868, in partnership with his father-in-law, W. A. Hoover, he engaged in the manufacture of lightning rods which business he continued until 1878, and then began the manufacture of metallic roofing, the firm with which he was connected being known as W. A. Hoover & Co. Mr. Hoover dying in 1880, the name of the firm was subsequently changed to the Holton Iron Roof Roofing Company, of which Mr. Young is at this time senior member. Mr. Young has been quite successful in his business ventures, and his firm has a large and lucrative patronage. He was married October 24, 1867, to Miss Emma E. Hoover. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he belongs to the K. of P. order. The following are the names of the brothers and sisters of the subject: William L., Baltzer S., Sanford E. (deceased), Harrington H., Mrs. Rachael Thompson, Mrs. Phoebe Ann Farr, Mrs. Susanah Todd and Mrs. Maria Jane King.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

John W. Copeland was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, September 14, 1835, the son of Patterson and Susan (Linder-

smith) Copeland. Patterson was born in Pennsylvania in 1803, and died September, 1875. He was a well-known citizen and an honest and intelligent man. He and family were members of the Presbyterian church. The mother was born in Columbiana county in 1807. Their children were: James, John W., Mary, William K., (enlisted August 7, 1862, in Company K, Ohio volunteer infantry, One Hundredth regiment. Served three years and three months. He was with Sherman on his "March to Sea." Was mustered out June 20, 1865); Mrs. Kate Norris, Jennie R., George F., (enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-third regiment, O. N. G., May 2, 1864. Discharged September 13, 1864); Mrs. Susie Brandon, Mrs. Margaret Chain, and Mrs. Harriet Fletcher. John W. in early life was a carpenter. He enlisted September 5, 1861 in Company I, First regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. Colonel McGook organized the regiment at Dayton, Ohio. The first engagement was at Shiloh, later siege of Corinth, Stone River, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca and Altoona Pass. He was severely wounded May 27, 1864, at the battle of Altoona Pass, having been shot through the right lung, the ball passing through the body and cutting three holes in his suspenders. He still preserves these as a relic. He was confined in the hospital at Acworth, Ga., and later at Chatanooga. Returning to his regiment he remained with it until his term of service expired, September 14, 1864. Since the war, Mr. Copeland has been engaged in farming and carpentry, although much of the time, has been unable to do anything on account of his wound. Mrs. Jennie Ramsey, his sister, lives with him, and her two sons, Frank and Charles, assist him on the farm. Mr. Copeland is a member of the G. A. R. post of Hanover, and is also a member of the P. of H. No. 535. In politics he is an active and enthusiastic republican. He is a man of much force and ability.

Robert W. King, an aged and highly esteemed citizen and farmer of Columbiana county, Ohio, was born on the farm where he now resides, in March, 1834. His parents were Thomas C. and Margaret (Ferguson) King. His father came from Lancaster county, Penn., with his parents, November 4, 1804, and settled on the farm which he afterward continued to occupy. Abigail Copeland, his first wife, died May 9, 1818, and he was again married January 3, 1822, to Margaret Ferguson. Three boys and two girls were the result of this union: William, Eliza, John, Margaret and Robert W., the latter being the only one living. The mother passed to her reward September 4, 1835, aged thirty-six years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. The next marriage was to Isabel McMillen, June 6, 1838. Thomas died March 17, 1861, aged seventy-seven years. He was a communicant of the Bethesda Presbyterian church, and

was one of its founders, and a trustee for many years. Until the organization of the republican party he was a whig, but in later years was a faithful republican, having been several times urged to accept office but always refusing. Robert W. King has been a farmer all his life. He was married April 23, 1861, to Eliza J. Brown, daughter of Jonathan and Catherine Brown, who were among the early settlers of the county. Their children were: Samuel, died while in the service of his country during the Rebellion; John, who is still living, also served in the army of the Rebellion, Company K, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio volunteer infantry; Nathan (deceased), Mary (deceased), Thomas and Leander, living on the home place, and Mrs. Susan Russell, who resides in Coffeyville, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. King's home has been blessed by the birth of nine children: Thomas E., Laurence E., Anna M., Frank, Robert C., Berdice A., Jonathan G., Laura J., and James A. G. The children all live at home with the exception of Thomas, who is in business in Michigan, and comprise a most delightful home circle. The family are communicants of the Presbyterian church, of which the father is an elder. He is a strong republican.

One of the most prominent men Columbiana county has ever had was Daniel McGarry, who was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., March 31, 1824, of Irish parentage, his parents, John and Mary (Fitzpatrick) McGarry having been natives of Ireland. Mr. McGarry was twice married, his first wife being Mary A. McMullen, by whom he had two children: Mary J. died when twenty-one years of age, and Harriet. His second wife was Nancy Sisson, daughter of William and Leodica Sisson. She bore him the following named children: John H., married Hattie Murray, by whom he had one son, Frank A.; John H. died July 30, 1886. He was connected with his father in business, and gave great promise of business and social success. He died when twenty-eight years old; Hannah wife of William E. Reilly. Their children are John L., Daniel, Alice, Nellie, Bell and Ida. James married Mrs. Maggie Sterling; Helen O. is their child. Alfred married Mai Hagan; their offspring is Alfred L., Belle and George D. The latter two are yet of the home circle. The family residence is situated about a quarter of a mile south of the town of Millport. The family are members of the Catholic church. The sons, Alfred and James, are carrying on the business founded by their father. The following condensed article is inserted here as showing the opinion of the press and public of this splendid example of self advancement in the world. "As a young man Mr. McGarry was engaged in the mercantile business in New Lisbon. He was afterward employed by the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railway, and at the time when the railways were being extended west from Cleveland he

took contracts for doing the work. He displayed marked ability in this regard, for which he afterward enjoyed the esteem of Mr. J. N. McCullough and others of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Company. Mr. Daniel McGarry was of late years one of the most remarkable men of the state, and in a modest, unassuming way wielded an influence that was felt in all the branches of business in which he was engaged. His name was the synonym of honest purpose and integrity, and his counsel was sought in all important meetings affecting the coal interests of this locality. No man stood higher in the good opinion of mine owners or miners, and it was seldom, if ever, he was found on the wrong side of a question, having carefully considered before committing himself to action. Twenty-one years ago Mr. McGarry was appointed manager of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company, which position he held until he became its president upon the death of the late James F. Clark, in the year 1884. He was a member of the iron ore firm of Tuttle, Oglesby & Co., of this city, was one of the managing directors of the Mingo Junction Iron Company, of Mingo Junction, in which he had quite a large investment, and was connected as a stockholder with the H. P. Nail Company. Upon the discovery and opening of the Gogebic iron range, Mr. McGarry was one of the first to interest himself in its development, and he became so prominently identified with it that the Bessemer Consolidated Iron Company, when looking around for a man to organize its mining department and take general charge of its affairs, selected him, and he was made president of the company, which position he continued to hold up to the time of his death. Mr. McGarry was also president of the Wheat Mining Company and of the Ironton Mining Company, in Bessemer, Michigan. The Catholic church of this state will miss an active member, and the managers of charitable institutions can tell of a great many contributions quietly made by the deceased."

John B. McQuilken, one of the most substantial men of Franklin township, was born in Columbiana county, July 13, 1835. Andrew and Elizabeth (Bevington) McQuilken were his parents. The father was a blacksmith, later a farmer. He was well known and universally respected. He was an earnest member of the Presbyterian church. His life in this world ended on the 19th of December, 1852, at the age of forty-two years. His wife, a motherly, earnest Christian woman, is still living, active and well preserved at the age of seventy-eight years. Five of her six sons gave an aggregate service of twelve years and four months in the time of their country's need. The children were: Robert, who was captain of Company H, Thirty-eighth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry; he served three years in the army of the Cumberland, and died in 1868, aged thirty-five

years; Margaret, wife of William St. Clair, of Wellsville, Ohio; James, served 100 days in the Ohio National Guards, One Hundred and Forty-third regiment; David L., served three years in Roberts' company and regiment as a private. He was wounded in the heel, which necessitated amputation of the leg. He died March 10, 1868, aged twenty-seven years; Thomas was in Company I, Ohio volunteer infantry, First regiment, served three years, one month and nine days; was taken prisoner September 19, 1863, at Chickamauga, and was confined in Andersonville prison over thirteen months, where he died of starvation October 23, 1864, at the age of twenty-one years; he died a month after the term of his enlistment had expired; his body is buried with the tens of thousands of others who were tortured to death in the same way; Martha, wife of Robert Yates of Kensington, Ohio; Lizzie, wife of T. P. Scott, of Auburn, Ind.; Catherine, wife of Thomas Lindersmith, of Dunganan, Ohio; Andrew met his death while in the employ of the P. & C. R. R.; John B. enlisted September 12, 1861, in the First regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, Company I, as private. He served as color bearer for nearly two years. He took part in the battles of Pittsburgh Landing, Stone River, Chickamauga, Resaca Mission Ridge, Dry Run and many others, besides numerous hot skirmishes. He was neither wounded nor taken prisoner, and was absent from his company but three months, and then on account of sickness. His discharge dates from September 14, 1864. Mr. McQuilken has the proud consciousness of having gone at his country's call in her time of peril, of having discharged his duty faithfully and manfully as a valiant soldier, and also of aiding to make a family record which has no parallel in the portion of the state in which he lives. After the war he worked as a carpenter for sixteen years, and then embarked in farming, but with health much impaired. His marriage occurred December 28, 1865, Miss Mary J., oldest daughter of William and Jane Davis, becoming his wife. Their children are: Frank U., who has charge of the farm; William A. married Miss Maggie McGraw; Blanche, who still lives at home; she is a very talented musician, and David L., who is a pupil in the public schools. Lida J. Davis, a niece who has found a home in this happy family, completes the home circle. Mr. McQuilken is a Mason, a member of the G. A. R., and a faithful and active adherent of the republican party.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

Fernando Davis, son of Oliver Davis, was born in Butler township, Columbiana county, June 8, 1853. Oliver Davis, a leading blacksmith of Butler township, was born in the same

about the year 1820, and departed this life in 1884. He was early left an orphan and while quite young was bound to Mr. Galbreath with whom he learned the trade of blacksmith, which useful calling he followed until his death. He raised a family of four sons and one daughter, the subject of this sketch being the youngest son. The early life of Fernando Davis was passed in Butler township, in the common schools of which he received a fair education. At the age of sixteen he went to work in his father's shop and being naturally inclined to mechanics he soon became proficient in the trade and worked with his father for about three years. He afterward worked at various places until 1880, at which time he located at Kensington, where he has since operated a shop, making a specialty of horse shoeing, in which department of the trade he is perhaps without a superior in the county. He is also skilled in all parts of his chosen calling, and is in every respect a skilful workman. In addition to blacksmithing he carries on the tinware, glassware and notion business, in all of which lines he has a good trade. He was united in marriage to Miss Emily M. Burt, daughter of John K. Burt. Mrs. Davis was born January 27, 1856, and has borne her husband the following children: Cora, born August 10, 1874; Nellie, born February 16, 1878; Edgar O., born July 25, 1881; Orville, born November 3, 1883, died August 11, 1886; Archie, born July 9, 1887; Harold, born March 14, 1890. Mr. Davis is a member of the S. of V., and with his wife belongs to the church of the Disciples.

Among the representative business men of Kensington is S. M. England, proprietor of the Kensington machine shop, apple butter and jelly factory, who was born near Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, December 20, 1860. His parents were Milton and Margaret (Hannah) England, who removed from Jefferson to Columbiana county when the subject of this sketch was a small child. After residing here a short time they went to Tennessee, where the father's death subsequently occurred, after which the widow and children returned to this county. S. M. England was reared to manhood in Columbiana county, and early learned the machinist's trade, in which he became very proficient. He worked at the trade in Columbiana, Jefferson and Belmont counties until his twenty-first year, when he went to Denver, Col., where he remained for some time. He returned to Columbiana county in 1884, and in partnership with a Mr. Kelly, built the machine shops at Kensington which they operated as a firm for some time, when Mr. England became sole proprietor. He has operated the shops quite successfully ever since, and is a first class workman in every respect. He also operates a factory for the manufacture of cider, apple butter and jelly, which articles have acquired a reputation for their superior

excellence. Mr. England was married November 9, 1884, to Emma, daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Busch) Stark. Mrs. England was born October 9, 1862, and is the mother of three children, viz.: Myrtle, born October 16, 1885; Mabel, born November 2, 1886, and Harvey, born September 19, 1889.

William Faloon (deceased), one of the pioneers of the Upper Ohio Valley, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, May 2, 1798, and grew to manhood in his native country. In the year 1819 he was sent by his uncle to the United States and on arriving here, a poor boy, he engaged as a stage driver at Carlisle, Penn., to carry passengers and freight from that point to the west. He followed staging for a number of years and earned the reputation of having been the most trusty and fearless driver on the route. He experienced many dangers while driving stages and had many thrilling experiences with robbers and highway men, who were quite numerous at that time in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. Upon one occasion he saved his stage and contents from a gang of robbers whom he put to flight by using a neck-yoke as his only weapon of defense. He brought the first load of goods to the present town of Carrollton and being favorably impressed with this part of the state determined to make it his home. Accordingly, in 1832, he came to Columbiana county and rented a farm where Mr. Kuffle now resides, and two years later, March, 1834, was married to Eliza Philpot, of New Lisbon. After a short time they went to Pittsburgh, but in 1836 they returned to Ohio and purchased a farm near Salineville, where they lived and raised their family of eight children, three of whom survive. In the year 1865 he disposed of his farm for a good price and in the spring of 1866 invested judiciously in several pieces of real estate in Hanover township, the greater part of which is now owned by his descendants. He added to his original purchase from time to time until he became the possessor of a very valuable estate, which at the time of his death represented over \$80,000. Mr. Faloon began life in this country with no capital, but by economy and energy, born of determination to succeed, he met with success such as few attain, and at his death, which occurred December 2, 1888, he was classed with the wealthy men of Columbiana county. Early in life he united with the Presbyterian church in his native country and ever remained a devout Christian and an honorable and upright citizen until called from labor to reward. His wife died December 26, 1887. She was also a member of the Presbyterian church and a most estimable lady. Joseph Faloon, the youngest surviving son of William Faloon, was born in 1845 and grew to manhood on the farm which he now owns. He has followed agricultural pursuits all his life and is now the possessor of the home place consisting of 109 acres, besides owning valuable real estate in Carroll

county, consisting of farm land and town property. He is a successful farmer and makes it a point to keep upon his place the most improved grades of all kinds of live stock, especially sheep, of which he has a fine herd—Spanish Merinos, which are prized very highly. He combines the qualities of a first-class citizen and is in every respect one of the leading men of his township.

Among the successful farmers of Hanover township, is William H. Faloon, who was born in Carroll county, Ohio, September 21, 1840, the son of William and Eliza Faloon, whose biography appears above. He was reared amid the active scenes of farm life, attended at intervals the schools of Carroll county, and remained with his parents until his marriage which was solemnized April 20, 1869, with Lizzie E. Kuffle, who was born in Wayne township, this county, November 29, 1845, the daughter of Samuel and Julia (Davis) Kuffle. Samuel Kuffle was born near old Philadelphia, Penn., December 8, 1799, and his wife a native of Maryland, was born near the city of Baltimore. To Mr. and Mrs. Faloon, three children have been born, one son and two daughters, two living, viz.: Carrie E., born November 7, 1870, and Leonard K., born January 31, 1880. Mr. Faloon has resided upon the farm he now own since 1869, and in his present residence 1883. He owns a farm of over 200 acres where he resides and with his brother Joseph, owns a fine place in Carroll county. The home farm is beautifully situated between Hanoverton and Kennsington on the old canal and upon it are some of the best improvements in this part of the county. As a farmer he has met with much more than ordinary success and in addition to raising all kinds of crops especially wheat, gives a great deal of attention to improved breeds of live stock, in the raising of which he is considered an authority. Mr. and Mrs. Faloon and family are members of the Presbyterian church and are deservedly classed among the leading and popular citizens of the township.

Samuel H. Faloon, one of the representative men of Hanover township and son of William Faloon, was born in Carroll county, Ohio, March 3, 1843. He was reared on a farm and educated in the old log school houses of his native county, and began life for himself as a farmer, which he has since successfully continued. May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-third National guards, and served his country faithfully until he received his discharge, September 12 of the same year. While in the service he became afflicted with the jaundice, which took a great many months to relieve, and from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered. He did his duty as a brave soldier and has a certificate of thanks signed by Abraham Lincoln, commending him for services well done. He came to Hanover township in 1866 and December 8, 1870 was united in marriage to

Miss Ella Merrick, a daughter of John and Mary J. (Rish) Merrick. In March, 1871, Mr. Faloon moved to his present place, where for six years he resided in an old frame house situated on section (16) formerly known as school land, which was replaced in 1877 by one of the handsomest residences in Columbiana county. He has also erected fine barns and other buildings, and his present fine farm of 200 acres of valuable land located half way between Hanoverton and New Garden, is one of the best cultivated places in this part of the Upper Ohio valley. He is prepared with every convenience for first-class farming, raises all kinds of stock and produces all kinds of grain, especially wheat, his crop of wheat in the season of 1890, amounting to nearly 900 bushels. Mr. and Mrs. Faloon have two sons and two daughters, viz.: Lida J., born February 7, 1873; William A., born March 15, 1875; S. Merrick, born February 7, 1880, and Nellie, born July 28, 1883. The eldest daughter, Lida, a young lady of only seventeen, has already displayed remarkable talent as an elocutionist, and bids fair to become distinguished in that profession before the lapse of many years. Mr. and Mrs. Faloon and their two eldest children are members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Faloon was born in Columbiana county, August 14, 1850. Her father, John Merrick, was born in Beaver county, Penn., December 29, 1810, and her mother was born near New Alexander, August 12, 1829. They were married October, 1849, and raised a family of five children, all of whom survive. Mr. Merrick died in 1870, leaving his widow with four sons to raise and educate, which she did with great credit. She died in 1888. One of the sons has attended to the farm while the others have become prominently identified with the educational interests of this county and elsewhere.

Charles Hagan, member of the mercantile firm of C. Hagan & Bro., Dungannon, was born in Hanover township, this county, September 24, 1843, the son of James and Eliza (Donnelly) Hagan. The parents were both natives of Ireland, the father born in county Derry, 1811, and the mother born in county Armagh, in 1821. James Hagan came to the United States in 1829, and his wife came one year later. They were married in the state of Pennsylvania in 1838, and shortly thereafter came to Ohio and started a store at the old canal tunnel, near Dungannon, where the father sold goods about seven years. He then engaged in the mercantile trade at Dungannon, which he continued until his retirement from business in 1877. He died in 1881; his widow survived him five years, dying in 1886. Charles Hagan grew to manhood near Dungannon, and in 1864 engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with his sister, a firm which continued until the latter's death in 1884. After continuing the business until 1885, his brother became a partner, and

since that time the firm has been known by the name of C. Hagan & Bro. The brother has been for more than five years postmaster of Dungannon, an office which the father filled for over thirty years. May 12, 1874, Charles Hagan and Mary E. Wurnet, daughter of William Wurnet, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Mrs. Hagan was born September 12, 1851, and has borne her husband six children, whose names are as follows: Stella, Bell, Pattie, James W., Frank M. and Rose E. Mr. Hagan was commissioned notary public in 1876, a position he has held continuously ever since. He and all the members of his family belong to the Catholic church.

O. J. McGann, proprietor of the plumbers' sanitary cabinet works of Hanoverton, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, April 18, 1844, the son of Patrick and Eliza (Tondrey) McGann. Patrick McGann was born in the year 1792, married Eliza Tondrey in 1839, and died in August, 1862. Mrs. McGann was born June 10, 1811, and died January 24, 1888. Their family consisted of four sons and two daughters; the daughters and two sons being the living members of the family at this time. Patrick McGann came to the United States with his family in 1852, and settled in Pittsburg, Penn., where he was the classical teacher of the clergy and leading families of the city until his death. The subject of this sketch received his educational training in Pittsburg and at the age of fourteen years went to work with A. Fulton, Son & Co., of that city to learn the general machinist, brass and steam-fitting trade, in which he served an apprenticeship. He worked for the above firm several years and after the death of his father, was engaged for some time at chipping and calking on gunboats built at Pittsburg, but afterward returned to his old employers. He then worked at general machine and steam-fitting business for some of the leading firms of Pittsburg for five or six years and was for two years engaged in the oil regions as driller and pumper. In 1870-71, he was partner with Mr. Lewis B. Fulton in the plumbing and steam and gas fitting business, and later went west and worked at his trade in Cincinnati, Chicago and other cities. He was for some time employed by J. A. Marshall & Co., real estate men of Chicago, and then went to Pullman, Ill., and was there employed by the Pullman Co., as superintendent of the plumbing, steam and gas-fitting department, with which he continued until 1886. In that year he went back to Pittsburg and began the manufacture of the McGann patent water-closet, and continued in that business for two years, when he sold out and located at Hanoverton and established the plumbers' sanitary works, of which he is the present proprietor. He manufactures a fine assortment of water-closet supplies, bath tub trimmings, and all kinds of plumbers' cabinet work, doing a very extensive business. He

was married June 28, 1782, to Miss Henrietta E. Taylor, who was born July 3, 1853, the daughter of Joel B. Taylor of Hanoverton. Mr. and Mrs. McGann have one son, Eugene J., who was born December 15, 1876. Mr. McGann is a prominent member of the Knights of Maccabees, and with his wife and son belongs to the Catholic church.

One of the leading agriculturalists of Columbiana county, is Elwood Miller, a resident of Hanover township, and a commissioner of the county. Mr. Miller was born near Alliance, Starke county, Ohio, September 3, 1843. Isaac Miller, his father, was born in Washington county, Penn., October 20, 1806; his wife, Martha Shaw, was born in Bucks county, Penn., October 11, 1807. They were married September 26, 1833, and came to Ohio early in this century, the former coming in 1816, and the latter in 1823. Their union resulted in the birth of the following named children: Mrs. Sarah Andre, David, Elwood, Mrs. Alice Entrikin, and a son, George, and a daughter, Phebe Farquhar, now dead. Isaac Miller came to Hanover township in 1854, and his death occurred there four years later. His son, Elwood, the subject of this biographical mention, was brought up on the homestead farm, and was the recipient of a good district school education. He chose the tilling of the soil as his life work and has since persevered in this choice, with such success as to prove his decision a wise one. His beautiful farm has made its owner known far outside of the township limits, so that he may safely be classed with the leading farmers of Columbiana county, and indeed of the state. His property is situated about one and a half miles from the town of New Garden. His marriage to Miss Eliza J. Wolf, a daughter of Ezakiah and Hannah (Rish) Wolf, was solemnized September 23, 1869. Ezakiah Wolf was born March 12, 1816, and died July 23, 1889. His wife was born August 7, 1818, and died March 29, 1887. Four daughters have grown up in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, viz.: Dora L., Carrie E., Ida M. and Anna L. Mr. Miller enlisted in May, 1864, in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, and served until the expiration of his term of enlistment, September 16, 1864. He has served his township as a trustee for five years, and in October, 1885, was elected commissioner of Columbiana county, and in 1888 was re-elected and is now serving his second term. His colleagues are Mr. George D. Flugan and Mr. Albert H. Phillips. Mr. Miller is a member of the G. A. R. post, of Hanoverton, Ohio, and both himself and wife are communicants of the Christian church.

The Miller family.— Few families in Columbiana county are more entitled to a special mention in the history of the upper Ohio valley than the Morris Miller family, for whom the following brief sketch is prepared. In the eleventh month, A. D. 1810,

Levi Miller (a worthy member of the religious Society of Friends), emigrated with his family from Fayette county, Penn., to the township of Hanover, Columbiana county, Ohio, having purchased the west half of section 32, in the above township, the land having been previously entered by Levi Haines, A. D. 1809. This was when the country was new, and Mr. Miller went to work with energy, and soon had one of the nicest farms in the county, where he continued to reside until his death in the eighth month of A. D. 1837. Levi Miller was a son of Robert Miller, an Irish emigrant, who came to America with his sister Susan, from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1745. They came over as did many others at that time, with the captain of the vessel, and were to be hired out in this country to pay their passage. On arriving in Philadelphia, Susan was sold to a family in that city, who treated her well, and after her time was served with them she chose to become an inmate of their household. She continued to reside with them until the meeting of the colonial congress in Philadelphia, at which time she became acquainted with a member of that historic body from Tennessee, whom she afterward married. She returned with her husband to Tennessee, and since then no tidings of her has been heard by the family. Robert did not fare quite so well as his sister. He was sold to a planter near Philadelphia, who owned quite a number of negroes, and the owner treated Robert as though he was in no wise better than his colored slaves, a state of things which caused the young man to flee from his master before the expiration of his term of service. He went about fifty miles from Philadelphia, into Bucks county, and while there was married, and in this county was where Levi Miller was born. The eldest son of Levi Miller was Morris Miller, a pioneer of Hanover township. Previous to the death of his father, Morris had purchased a portion of the old homestead, and married Miss Ann Votaw, and to them were born a family of four sons and six daughters, three sons and three daughters of whom survive. They are Oliver, Joseph, Mrs. Prof. I. P. Hole, Mr. Eliza M. French, Morris, Jr., and Sophia M. Hole. Morris Miller, Sr., was born near Brownsville, Fayette county, Penn., on the 27th of the seventh month, A. D. 1799. He resided on the farm until the death of his wife, which occurred on the 31st of the fifth month, 1865. Prof. I. P. Hole then purchased the farm, and Mr. Miller made his home with his son-in-law, about sixteen years previous to his death. With his consent Prof. Hole sold the farm, and removed to near Damascus, Butler township, Columbiana county, Ohio, but still made his home with Prof. Hole until his death, which occurred on the 18th of the eleventh month, 1883. During his life Mr. Miller was one of the substantial citizens of Hanover township, and the county and counties adjoining, have numerous improvements which will long

endure as monuments to his name. He was a prominent factor in the first locating and building of the Sandy and Beaver canal, and also of the C. & P. R. R., and was one of the first surveyors of the route through from Wellsville to Cleveland, Ohio. A part of the town of Kensington is situated on what was originally the old Miller homestead. Ann Votaw, the wife of Morris Miller, Sr., was born near Clarksburgh, in Harrison county, Va., the 22d, of the ninth month, A. D. 1799. Her father, Moses Votaw, was a native of Loudon county, Va., and tradition says his grandparents were of French Huguenot descent, who settled in New Jersey early in the eighteenth century. Oliver Miller, from whom the above facts were obtained, was born on the old homestead, on the 29th of the eighth month, A. D. 1824. He says that while he was attending school at Salem, during the winter of 1842-43, his father wrote for him to come home and assist in making a preliminary survey of what came to be the C. & P. R. R., above mentioned, which he did, and he was for several weeks kept from school on the route then surveyed. At the age of twenty-four he went to Cincinnati, and was there employed by a lumber company for some years. Returning home he engaged with the C. & P. R. R. (John Durand, Esq., then being superintendent), and has ever since been more or less in the employ of said company, having been for more than twenty-three years ticket and freight agent at Kensington station, a position he resigned the ninth month, A. D. 1889. He is a member of the Society of Friends, a man highly respected by his neighbors, and a representative citizen of Columbiana county.

John F. Penrose, one of the prominent stock-raisers of the Upper Ohio valley, was born at Salineville, Ohio, December 22, 1846, and is the son of James and Rebecca Penrose. James Penrose was born in North Cumberland, Penn., in 1803, and when a child was taken by his parents to Morgan county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. On attaining his majority he went to Jefferson county, where he resided for a short time, but afterward located at Salineville, when that town was but a mere hamlet, and there engaged in the manufacture of salt. The land which he purchased was found to be underlaid with a fine quality of coal, and after the completion of the C. & P. railroad, he began to have mines developed, and to him belongs the honor of having shipped the first car load of coal over the above road to the city of Cleveland. He continued to operate his salt works and mines until 1855, at which time he disposed of the same and purchased a farm of 250 acres, in Hanover township, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 9th day of September, 1881. His wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Farmer, was a native of the state of Georgia, and a daughter of John Farmer. Mr. Farmer early became convinced of the evils

of slavery, and when Rebecca was a small child he came north, and located in Columbiana county, which was his home until his death. James and Rebecca Penrose raised a family of three sons and four daughters, all of whom are living at this time. J. F. Penrose, whose name introduces this biography, obtained his early education in the common schools of the county, and afterward attended schools at Damascus, Mt. Union college and Earlham college at Richmond, Ind. Being desirous of obtaining a commercial education, he entered the Iron City commercial college at Pittsburg, in 1867, in which he completed the prescribed course, and afterward accepted a position as traveling salesman for an agricultural implement manufacturing company, in which capacity he continued three years, traveling over the states of New York, Pennsylvania and part of Canada. Severing his connection with this company he took the road as salesman for a jobbing house, and while thus employed traveled extensively through the northwest, principally through the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and others. In the year 1873 he returned to the farm and engaged in the occupation which he had always desired, i. e., that of breeding fine horses and cattle, which he has since successfully followed. He is widely and favorably known as a successful stock man, and he keeps upon his farm standard bred Percheron horses for draft purposes, but makes a specialty of breeding trotters and registered Jersey cattle. He is now breeding a cross of Mambrino, Hambletonian and Pilot, Jr., families, which, as every one who takes an interest in fine horses knows, are the leading families in this country. Mr. Penrose has a fine lot of the above as can be found in any state of the union, and his farm is frequently visited by leading stock men from all parts of the country. His place is situated one mile east of Newgarden, in Hanover township. Mr. Penrose was married August 19, 1875, to Miss Susan G. Hutton, who was born in Philadelphia, December 14, 1850, the daughter of Joel W. and Anna Hutton; both parents deceased. Two children are the issue of this union, viz.: Alice R. and James. Mr. Penrose is a member of Sandy valley lodge, No. 408, F. & A. M., and belongs to the Society of Friends, holding membership with the Gurney church. Mrs. Penrose is also a member of the Society of Friends, belonging to the Wilbur congregation.

Few men in Columbiana county stand higher professionally than Dr. S. S. Robertson, who for a number of years has been one of the prominent physicians of the Upper Ohio Valley. His parents were James and A. E. (Scott) Robertson, the father a well-known physician, who came to Hanoverton about the year 1825, and practiced his profession here until 1867. He died in 1868, at the residence of his daughter, the wife of Rev. W. Y. Brown.

The subject's grandfather was for a number of years pastor of the Presbyterian church of Hanover, having come here from Scotland at a very early date. Dr. S. S. Robertson was born in Hanoverton, July 14, 1830, and received his early education in the public schools of the town, afterward attending the academy at Salem for a limited period. He subsequently entered Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in the year 1848, and shortly thereafter began the study of medicine under his father at Hanoverton. After pursuing his professional reading for some time, he took a course at the Cleveland Medical college, now known as the Western Reserve university, and began the practice of his profession with Dr. Haldeman, of Minerva, a partnership which continued two years. He then went to Salineville where he practiced for a time, and in 1871, located at Hanoverton, where he has since remained in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative business. As a practitioner the doctor has few equals in this part of the state, and as a well posted physician fully abreast of the times, he ranks with the well-known medical men of eastern Ohio. He was married September 20, 1853, to Miss Elmira Pool, of Minerva, who was born February 5, 1837. The result of this union has been four sons and one daughter, viz.: Clarence P., connected with one of the national banks of New York city; Willard L., of Denver, Col.; Frank H., a resident of Englewood, a suburb of Chicago; Norman C., of Hanoverton and Mrs. Flora Schrag, of Allegheny City, Penn. The doctor is an active member of the F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F., societies, and socially occupies a prominent place in the estimation of the people of Hanoverton.

Samuel J. Roller, a respected citizen of Hanover township, was born in Mahoning county, October 15, 1837, the son of Jacob B. and Margaret (Gilbert) Roller, of whom mention is found elsewhere in this volume. At the age of eleven years Mr. Roller began working at the miller's trade with his father, and on attaining his majority went to New Lisbon, Ohio, at which place he operated a saw-mill until 1862. In that year he ran a flouring-mill for a short time in West Fork, and in August enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry as a musician, with which he served until the close of the war. On the 19th day of August, 1864, he was taken prisoner near Atlanta, Ga., by the Texas Rangers and stripped of everything but shirt and pants. Shortly afterward he became an inmate of the infamous prison pen of Andersonville, where for eight months and eight days he suffered untold tortures, the like of which caused the death of many of his unfortunate comrades. He went into the prison weighing 175 pounds, and when he came out his weight had diminished until he could scarcely tip the beam at seventy-five or eighty pounds. While a pris-

oner he was changed around considerably. After the fall of Atlanta he, with a number of others, was loaded in box cars and transported to Milan, where, in the prison stockade, he experienced his greatest suffering from the intense cold and exposure. From Milan he was transferred to Savannah, thence to Blackshier, where the prisoners were put in an open field, surrounded by a deep trench, which was carefully watched by cruel guards. They were then sent to Savannah for exchange, but the transports not arriving, he was taken back to Blackshier, thence to Thomasville, on the Florida line, and a short time afterward to Albany, where they were obliged to march on foot through the swamps and water which caused great suffering, the time being the week of Christmas, and the weather very cold and disagreeable. He was afterwards returned to Andersonville, where he remained until April, after which with others, he was compelled to make various changes before his parole on the 28th day of April, 1865, at Lake City, Fla. After his parole he was sent under guard to Baldwin, at which place he first breathed the air of liberty after his long incarceration. He then went on foot to Jacksonville, where he received an outfit of new clothing, after which he went on a river steamer to Fernandina, and there took an ocean steamer for Annapolis, Md., where he arrived on the 14th day of May, 1865. After remaining in that city a short time, and drawing \$61.75 commutation money, he was sent to Columbus, where on the 16th day of the following June he received his discharge. After this he returned to Salem. Mr. Roller has in his possession a pocket-book and skillet (the latter he got in Andersonville) which he carried through the war; the skillet he looks upon as an especially valuable article, as it served him to bake what little bread was allowed him during the trying days of his prison experience. Mr. Roller was married September 12, 1861, to Miss Caroline Heaton, who was born December 30, 1840. To this union have been born six children, all of whom survive except the eldest son. Their names are: Mrs. Ada R. Reader, Charles E., Walter G., Homer H., Edith C., and Jessie L., who died May, 1867. Mr. Roller is a member of the G. A. R. post, of New Lisbon, and with his wife belongs to the Trinity Reformed church. May 3rd, Mr. Roller was nominated by the republican primary election for infirmary director, receiving a handsome majority over all competitors. In March, 1877, he purchased a piece of land and a mill in Hanover township, and since that time has been in business here. He is an ardent supporter of the republican party, and a man universally respected by the community in which he resides.

Florents Sheraw, manufacturer of lumber and justice of the peace, was born in Rose township, Carroll county, Ohio, November 7, 1837, and is the son of Sebastian and Mary T. (Myers)

Sheraw, both natives of France. The father and mother were born February 25, 1801, and May 10, 1800, respectively, were married in their native country in 1822, and in the fall of 1823 immigrated to the United States, landing at New York city after a voyage of seventy days. They went by stage from New York to Pittsburgh, thence to Canton, Ohio, and later located in Rose township, Carroll county, where they resided until their respective deaths, the mother dying February 22, 1885, and the father March 20, 1888. Of their family of four children, two sons and one daughter are living at this time. The immediate subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native county in the schools of which he received a good education in both the English and German languages. He remained on the farm until his twenty-sixth year, and November 23, 1863, was united in marriage to Letitia Wernet, daughter of William Wernet of Columbiana county, who was born April 22, 1840. After his marriage, Mr. Sheraw moved to Columbiana county, and for about twenty years was engaged in agricultural pursuits, at the end of which time he removed to Hanoverton, where he has ever since resided. Previous to removing to the town he purchased a saw-mill and in connection with the manufacture of lumber, ran a lumber yard about four years. He remodeled his mill in 1881, supplying new machinery, and is now doing a flourishing business in manufacturing lumber for the local trade, also dealing in all kinds of hard lumber, both in the rough and finished conditions. He and his son have the contract for erecting quite a number of houses at Malvern and his business, which is already large, is constantly increasing. In the spring of 1890 Mr. Sheraw was elected a justice of the peace on the democratic ticket, overcoming a large republican majority, a fact which speaks well for his popularity in the community. Mr. and Mrs. Sheraw are members of the Catholic church. They have had a family of six children, one of whom, a son, died at the age of three months. Those living are: Mary E., Clara V., William S., Rosana Bell, and Anna Laura.

Joel B. Taylor, a well-known business man of Hanoverton, was born in Salem, Ohio, March 24, 1825. His father, Anthony Taylor, was born in New Jersey, December, 1788, and came to the town of Salem, Ohio, when it was a mere niche in the surrounding forest, there being but a few houses at that time in the village. Mr. Taylor was a wheelwright by occupation and followed his trade in Salem for a number of years. He afterward engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, in Greene township, where he resided seven years and then engaged in the hotel business at New Albany, Mahoning county, where he resided a number of years, carrying on his trade while attending to the duties of his public house. In 1840 he started a foundry at Newgarden,

and there manufactured the Taylor plows, and was also the inventor of the "shear cutter" which has been extensively used in this and other states. He died in Newgarden in 1852, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife, the mother of the subject of this mention was Abigail Bishop, also a native of New Jersey, where she was born February, 1788. She lived to the advanced age of ninety-two years, dying in 1880. Anthony and Abigail Taylor raised a family of seven sons and five daughters, seven of whom, four sons and three daughters, still survive. Joel B. Taylor, attended the common schools at intervals during the years of his minority, and at the age of twenty, began working at the wheelwright trade, which he had previously learned with his father. His compensation for the first eighteen months was 50 cents per day, but he continued his chosen calling successfully until he had accumulated a handsome competence thereby. In 1862 he enlisted in the Third Ohio independent battery, as artificer, and was with his command nine months, when, owing to a stroke of paralysis, which unfitted him for further duty, he was obliged to leave the service. On returning from the army he removed to Cincinnati, where he resided one year, and then came back to Columbiana county, which has since been his home. Several years ago he began the publication of a local paper by the name of the *Ohio Crowder*, which was afterward changed to the *Visitor*, and continued to issue it regularly for some time, when, owing to other business matters it ceased to make its visits. He still carries on a general job printing office which has a good patronage and in connection with the printing business, conducts a queensware and bookstore, in both of which lines he has a well paying trade. Mr. Taylor was united in marriage September 11, 1845, with Miss Martha Lamb, who was born in London, England, September 13, 1825, the daughter of Christopher Lamb. The wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor has been blessed with the birth of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, five of whom, two sons and three daughters, are still living. Mr. Taylor has served the town of Hanoverton as mayor three terms, and one term each as justice of the peace and township trustee. He is now borough treasurer and a notary public. He belongs to the G. A. R., and with his wife is identified with the church of the Disciples, in which he holds the position of elder.

John J. Yates, M. D., the oldest practicing physician in Columbiana county, and one of the well known medical men of the Upper Ohio Valley, was born at Tarrytown, Lancaster Co., Penn., January 18, 1815. His parents were George and Elizabeth (Burns) Yates. George Yates was born in Ireland, where he grew to manhood and learned the stonemason's trade, which he followed in the old country until he came to the United States, and continued the same in Pennsylvania until his death in 1818.

George and Elizabeth Yates reared a family of five children—four daughters and one son—of whom the doctor is the only surviving member. Dr. Yates came to New Lisbon in 1830, and has made this state his home ever since. He read medicine in Hanoverton with Drs. Robertson and Carey, and commenced the practice of his profession in the year 1841, at Minerva, Stark county, where he remained two years. He located in the practice in Hanoverton in 1843, and since that time has resided in this town and does a large and lucrative business in all parts of the county. The doctor was married March 17, 1835, to Eliza J. Alexander, of New Lisbon, Ohio, the fruit of which union was four daughters, two of whom survive, viz.: Mrs. Laura Dressler and Mrs. Eliza J. Hardinger. The wife of Dr. Yates died January, 1846, and after remaining a widower four years, he was married the second time, December 26, 1850, to Miss Margaret King, daughter of Hugh King, one of the pioneers of this county, who came here in 1804. To this union two children have been born, one of whom, John N. Yates, of Hanoverton, is living. Dr. Yates is a member of the Union medical society, composed of the counties of Columbiana, Stark, Mahoning and Carroll, of which he was president for several years and in the deliberations of which he has always taken an active part. He has for many years been a prominent worker in the Odd Fellows' fraternity, but of late his advancing age has not permitted his regular attendance.

KNOX TOWNSHIP.

Alvin Beck, one of the most popular hotel proprietors of Columbiana county, Ohio, is a native of Butler township, Columbiana county, Ohio, where he was born August 20, 1824, his parents being Richard and Lydia (Burden) Beck. Richard Beck, who was also born in Columbiana county, was a descendant of an English Quaker family who came to this country at an early date, being among the first settlers of Columbiana county. The parents of Alvin Beck reared a family of five sons and four daughters, of whom three sons and two daughters now survive. Alvin was brought up on a farm in Butler township, and followed agriculture until April, 1883, when he removed to North Georgetown and purchased a large hotel building, which he remodeled and refurnished until it came to be recognized as among the best hotels in that section. The hotel is finely situated, is but a short distance from the beautiful summer resort, owned by Mr. Bush, and its proprietor is one of the most popular of hosts. Mr. Beck took Miss Angie Milner, of Yellow Creek township, to wife in February, 1845, and they are the parents of the following named children: Frances A., Lewis F., Richard, George, Fernando, Eliza J., Clementina, Alsina, Mary and Martha.

George W. Bush, an energetic and popular resident of Knox township, was born in Washington township, Stark county, Ohio, February 17, 1854. His parents were Daniel and Martha (Deweese) Bush, both natives of Paris, Stark county, Ohio. They were married in the latter county and had five sons and four daughters born to them. The father passed to his reward in 1884. George W. Bush, from the time he was six years old, was reared in Columbiana county, Ohio, in the vicinity of North Georgetown. He remained on a farm until attaining to his majority, when he became an employee in the hammer works at Alliance, Ohio. Having remained in the latter concern's employ for six years, Mr. Bush went to Kentucky and engaged in the lumber business for almost two years, after which he returned to North Georgetown, and rented the grove and lake near that place, which he managed as a summer resort for one season. In the spring of 1889 he purchased this property and has since improved it greatly. The lake consists of thirty-six acres and is one of the most beautiful sheets of water on this continent; its shores are lined by a lovely grove, all of which goes to make the place delightfully suited for the heated summer months. The water abounds with fish. June 19, 1879, Mr. Bush took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Catherine E. Shively. Mrs. Bush was born May 3, 1860. Raymond L., Sadie A., George E. and Amos C. are the children which have grown up in this pleasant home.

James M. Earnst, a leading physician of Columbiana county, Ohio, was born in Harrison township, Carroll county, Ohio, February 20, 1848. Dr. Earnst resided on his grandfather's farm until he was twenty-five years of age, having meanwhile acquired a good common schooling in his native town. When he had reached his twenty-fifth year he entered the medical college of the University of Michigan, where he remained for six months, after which he became a student in the Long Island Medical college, and was graduated therefrom June 24, 1875, fully equipped for the practice of his chosen profession, having had three full courses of lectures, one at the University of Michigan and two in the Long Island Medical college. Dr. Earnst settled in North Georgetown, Ohio, and has since remained there in the active practice of medicine, with the exception of one year spent in Topeka, Kan. He was married on the 15th of March, 1876, to Miss Mary F. Slentz, a daughter of Edmund N. and Lucinda Slentz, of Malvern, Ohio. Mrs. Earnst was born January 27, 1854. To this happy union seven children have been born, namely: Effie C., Jettie M., Claudie C., Capitola P., Florence L. and James E., and one daughter that died in infancy. Dr. Earnst is a prominent member of the F. & A. M., and of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is one of George-

town's leading citizens as well as one of the most eminent physicians of the county.

Perry Fryfogle, M. D., is the eldest son born to David and Frances (Keller) Fryfogle, who were natives of Maryland and Ohio, respectively. David came to Ohio with his parents in 1821, where he passed his life. Perry Fryfogle, the subject of this sketch, was raised on his father's farm, and received the practical schooling to be obtained in a district school. For four years after attaining his majority he followed the vocation of tilling the soil. By this time it was evident that he had talents which agriculture would not develop. Choosing the medical profession as best suited to his capabilities, Mr. Fryfogle began to study, and subsequently took a course of lectures at the Cleveland medical college. After graduation he began the practice of his profession at North Georgetown. After two years he removed to Stark county and remained there until the 11th of August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served his country during the entire war, receiving his discharge July 5, 1865. In February, 1863, he was given hospital duty, and from that time until the close of the war he was to be found in the United States hospitals, serving his stricken brethren in a common cause. At the close of the war he returned to Stark county and remained there until 1877. At this time Doctor Fryfogle took up his abode at North Georgetown and practiced there until 1886, when, on account of ill health he was obliged to abandon practice. September 1st, 1882, he opened the Empire hotel, and since that time has been its proprietor. It is a model house, having all modern conveniences, and under his skillful management is largely patronized. Miss Anna M. Biery became his wife May 7, 1847, and has borne him two sons and three daughters. Mrs. Fryfogle was born May 9, 1829, in Switzerland, and came to this country with her parents when five years of age. Mr. Fryfogle is a member of the G. A. R., and both himself and wife are communicants of the German Reformed church.

Edward Garman, a prosperous citizen of Knox township, and proprietor of its principal blacksmith shop, was born about two miles northwest of North Georgetown, on February 6, 1855. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Hultzer) Garman, both natives of Canton Berne, Switzerland. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in his native township, and attended the common schools until he was seventeen years of age, when he began to work at the carpenter's trade. After one season at this business, he worked six months at blacksmithing, after which he went west, where he worked for seven months, and then returned to North Georgetown. He there resumed the blacksmith trade,

working with Christ. Harry for awhile, afterward going to Homeworth. He worked at that place for two years and then returned to North Georgetown, where he started a shop of his own which he has kept up ever since. Besides his business as a blacksmith, he acts as agent for all kinds of farming implements, machinery and vehicles. Mr. Garman was married October 3, 1878, to Miss Susannah Wyss. The union resulted in the birth of two sons and three daughters: Effie, James, Lester, Ella and Lizzie. At the April election of 1890, Mr. Garman was elected clerk of Knox township. On May 3d of the same year, he was chosen as delegate to the republican congressional convention and also to the state convention. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Damascus, No. 586. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Lutheran church of which he is one of the trustees. Mr. Garman is an enterprising citizen, always alive to the interests of his community and enjoys the esteem of a numerous list of acquaintances.

Jesse W. Harry, a leading merchant of North Georgetown, Ohio, was born September 8, 1858. His father, Christian Harry, was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, in 1822. When nine years of age his parents emigrated to America and settled in Columbiana county, Ohio. In 1845 he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade with John Garman, and some seven years later opened a shop of his own at Valley Mills. In 1855 he married Miss Susan Bauman, and soon afterward removed to North Georgetown, where he opened a shop. Here he lived until July 8, 1880, when death overtook him. The mother and two children still survive. Jesse W. Harry was educated in the public schools of North Georgetown, and subsequently learned the blacksmith trade with his father. After three years spent in his father's shop he took up the vocation of farming, which he followed until 1876. Having filled the position of clerk in a drug store for some time, Mr. Harry entered the employ of Z. & S. Z. Whiteleather, and remained with them for four years. At the expiration of this time S. Z. Whiteleather purchased his brother's interest, and Mr. Harry remained with him until 1885. In the latter year he established a general merchandise business for himself, and has gradually increased his stock and popularity, until he now has an immense business. His success in life is entirely due to his own efforts and ability. He is a member of the F. & A. M., lodge 499, of Homeworth, Ohio.

W. M. Jackson, one of the well-to-do citizens of North Georgetown, was born in Richland county, Ohio, on February 8, 1855. His parents were John and Harriet (Oyster) Jackson, the former born in Pennsylvania in 1810, while his mother was a native of Starke county, Ohio, where she was born June 10, 1834. John Jackson was one of the pioneers of Columbiana county, and

W. M. Jackson came with his parents to Butler township when he was a small boy. He was educated at the township schools and after he grew up worked on a farm for three years. After that he learned and worked at the carpenter's trade for the same length of time. Subsequently he learned the trade of a stone mason and bricklayer, which vocation he has since followed. Mr. Jackson's marriage took place July 4, 1876, his bride being Lucinda Shively, a daughter of David and Sarah (Glass) Shively, born July 10, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have had this family of children, of whom three sons and one daughter still survive, viz.: Elwood, Franklin (died in 1887), Esther B., (died in 1888); Wallace, Carlisle, Fanny (died in 1886); Hattie and Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson moved to North Georgetown in 1882, where they resided for three years, and afterward went to the country where they spent one year. In 1887, he purchased the property in Georgetown which he now owns, and where he has since resided. Mr. Jackson has served a term of three years as supervisor, and also held the position of constable for the same length of time. Mrs. Jackson is a member of the United Brethern church, and takes much interest in all matters relating to the same. Mr. Jackson has been very successful in his trade as a stone mason and brick layer, and is one of the leading workmen of Columbiana county.

The Rev. Abram Miller, pastor of the Lutheran church of North Georgetown, Ohio, and also the editor of the *Home Light*, was born in Stark county, February 25, 1838. At the age of four he was left an orphan, without brother or sister, his parents, John and Catherine (Clay) Miller, having died within three years of each other; the father in 1839, and the mother in 1842. John and Catherine Miller were natives of Stark county. The latter's parents, David Clay and Catherine Harter were the first couple married in Stark county. Their native county was Columbiana, but they went to the former county in 1804, and were married there in 1809. The father's parents came from Huntington county, Penn., and settled in Stark county in 1812. After the death of his parents, the little orphan was taken to the home and heart of his grandfather, Abram Miller. In 1851, young Abram being then thirteen years old, death again entered the home, the victim being the grandfather. With a sturdy determination to fight his own battles, the boy went to work for a farmer. He continued to work during the summer months, and attended school in the winter, until he was seventeen years of age, when he launched out as a teacher. In the spring of 1858, Mr. Miller accepted a position with J. Miller, merchant of Cairo, Ohio, and remained with him for one and one-half years. In 1858 he married Miss Mary Deppen, who died in January, 1860. In April of the same year, he began the study of theology at

Heidleburg college, Tiffin, Ohio. To make ends meet he rented a private room of a German family (Gottlieb Fritz) for \$2 per month, paid them 12½ cents for dinner and his breakfast and supper consisted of nothing but rye bread and butter and cold water, during nearly all of his college days. When the first call for volunteers came in 1861, Mr. Miller offered his services and served out the term of his enlistment and received an honorable discharge. After which he returned to college and was graduated in 1863. He then entered the ministry. Until 1879, he was located in Stark county, when he went to DeKalb county, Ind., and was there engaged in preaching and teaching until July, 1880. At this time he received a call to Leetonia, Ohio. He preached there and at Greenford, Canfield, and in 1881 took in the Georgetown congregation until 1886, when he removed to North Georgetown, and two years later resigned the Leetonia pastorate, since which time his whole attention has been given to the North Georgetown church. In 1885, Mr. Miller began the publication of a paper called the *Church Messenger*, but three years later he changed the name to the *Home Light*. This is an admirable church paper, serving as a medium between the family and the church. It is published monthly. Mr. Miller was married to Miss Mary Miller a native of Lancaster county, Penn., in 1871. Her death occurred in November, 1882, and in December, 1883, Miss Mary E. Streber of Austintown, Ohio, became his wife. During his pastoral service in the North Georgetown and Leetonia charge since 1880, he has received nearly 300 new members into full communion with the church, baptized about 300, solemnized about 150 marriages and officiated at about 200 funerals. Preaches in the English and German languages. He now owns and occupies, perhaps the most desirable dwelling place in the village, with a small farm adjoining. For his own pleasure, rather than profit, keeps quite a lot of fine standard bred poultry. Preaches for his people twice each Sabbath, and retains the good will of all of them.

Casper Schaffer was born in Rommers, Kirchen, Bezirk Dierseldorf Rhem, Breusen, April 28, 1841. His parents, Peter and Margaret (Bogum) Shaffer, were also natives of Germany. Peter was born in 1811, Margaret in 1813. They were married August 26, 1838, and had nine children. Casper passed his youth in Germany, emigrating to the United States in 1866. He located in Blair county, Penn., where for several years he worked as a day laborer. At the expiration of seven years he removed to Richmond, Va., and was there engaged in farming until 1887. In the latter year Mr. Schaffer came to North Georgetown and engaged in the liquor business, in which he has since continued. Mr. Schaffer married Miss Katie Grunater, a native of Bavaria, November 3, 1869. Mrs. Schaffer was born in 1849. Seven

daughters and one son have come to bless this marriage: Margaretta, born August 9, 1870; Anna C., born January 20, 1872; Mary A., born November 3, 1875; Emma E., born September 12, 1879; John Peter, born January 3, 1883; Rosa, born February 1, 1886 and an infant daughter. The first three children were born at Haldensburgh, Penn., and the remainder near Richmond, Va., with the exception of Gracie A., born October 29, 1888, in North Georgetown, Ohio. Mr. Schaffer and family are members of the Catholic church of Salem, Ohio.

David Shively, one of the leading citizens of Knox township, was born September 3, 1821, on the farm where he now resides. His parents were Daniel and Mary (Boyer) Shively, both natives of Buffalo Valley, Union county, Penn. His father was born February 3, 1778, and his mother (Mary Boyer), was born August 6, 1782. They were married November 27, 1805, and in 1809, removed from Pennsylvania to the farm where David Shively now resides. The elder Mr. Shively purchased a section of land which he divided between David and a sister. In the same year that he came here, Daniel Shively planted an apple tree which is now standing, and measures twelve feet in circumference, bearing every year. On the farm where they settled, they reared a family of nine children, five of whom survive. The father of the family died in 1865, and his wife in 1835. The subject of our sketch grew up to manhood on the farm where he still resides, received a limited education in the common schools of his township, and after he became of age he still continued to cultivate the same farm. He was married on May 13, 1848, to Sarah A. Glass, and to this union were born seven children, all of whom survive except one. Mrs. Shively died May 5, 1885, and on January 16, 1887, Mr. Shively took for his second wife Mrs. Martha Bush, daughter of Uriah and Mary (Snyder) Deweese. Uriah Deweese was born January 5, 1803, and his wife Mary, in 1806. They were married on February 12, 1824, and reared a family of seven children. Mr. Deweese died in 1855, and his wife in 1871. David Shively and wife are members of the German Baptist church. He farms on a general scale and keeps stock of all kinds. He makes a special feature of milch cows from whose milk is made the fine article of Sweitzer cheese. From these cows, thirteen in number, were taken 11,006 pounds of milk last June.

Mrs. Mary E. Somers, the proprietress of one of the leading merchandise establishments of Knox township, is the widow of the late Lyman Somers; she was born in North Georgetown, Ohio, February 28, 1848. Mrs. Somers' parents were Samuel L. and Regina (Klitz) Sturgeon, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. Lyman Somers was born November 15, 1837. He married Miss Mary A. Hilliard, by whom he had one

son, viz., Charles C. The wife died early in life and Mr. Somers married Miss Mary E. Sturgeon, June 20, 1869. Their children were: Myrtha, born September 2, 1872, and John L., born August 12, 1876. Early in life Mr. Somers engaged in the mercantile business with his brother. They sold to Whiteleather & Beatty. He then went to Salem and was there interested in the feed business for a short time, after which he returned to North Georgetown and established a general store, which, after operating for a short time, he sold and then turned his attention to the wool business and also in dealing in seeds. In the year 1888, he again stocked a store and founded the business now managed by his widow. August 30, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fourth, Ohio volunteer infantry, as a first lieutenant, and served his country's cause faithfully until his discharge. While in the service he was stricken with typhoid fever and lay sick in a hospital for several weeks. Upon his recovery he was honorably discharged from the service and he returned to his home. He was a notary public of some distinction. His wise counsels brought many a misunderstanding to a happy close, where otherwise the parties involved would have gone to the courts and ended the matter in bitterness. He died August 21, 1889. His death not only caused an irreparable loss in his home, but was felt by the community at large and by his host of friends and acquaintances, for he was a man of wide charity and much goodness of heart. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran church, as is also his wife.

George W. Sturgeon, the proprietor of the North Georgetown drug store, is an Ohioan by birth, having first seen the light of day in Knox township, September 24, 1851. He was a son of Samuel L. and Regina (Klitz) Sturgeon, of whom mention is made above. George W. Sturgeon grew to manhood in his native town, where he was given all the educational advantages at hand. At the age of eighteen he accepted a position with Summers & Summers as a clerk in a dry goods store, and occupied this position until they sold their business in 1872. He then went to work to learn the painter's trade, and continued in this until 1875. In the latter year he purchased the stock of drugs in the hands of Daniel Biery as assignee of T. E. Biery, and established the business which he has since made so successful. Until 1880, Mr. Sturgeon remained in the store in which he started business, but at that time he erected the building now owned and occupied by him. Mr. Sturgeon was commissioned a notary public by Governor Bishop December 10, 1879, and was re-commissioned by Governor Foster December 10, 1882, by Governor Hoadly December 10, 1885, and again by Governor Foraker December 15, 1888. He was elected clerk of the township in 1878 and served for two years, and was re-elected in 1883, and

again finished his term of two years. September 8, 1885, he was commissioned postmaster of North Georgetown under President Cleveland's administration, and held the office until January 1, 1890. On April 14, 1890, he was elected a member of the school board for a term of three years, which office he is now filling to the satisfaction of the householders of the sub-school district No. 3, wherein there is enrolled 117 scholars of lawful school age. Mr. Sturgeon is a member of the F. & A. M. Homeworth lodge No. 499, and is also a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, of North Georgetown, Hancock Council No. 99. He was one of the charter members and is now councillor of the lodge. He married January 1, 1877, Miss Catherine Wyss, Rev. Gottlieb Ziegler performing the ceremony. She was born in Bollingen, Canton Berne, Switzerland, November 20, 1847, and came to this country with her parents in 1861. They settled in Knox township. Two sons and two daughters are the issue of this marriage: Samuel L., born October 31, 1877; John F., born August 25, 1879; Lucy E., born October 12, 1881, died January 24, 1883, and Lizzie M., born March 30, 1884.

John Sturgeon, one of the representative citizens of North Georgetown, Ohio, was born in that town January 5, 1839, the son of Samuel L. and Regina (Klitz) Sturgeon. Samuel L. Sturgeon was born in Adams county, Penn., September 30, 1815, died May 17, 1857. Regina Klitz was born March 17, 1814, in Springfield township, now Mahoning county. Samuel L. Sturgeon came to Ohio with his parents when but a boy. They settled in Madison township, but remained there only a short time, after which they removed to Columbiana, where the father kept a hotel until his death. Samuel L. Sturgeon was united in marriage to Regina Klitz, October 12, 1837, and to their union three sons and two daughters were born, namely: John, Elizabeth Milner, B. F., Mary E. Somers, and G. W. John, the eldest, was reared in North Georgetown, where he received a district school education. In 1857 he was appointed postmaster by President Buchanan. From 1862 to 1866, he served as deputy treasurer of Columbiana county; first for his uncle, Dr. Eli Sturgeon, and the remaining two years under the administration of Dr. Daniel Deemer. He then went to Pittsburg, where he secured a position as book-keeper for a wholesale notion house and remained with them for ten years. He then made a prolonged tour of the south, after which he returned to North Georgetown in the summer of 1878, and has since resided there. He is a member of the F. & A. M., lodge 499 of Homeworth, and for a number of years served as a school director of his district.

Samuel Wang, proprietor of the stove and tinware store of North Georgetown, was born March 3, 1870. His parents were

F. G. and Elizabeth (Biery) Wang, the former born in 1851, and the latter in 1839. Their marriage took place in 1865, the result of the union being the birth of three children: Samuel, Francis, and Emanuel. Francis died in June, 1869. The subject of our sketch was reared in his native town and at the age of fourteen years went to Louisville, Ohio, where he learned the tinner's trade. He remained there for three years, when he returned to North Georgetown and started the shop where he now does business. He keeps stoves, tinware of all kinds, tin roofing and spouting and does all kinds of repairing. He makes a specialty of handling the Alliance pump, which he puts in by contract. Mr. Wang has been in business for himself three years and during that time has given strong indications of success. He does well whatever is intrusted to him, and is regarded as a safe and reliable workman.

Simon Z. Whiteleather was born in Knox township, Columbiana county, August 14, 1846. Peter and Elvina (Kutz) Whiteleather, his parents, were natives of Knox township and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father was born on the same farm as his son Simon. His parents were among the pioneers of Columbiana county. Peter died in 1888, his wife still survives him. Simon Z. Whiteleather passed his boyhood on the paternal farm, and received a good common school education. When eighteen years old he went to Whitley county, Ind., and there taught one term of school. He then returned to Ohio and taught one term in Wyandotte county, after which he returned to Knox township and had charge of a school for a time there. At the expiration of this time Mr. Whiteleather entered the employ of Summers Bros. as a clerk and worked for them six months. April 23, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Clarissa G. Estep. After his marriage he engaged in agriculture until the year 1876, when he bought the general store of Beatty & Whiteleather, and a partnership was then formed between himself and his uncle, Z. Whiteleather, whose interest he bought in March, 1882, and since that time he has continued to operate the business alone, having met with gratifying success. His children are: Viola A., and James E. On the 8th of April, 1865, he enlisted in Company H., One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, and in May of the same year was honorably discharged. In 1876 he was appointed postmaster of North Georgetown, and was continued in this office until September 1885, when he was removed under Pres. Cleveland's administration, but was re-instated in January, 1890. Mr. Whiteleather is a member of the F. & A. M., and also of the G. A. R.

LIVERPOOL TOWNSHIP.

Robert T. Abraham, the popular postmaster of East Liverpool, is a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Abraham. The paternal grandfather of the subject was John Abraham, a native of Westmoreland county, Penn., who moved to West Virginia at an early day and settled on a tract of land opposite the city of Wellsville. Later, about 1810, he moved to Columbiana county and located on Long's Run, where he resided until 1859, at which time he emigrated to Indiana and settled in Greene county, where his death occurred in 1862. His son, Thomas Abraham, father of the subject of this mention, was born in the year 1817, and in early life served an apprenticeship of three years at wagon-making, but never followed that occupation to any considerable extent. He spent a number of years in the river trade, but afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits on land, the greater part of which is now included within the city limits of Liverpool. He married while quite young, Miss Elizabeth Quinn, daughter of John Quinn, the latter one of the early settlers of this county, having made improvements here as long ago as the year 1810. To Mr. and Mrs. Abraham were born four children, all of whom are now living. The father and mother departed this life in the years 1859 and 1849 respectively. The immediate subject of this mention was born July 5, 1847, and received his educational training in the public schools of the county in which he obtained a knowledge sufficient to enable him to engage in the profession of teaching. He taught for some time in Indiana and in the fall of 1865 went west and spent about three years in different western states and territories. It was during that time he made a trip from St. Joseph, Mo., to Denver, Col., driving an ox team and walking the entire distance there and back. In August, 1868, he returned to Columbiana county and for three succeeding years was a resident of the same, making his home during the greater part of that time in East Liverpool. He afterward made another trip to the west and spent about four years, principally in Texas, Colorado and other parts, and then returned to Ohio and finished his trade of stone mason, which he followed for some years in this city and county, where he did a large business in contracting and building. In 1884 he was elected street commissioner of Liverpool, the duties of which position he discharged for four years. Owing to impaired health he was then compelled to abandon his trade and in 1887 was appointed postmaster of East Liverpool, an office which he has since held very efficiently and satisfactorily to the public. Mr. Abraham is a public spirited citizen, fully alive to the general welfare of the city and county,

and is one of the leading democrats of Columbiana county. He has gained the good will of all, irrespective of party affiliation, and is widely and favorably known throughout this part of the Ohio Valley. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue lodge and chapter. Mr. Abraham and Miss Inez M. Kerr, of Beaver county, Penn., were united in the holy bonds of matrimony in 1878 and their wedded life has been blessed by the following children: Janet E., Thomas, Eva W., and Adell, all living.

George M. Adam, senior member of the firm of G. M. & M. B. Adam, dealers in buggies and harness, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, in the year 1839, son of Gottlieb and Catharine Adam, natives respectively of Wurtemberg, Germany, and Ohio. The father was a wagon-maker by trade, and followed his occupation in the old country until 1823, at which time he came to the United States, and located in New Lisbon, where he remained a short time and then went to New Orleans. Two years later he returned to Ohio and again located at New Lisbon, where he remained until his death. The subject of this sketch is one of six children, and was reared and educated in New Lisbon. He assisted his father in the shop until 1862, when he entered the army as private in Company F, Eighty-seventh Ohio infantry, with which he served four months. He was at Harper's Ferry at the time of the surrender and was taken prisoner, and after his parole and discharge he returned home, but in 1864 again entered the army as second lieutenant of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-third infantry, with which he served for a period of four months. On leaving the army he returned to New Lisbon, and in partnership with his brother, M. B. Adam, purchased his father's business, and conducted the same until 1879. In that year they moved their manufacturing establishment to East Liverpool, enlarged the business by the addition of the harness department, and are now carrying on a large trade in harness and buggies. Mr. Adam was married in 1888 to Hattie Pettit, who has borne him two children, Raymond T. and Frederick. Mr. Adam has been prominent in municipal affairs, and in 1889 was elected real estate appraiser of Liverpool, which position he still holds. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is a republican in politics.

Melvin B. Adam, brother of the above, was born in New Lisbon, in 1845. In early life he began working with his father, and continued at the trade until the breaking out of the war, when he made several unsuccessful attempts to enter the army but was prevented from so doing by his parents. In May, 1864, he was more successful, at which time he entered the One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio, with which he served until December of that year. During his period of service he was in the Virginia

campaign and took part in the siege of Petersburg. He also served in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania regiment, during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, and remained with it until it was disbanded. At the close of the war he returned to his home and from there later came to East Liverpool, where, in partnership with his brother, G. M. Adam, he has since carried on a large and growing business in the buggy and harness trade. In 1874 Mr. Adam and Miss Emma Ernwein were united in marriage and six children have blessed their union, as follows: Bertha E., Nellie A., Clara L., Etta, Karl E. and Corinne. Mr. and Mrs. Adam are members of the Presbyterian church of East Liverpool and active in religious work. He is a member of the G. A. R., Sr. O. A. M., and in his political affiliations is identified with the republican party. In January, 1889, he was appointed chief of the fire department of East Liverpool, the duties of which office he has since discharged in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned.

Henry W. Adams, junior member of the firm of Adams Bros., a well-known business house of East Liverpool, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1841, and is the son of William and Sarah (Burchfield) Adams, the father a native of Maryland and the mother of Pennsylvania. William H. Adams was the son of George Adams, also a native of Maryland, and was born in the year 1812. He was a plasterer by occupation and also worked at the cigar maker's trade. He came to Ohio a number of years ago and settled in Tuscarawas county, of which he remained a citizen until his death, in 1877. Henry W. Adams, the immediate subject of this biography, is one of ten children, all of whom are living. After attending the common schools for several years he learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed in this state and northern Indiana until 1881, when he came to this city and purchased an interest in the firm with which he is now identified. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company L, Third Ohio cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war, acting as clerk in the adjutant general's office during the greater part of his period of enlistment. He was married in 1871 to Susan Iler, and has five children, as follows: Charles H., William E., Nina A., George A. and Henry H. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are members of the Methodist church of East Liverpool and Mr. Adams is an active worker in the G. A. R.

William H. Adams, senior member of the firm of Adams Bros., was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in the year 1849, son of William and Sarah (Burchfield) Adams. He attended the schools of his native county until seventeen years of age, at which time he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the tinner's trade, which he followed as journeyman near his home until 1879. He came to East Liverpool that year and opened a

small business which soon increased, and in 1881, his brother Henry became a partner, a firm which still continues. Under their joint management the stock has been largely increased and the business extended, and it is now one of the leading houses of the kind in the city. Mr. Adams was married in 1874, to Laura Timmons, who has borne him three children, viz.: Bessie E., Mary and Edward C. Mr Adams is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, belongs to the P. A. C., and in politics votes the republican ticket. Mrs. Adams is also a member of the Methodist church, and a lady widely and favorably known in East Liverpool.

T. F. Anderson, one of the prominent citizens of East Liverpool, member of the firm of Knowles, Taylor & Anderson, engaged in the manufacture of sewer pipe and terra cotta ware, was born in Anderson, West Va. His father, Thomas Anderson, a native of eastern Pennsylvania, located in Anderson and engaged in the manufacture of fire brick and was the founder of that place. Previous to his going to West Virginia, he was engaged in manufacturing at Pittsburg and was one of the pioneers of the fire brick industry of that city. He continued in the manufacture of brick at Anderson for a number of years, but the latter portion of his life was spent in retirement, until his death, which took place in January, 1890. He was the father of four sons and two daughters, two of the former now running the old works at Anderson, one son being dead. Our subject was educated in the schools of West Virginia. He began work with his father in the manufacture of brick and remained there until some time in 1878. Upon reaching his majority, he purchased an interest in the works which were conducted for about twelve years under the firm name of Thomas Anderson & Son. In 1878, he disposed of his interest to his father and moved to Denver, Col., where he established a manufactory of building brick. He also established a fire brick factory in Golden, Col. He conducted these factories until 1882, when he disposed of them and returned to eastern Ohio, where he connected himself with the N. U. Walker clay factory of which he acted as general manager for four years. During this time the works were remodeled to a great extent. In 1886, he formed a partnership with Messrs. Isaac W. and Homer Knowles and John M. Taylor. This firm built the sewer pipe works which are now one of the ornaments of this city and of which Mr. Anderson has acted as general manager. He was married October 23, 1868, to Margaret B. Ori, a resident of West Virginia. The result of this union has been two sons: Thomas B. and George O., both living. Thomas B. is now acting as manager of the works. Our subject has never taken any active part in politics, but is loyal to the republican doctrine. The firm to which Mr. Anderson

belongs has met with very flattering success and is now doing an extensive business.

William Anderson, one of the older residents of the Upper Ohio Valley, is a native of Brooke county, W. Va., born in the year 1828 the son of John and Mary (Gaston) Anderson, both natives of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, which country he left in an early day, settling in the United States some time during the revolutionary war. John Anderson was born in 1790, and was a prominent farmer and stock dealer. He served as captain in the war of 1812 and became a resident of Columbiana county in 1832 and of East Liverpool in 1854. He had a family of ten children three of whom are living, and he departed this life in 1878, at the age of 80 years. William Anderson grew to manhood on a farm and early chose agriculture for a life work and followed the same until within a comparatively recent date. For the last fifteen years he has lived in retirement, but for a short time previous to that date he followed teaming for an occupation. In 1871 he married Sarah McDonald who died August, 1889, leaving three children, viz., James A., John E., and Ella M., all living. Mr. Anderson served six months in the late war in the One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry enlisting in 1864. He is a quiet man, a substantial citizen and is esteemed for his many sterling traits of character. He is a member of the G. A. R. and belongs to the United Presbyterian church. Mrs. Anderson also belonged to the same religious organization and her life was in harmony with her christian profession.

R. Andrews, M. D., a successful physician of East Liverpool, was born in Beaver county, Penn., January 24th, 1836, and is the son of Matthew and Mary (Thompson) Andrews, parents both natives of the same state. Paternally, the doctor is of Irish lineage, his grandfather, Jeremiah Andrews, having come from Ireland to the United States at a very early day, and located in Washington county, Penn. Matthew Andrews, the doctor's father was born and reared in Washington county, and when a young man moved to Beaver county, Penn., where he married and raised a family of eight children, all but two of whom are now living. Matthew Andrews was a farmer by occupation and died in Beaver county some years ago. Dr. Andrews was educated in his native county, and having selected the medical profession for a life work, began his preparatory studies for the same at Fair View, W. Va., in the office of Dr. H. C. McBeath, under whose instruction he continued about eight years, making substantial progress during that time. The better to qualify himself for the duties of his chosen calling, he entered the medical college at Cincinnati in 1858, and graduated from the same in the spring of 1860, after which he began the practice of his profession

at Fair View, W. Va., but the same year located in East Liverpool, where he remained for a limited period. He returned to Fair View in 1862, and took charge of the large practice of his former preceptor, who had in the meantime died, and remained at that place until 1882, when he again located in Liverpool where he has since resided. The doctor has had a large practice in various parts of the Ohio Valley, and it is but just to say that his professional record presents a series of successes from the very beginning. The doctor was married in 1860 to Margaret M. Purdy, of Allegheney county, Penn., to which union five children have been born as follows: Ada E., Robert O., Mary A., Oran P. and Ethel, all living but Robert O., who died April, 1889, in his twenty-fourth year. He was a young man of rare promise, a graduate of Bellevue Medical college, of New York city, and had been engaged in the practice of his profession for some time in East Liverpool. Politically, Dr. Andrews is a republican, and in religion a member of the United Presbyterian church, to which religious organization his wife also belongs.

Thomas H. Arbuckle, one of the leading citizens of East Liverpool, and also one of the principal real estate dealers, was born in that city in 1840. He is the son of Samuel C. and Sarah A. (Hughes) Arbuckle. His father was born in Clarks-ville, Mercer county, Penn. His grandfather was a native of Scotland, and was among the earliest settlers of Mercer, where he remained until his death. He was the father of eighteen children. Samuel C. Arbuckle, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1810. He received a limited education in the schools of Mercer county, and left home when but twelve years old, to begin serving an apprenticeship to a brick-layer. Afterward he took up the trade of plastering and carpentering. About the year 1835, he came to East Liverpool, then known as Fawcettown, where he followed his trade for a number of years. Later on he began work in the potteries as kiln-hand, for Woodward & Blakely Co. Afterward he became quite prominent as a contractor and builder. In 1858, he left East Liverpool and became a resident of St. Paul, Minn., where he continued contracting and building. Within the last fifteen years he has lived a retired life. Previous to his coming to East Liverpool, he was married to the mother of our subject, who bore him thirteen children, of whom seven survive. His wife died in 1878. The subject of this sketch received his schooling in the city of East Liverpool. When but ten years old, he began working in the potteries for different firms, and when but fourteen years of age, he was able to do a man's full work. In 1852, he entered the employ of George S. Harker, and remained with him for twenty-six years. During the last twelve years of this time he did the work by contract, employing a large force of men. He

also spent about two years with the Globe works. In 1880, he quit work at the potteries and since that time he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business, firm of Harvey & Arbuckle. In 1864, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-third regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, and served about five months. He enlisted as a private and was mustered out as first corporal. He was married in 1860, to Lavinia Harvey, a resident of East Liverpool. To this union was born one child, Emma H., who died in infancy. Mr. Arbuckle and wife were former communicants of the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant churches respectively. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been connected with that order in all its branches for twenty-three years. He is a member of the F. & A. M., G. A. R. and Sr. O. U. A. M., F. M. C. and I. P. A. He is now treasurer of the state lodge, O. U. A. M. In 1878, at the time of his mother's death, our subject was in France and England, visiting the Paris exposition, and also some of the noted places of the latter country. He has always taken an interest in politics, and is an ardent republican. He served the people of his township as trustee for a number of years and proved a very popular and efficient officer. Mr. Arbuckle has been very successful in business and enjoys the friendship and good will of all who know him.

J. L. Arnold, manager and general superintendent of the Potter's Mining and Milling Company, of East Liverpool, was born in the city of Pittsburg, Penn., in the year 1848. His parents, Jacob and Catherine (Greenawalt) Arnold, were natives respectively of Germany and Pennsylvania. Jacob Arnold was born in the year 1817 and came to the United States with his parents when quite young and early began farming, which occupation has been his life's work. He was married in Pittsburgh to the mother of our subject, who bore him twelve children, seven boys and five girls, nine of them still living, six boys and three girls. The subject of this mention attended the schools of Allegheny city for some years and afterward learned carpentering, which trade he followed about twenty-four years. He came to East Liverpool in 1880, and began contracting and building, which he continued until 1887 when he erected the large mill of which he was subsequently made manager, a position he still holds. Mr. Arnold was married in 1869 to Mary E. Hoskins, a union blessed with the following children: Washington J., Irene, George K., John W., and Lawrence E. Mr. Arnold is a member of the I. O. O. F., Royal Arcanum, and as a republican takes an active interest in political affairs. He served as a member of the city council from 1886 until the spring of 1890, and was always active in the deliberations of that body.

Samuel Ashbaugh, salesman, was born in Allegheny county,

Penn., near the city of Pittsburg, August 25, 1825, son of John and Catherine (Sarver) Ashbaugh. John Ashbaugh was a native of Westmoreland county, Penn., and was by occupation a farmer and contractor, and also kept hotel for some years. He came to Ohio in 1837, and settled in Columbiana county, which was his home during the greater part of his life thereafter. Samuel Ashbaugh attended the common schools in his native county, came to Ohio with his parents and remained at home until 1841 at which time he and his parents came to East Liverpool and found employment with the firm of Salt & Mear, with whom he remained about five years. For the eight succeeding years he was absent from East Liverpool, but in 1859 returned to the city and entered the employ of Isaac Knowles and has been connected with the works of the latter ever since. He served four months in the late war as private in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-third regiment, Ohio volunteers, but was not actively engaged during his period of enlistment. He married Narcissa Knowles, sister of Isaac Knowles, August 25, 1845, and by her had nine children as follows: Eliza J., Catherine, George W., N. T., Sarah M., Rachel C., Mary E., John H. and Narcissa F., all living but Catherine and John. Mrs. Ashbaugh died in 1886 and Mr. Ashbaugh afterward married Mary Nixon, of East Liverpool, to which union one daughter, Birtha M. has been born. Mr. Ashbaugh has been a member of the Methodist church since his fifteenth year. He is a member of the G. A. R., and as a citizen has a large circle of friends in Liverpool and Columbiana county.

John M. Aten, the leading gardner of East Liverpool, was born in Brooke county, W. Va., in the year 1836, the son of Jeremiah and Mary (Morrow) Aten. Mr. Aten's paternal grandfather moved from Maryland into West Virginia about the beginning of the present century, and settled on King's Creek. Jeremiah Aten was a farmer by occupation. He reared a family of three children, and departed this life in 1898. John M. Aten was reared a farmer and followed that useful calling until 1859, at which time he went to Colorado where for nearly two years he was engaged in mining. Returning to his home in Virginia, he resumed agricultural pursuits and resided there until 1868, when he moved across the river and began gardening in the vicinity of Liverpool, a business which he still carries on with success and financial profit. He has a large trade in Liverpool, Wellsville and other points, and his garden is one of the best in this part of the Ohio Valley. Mr. Aten was married in 1863 to Adda Gaston, to which union the following children have been born, viz.: Nettie, wife of W. T. Wilson, Mary, wife of E. Eldon, and Allie. Mr. and Mrs. Aten are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Aten is a prohibitionist in politics. He has

served as member of the school board and as township trustee. Aten's addition to East Liverpool was laid out in lots by him from a part of his garden land.

Thomas Blythe, one of the older citizens of Columbiana county, was born in the city of Perth, Scotland, in the year 1809, and is the son of John and Susan (Gilmore) Blythe, natives of Scotland and Ireland respectively. The father was born in the year 1773, and was by occupation a cooper. He came to the United States in 1812, and settled in New York, but in the spring of 1814 came to Ohio, and located in Liverpool township, where he first followed his trade and afterward engaged in farming. He died in the year 1852, and his wife was called to her reward in 1874. John and Susan Blythe had the following children: Thomas, John, James, David, Andrew and William, all deceased but Thomas and James. Thomas Blythe was brought by his parents to the United States when but three years of age, and until his sixteenth year he lived on his father's farm assisting with the farm work. He then began an apprenticeship to learn the trade of chair making, and after mastering the same followed the occupation in this city for some years. On the completion of the C. & P. R. R., in 1856, he was appointed assistant agent at this station, a position he held fifteen years, and then became agent for the express company, the duties of which he discharged for fourteen years. Since severing his connection with the express company he has led a retired life. Mr. Blythe is now in his eighty-second year, and during his long residence in East Liverpool, has won the confidence and esteem of a large number of citizens of both city and county. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and has taken an active part in municipal affairs, having served as justice of the peace of East Liverpool and city treasurer for twenty-one years. His oldest son, Joseph, was a sailor, and met his death in the late war in the explosion of his boat at Memphis, Tenn.

Mark H. Bough, a leading manufacturer of casks, is a native of Columbiana county, and son of Henry W. and Mary (Erwin) Bough, both born in this county. Henry Bough, Sr., the grandfather of the subject, a native of Pennsylvania, was one of the early settlers of Columbiana county, locating on Beaver Creek near West Point, where he became the owner of a large tract of land at an early day. Henry Bough, Jr., was a merchant of West Point for many years, and in 1855 went to California and engaged in mining, in which he met with very encouraging success. Returning to this county, he purchased a farm near his old home and was engaged in agricultural pursuits a few years, but subsequently abandoned that calling and is now living a life of retirement. Mark H. Bough was born in the year 1847. He was educated in the schools of this county, spent his early life

on a farm, and came to East Liverpool in 1877 and engaged in the manufacture of staves, which he conducted with fair success for about eight years. He then began manufacturing casks, a business which he still follows, and which has been, financially, very remunerative. In addition to manufacturing casks he operates a stave mill in West Virginia, which has also proved a source of a very handsome revenue. Mr. Bough was married in 1870, to Sarah March, of this county, to which union two children have been born: Alma, and Clifford. Politically, Mr. Bough is a republican, and in religion a Presbyterian, to which church his wife also belongs. He is a member of the Sr. O. A. M. and the Mystic Circle.

Andrew J. Boyce, a well-known manufacturer of potters' and clay working machinery, was born in Columbiana county, near Wellsville, in the year 1842, the son of Robert and Christina (Wilhelm) Boyce, natives respectively of Ireland and Pennsylvania. The subject's grandfather, whose name was also Robert Boyce, came from Ireland in an early day, and died in Columbiana county. Robert Boyce, Jr., was the father of eleven children, ten of whom are still living. He died in 1850, and his wife followed him to the grave in 1880. Andrew J. Boyce was educated in the common schools and before attaining his majority, served a three years apprenticeship with P. F. Geisse, of Wellsville, as a machinist. On mastering his trade he worked at the same until 1861, at which time he enlisted in Company K, Third Ohio volunteers, with which he served three years and three months, principally in Virginia. He was afterward transferred to the army of the Cumberland, and among the engagements in which he participated were Cheat Mountain, Champion Hill, Stone River and many other important battles. On leaving the army he returned to Wellsville, at which place and Pittsburgh he followed his trade until 1865. In that year he engaged in the oil business, and after a short time entered the employ of the P. C. & St. L. and C. & P. railroad companies, with which he remained until 1869. He then came to East Liverpool and started in a small way the business which has since grown to enlarged proportions, and which he is still conducting. Mr. Boyce has met with several financial reverses, but by close application and successful management, is now operating the largest and best equipped factory of the kind in this part of the Ohio valley. By his marriage with Miss Nellie Elliot Mr. Boyce has three children: John E., Katie, and Marie, all living but the first named. Mr. Boyce is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Mrs. Boyce is a member of the Presbyterian church.

A representative business man of Columbiana county, is Hon. David Boyce, a descendant of one of the leading pioneer families of this part of the Ohio Valley. He is a native of Co-

lumbiana county, born in St. Clair township, in 1824, the son of Richard and Ann (Spence) Boyce, parents both natives of Ireland. Richard was the son of Robert Boyce, who came with his family from Ireland about the year 1800, and located in Allegheny county, Penn., moving thence to Columbiana county, Ohio, where his death subsequently occurred. He was by occupation a farmer, and raised a family of seven sons and three daughters, all of whom are long since deceased. Richard Boyce was born in the year 1780, and accompanied his father to the United States, after which he taught school for some time in Yellow Creek township, Ohio. He subsequently learned the miller's trade, and was for some time manager of Moore's mill on Little Beaver, and afterward operated a mill of his own in connection with agricultural pursuits. He was married to the mother of the subject of this mention, in 1823, and by her had a family of five children, three of whom are now living. Mr. Richard Boyce served the people of Columbiana county as justice of the peace for over thirty years in the different townships where he resided, and was always an unswerving adherent of the democratic party. His death occurred in March, 1860. David Boyce attended school at intervals during his minority, and afterward engaged in farming, which, to some extent, has occupied his attention ever since. He moved to Liverpool township in 1840, and settled on a farm, all of which is now occupied by the city plat, and resided upon the same until 1880, since which time he has been a resident of the city. In 1864 he assumed the financial management of the pottery works of George S. Harker & Co., and after the death of Mr. Harker he administered the estate and continued as book-keeper of the concern until 1876. In that year, in partnership with Josiah Thompson, J. W. Knowles, William Cartwright and others, he organized the East Liverpool banking company, of which he became president. This company was afterward merged into the First national bank of East Liverpool, of which he became president, a position he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the stockholders for some time. In 1876 he was honored by an election as representative from Columbiana county to the state legislature, a position he filled for two terms, having been his own successor. In 1890 he was again elected president of the First national bank, a position he still holds. He has been a director of the bank since its organization, and in addition to the offices already enumerated has held other positions of a business and political nature for which his abilities well fitted him. During the last five or six years he has been one of the trustees of the orphan asylum of Columbiana and Stark counties, the success of which institution has been a gratification to him. Mr. Boyce is one of the enterprising men of Columbiana county,

and has been unsparing of his time and liberal with his means in advancing all movements having for their object the general welfare of the community. He enjoys great personal popularity in the county, and in business circles has more than a local reputation. Until the breaking out of the late war he was a supporter of the democratic party, but since that time has given his support and influence to the republican party, of which he is one of the leaders in this part of Ohio. Mr. Boyce was married in 1853, to Jane Harker, of this county. Both are in the enjoyment of good health, living in the midst of friends and relatives, with pleasant and comfortable surroundings, and there is no reason why their last days should not be crowned with contentment and all its attendant blessings.

Few citizens of East Liverpool are as widely and favorably known as Enoch Bradshaw, who has been an honored resident of the city since the year 1844. He was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1818, and owing to the death of his parents which occurred when he was quite young, he was early in life thrown upon his own resources and made his home for some time with relatives in his native country. When eight years old he began working in the potteries of Staffordshire and followed that occupation in England until his twenty-fourth year at which time he came to the United States, and located in East Liverpool where he first began working in the pottery of John Goodwin, just then being started upon a small scale. After remaining in Mr. Goodwin's employ for about one year he accepted a position with another firm but afterwards returned to his former employer with whom he continued until he practically abandoned the pottery business about the year 1855. In that year he purchased a tract of land, and gave his attention principally to agricultural pursuits, but ascertaining that his place was underlaid with a fine deposit of potter's clay he opened a bank which for some time supplied the potteries of the city with material for their work. This venture proved quite remunerative, but he subsequently abandoned it on account of the digging interfering with the land for building purposes. Mr. Bradshaw, in 1869, embarked in journalism by establishing a weekly newspaper known as the *Democrat*, which under his editorial control made its regular visits for a period of seven years. This was a local sheet devoted to the interests of the town and county, and as the name would indicate, its political complexion was decidedly democratic. He disposed of the paper about 1866 to his son Theodore Bradshaw and Jerry Simms, the latter now editor of the *Liverpool Tribune*. Mr. Bradshaw served three months in the Ohio national guards during which time he did guard duty at Fort Delaware. From the close of the war until the present time he has not been actively engaged in any business enterprises, having practically retired

from active life. He was married in 1846 to Mrs. Cynthia (Riley) Logan, widow of James Logan, who has borne him the following children: Percella J., Theodore R., Laura M., Eugene B., Ida O., Lillie M., and Ambrose C., all living. In the early history of this city Mr. Bradshaw figured prominently as a local politician of the democratic party and he has been an unswerving adherent of that political faith ever since. He was originally an anti-slavery democrat, and as such took an active part in promulgating anti-slavery sentiment and in assisting the colored man whenever opportunities presented themselves. He filled several official positions at different times. and discharged the duties of the same with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. Mr. Bradshaw came to Liverpool a poor boy, but by diligent attention to business and judicious investment of capital he has been able to secure a comfortable fortune upon which he is now living in ease and retirement. He is a member of the church of England with which he has been identified a number of years and his family also belong to the same religious organization.

John Brindley, a successful business man of East Liverpool, is a native of England, born in Norton, Staffordshire, in the year 1833. His parents were Elias and Ann (Fallows) Brindley, both natives of Staffordshire, the father, a coal dealer by occupation, which he followed until his death, in 1857. His wife, the mother of five children, two now living, departed this life in 1860. John Brindley was educated in the schools of his native shire, and early assisted his father in the coal trade, which he carried on until about twenty years of age, at which time he erected a small pottery and engaged in the manufacture of yellow and Rockingham wares. He carried on this business until 1858, at which time he came to the United States, and first located in South Amboy, N. J., and Trenton, and was there employed in different places until 1867. In that year he came to East Liverpool, where he worked for different firms until 1872, at which time he embarked in the stationary and wall paper business, which, from a small beginning, in time grew to be one of the most extensive business houses of the kind in the city. He subsequently abandoned this branch of the trade and embarked in the grocery business which he still continues. Mr. Brindley is a self-made man, and from a very humble beginning has built up a lucrative business and is now the possessor of a very comfortable income. He has served the people as justice of the peace for over six years, and as a member of the republican party has always taken an active part in political affairs. To his marriage, which was solemnized in 1867, with Amanda Burton, a native of England, has been born one son, William G. B. Mr. and Mrs. Brindley are members of the Methodist Protestant church of Liverpool.

Jason H. Brookes, attorney and counsellor at law, was born in East Liverpool, in 1863. He is a son of Jason Brookes, a native of Staffordshire, England, who was born in the year 1820, and who early learned the potter's trade in the old country. Jason W. Brookes came to the United States in 1840, and after spending some time in New York city went to Pittsburg, Penn., and in 1844 became a resident of East Liverpool, where he found employment in the different potteries until about 1884. Since that year he has lived a retired life. His wife, the mother of the subject of this mention, whose maiden name was Lucy C. Wilson, a native of Kentucky, has borne him seven children, six of whom are still living. Jason H. Brookes was educated in the public schools of East Liverpool, which he attended several years and afterward was employed for some time in the potteries of this place. Subsequently he entered the employ of the C. & P. R. R. Co. as operator, and after following that business for about five years, during which time he employed his leisure in preparing for the legal profession, he entered upon a systematic study of the law under the instruction of Col. H. R. Hill, of East Liverpool, with whom he remained two years, and was then admitted to practice in the courts of Columbiana county. In 1886 he was admitted to the supreme court of Ohio, and began practicing the same year in East Liverpool, where he has since continued. He is a painstaking lawyer, a safe counsellor, and has already acquired a reputable standing among his legal brethren. Politically, he is an earnest supporter of the republican party and at this time is a member of the central committee of Columbiana county. Mr. Brookes was married in October, 1889, to Mabel S. Martin, the accomplished daughter of Judge Martin of Steubenville.

Henry Brunt, senior member of the firm of Henry Brunt & Son, proprietors of the Riverside Door Knob works, was born in Staffordshire, England, in the year 1834. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Boone) Brunt, also natives of Staffordshire, who came to the United States about 1840, and first located in the state of Illinois, where the father engaged in farming. He afterward came to East Liverpool and engaged in the manufacture of door knobs in partnership with his son-in-law, William Bloor. This firm subsequently underwent several changes, but Mr. Brunt continued the business until his death. He had five children, four of whom are now living, two sons and two daughters. Henry Brunt received his early education in the schools of Illinois, and afterward began the manufacture of yellow earthen ware, but soon abandoned that business and entered the employ of his father in the manufacture of door knobs. He afterward became a member of the firm which was known as William Brunt & Sons, but William soon retired and engaged in the

manufacture of yellow ware. At the time of his father's death, Henry succeeded to the business and soon afterward took in his son William H., as a partner, and the firm is now known as Henry Brunt & Son. Mr. Brunt does a large business, and his establishment is one of the most successful of the kind in the state. He was married in 1854, to Annie Holtzman, of Liverpool, who has borne him three children, William H., Emma, wife of C. F. Thompson, and George. Mr. Brunt is republican in his political affiliations and belongs to the Odd Fellows fraternity.

A. H. Bulger, one of the successful druggists of East Liverpool, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in the town of Brownsville, Fayette county, that state, in 1860, son of Henry and Julia (Worcester) Bulger, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Connecticut. The father was a merchant and followed the business in Brownsville until his death in 1886. He was one of the leading business men of that city, held several official positions and raised a family, seven members of which are still living. A. H. Bulger was educated in Brownsville, after which he served an apprenticeship of four years with J. B. Armstrong in the druggist business. At the expiration of that time he accepted a clerkship in the leading drug house at Pittsburg, and after continuing in that capacity until 1883, he entered the Pittsburg School of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1885. He continued in Pittsburg until 1888, and then came to East Liverpool and started in business for himself, passing an examination before the State Board of Pharmacy, which gave him the highest testimonial touching his proficiency in the profession. He began business on a small scale, but has since largely increased his stock and built up a very successful patronage, being at this time proprietor of one of the most complete drug houses in the city. Socially, he is very popular, and has many friends in both city and country. He is a member of the K. of P., O. U. A. W. and Sr. O. A. M., and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Anthony Burford (deceased), a former enterprising citizen of East Liverpool was born in England in 1817. He is one of seven children, six sons and one daughter, born to Samuel and Susan Burford, both natives of England, in which country the father followed the weaver's trade until his death. After receiving a limited education in the schools of his native town, Anthony Burford, at the age of fifteen, entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the shoemaker's trade, and after becoming proficient in the same, worked some years in England, and also carried on the business to some extent in this country, after becoming a resident of the United States. He came to America about 1854, having left his native country because he preferred to be a citizen of a republic instead of a subject of a monarchy. He first

located in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, and after working at different points, settled at a place called Frankstown, where he resided about eight years. He went back to his native country in 1862, but returned to the United States the following year and embarked in the boot and shoe trade in East Liverpool, where he carried on business until his death. By his marriage with Anna Ford, a native of England, he had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters, eight of whom are still living. Mr. Burford was prominent in church affairs, and took an active part in all public enterprises, and was a man highly respected in the community. Robert, George W. and Oliver Burford, sons of Anthony Burford, came to East Liverpool with their father, and shortly afterward, found employment in the various potteries in this city. They were employed by different firms until 1879, at which time they formed a stock company for the manufacture of tile, an enterprise which existed for about two years, when it was compelled to suspend business. In 1880 or 1881, the factory which had been erected for the manufacture of tile, was purchased by the brothers, who supplied it with appliances for the manufacture of white C. C. ware and from a small beginning, the business has increased until at this time, six kilns are in operation, four for crockery and two for decorating purposes. The business is on a substantial basis, and the establishment has already gained a place among the first factories of the city. George W. Burford manages the office, while his two brothers superintend the factory and have general control of the work, employing about 100 operatives. In 1890, they began the manufacture of white granite ware, a finer grade of goods than formerly made, in which they have been very successful.

William Burgess, member of the firm of William Burgess & Co., proprietors of the American Stilt Works, and also of the American China Works, East Liverpool, was born in Cocker-mouth, England, in the year 1840, and is a son of John and Jane (Nicholson) Burgess. John Burgess was born in Woostershire, England, in 1807, and while young served an apprenticeship as a potter. After completing his trade he followed it in England, and in 1849 came to the United States and located in East Liverpool. Not being able to find employment at his trade in this city he was compelled to work at various occupations, and for some time followed the river trade. His death occurred in 1857, at New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess had a family of several children, three of whom are living. The subject of this sketch received his early school training in this city, and afterward began working in the potteries, and was thus engaged when not on the river with his father. He was employed by different firms for several years and afterward in partnership with his brother engaged in the grocery business, which firm subse-

quently failed. Some time after this venture Mr. Burgess, in partnership with Henry Moore, established a stilt factory, and the firm thus formed carried on business for a limited period. He afterward established the factories with which he is now connected, and which are among the best known business enterprises of East Liverpool. In 1890, in partnership with his son-in-law Willis Cumming, he built the American China works for the purpose of manufacturing china, which like his other enterprises has proved already a source of considerable revenue. Mr. Burgess was married in 1863, his wife having borne him the following children, viz.: Florence, Adeline and William H., all of whom are living. Mr. Burgess belongs to the I. O. O. F. and several other fraternities, and wields an influence with the republican party.

William Burton (deceased), a native of England, was born in the city of Staffordshire in the year 1819. After attending school a few years he entered the potteries of his native city, where he remained for some time, having been thrown upon his own resources at an early age on account of the death of his father. He learned the trade of "dipper," and followed the same in the potteries of his country until 1848, at which time he came to the United States, and first located at Jersey City, and thence went to Baltimore. In 1853 he came to East Liverpool and entered the employ of Woodward & Blakley, and was afterward employed by different firms until 1870, at which time he became a member of a stock company, which purchased the property which had previously been erected by John Goodwin, on Broadway. He continued a member of this firm until 1873, at which time he disposed of his interest to his son, William F. Burton, and retired from active life. He married, in 1838, Mary Lloyd, by whom he had eight children, only two now living. Mrs. Burton died in November, 1865, and Mr. Burton's death occurred in February, 1890.

William F. Burton, son of the above and member of the firm of McNicol, Burton & Co., manufacturers of pottery, was born in Staffordshire, England, in the year 1842. He became a resident of East Liverpool when quite young, and after receiving his educational training in the city schools, began working in the potteries, in which he was employed until 1861. He enlisted that year in the Third Ohio infantry, with which he served about four months and then located in Louisville, in which city he was engaged in the manufacture of pottery until 1862, when he returned to East Liverpool and became provost marshal for Columbiana county. He held that office until 1864, when he re-entered the army as private in the Third Pennsylvania heavy artillery, with which he served until the close of the war. After his discharge he returned to Liverpool and was engaged in the

different potteries here until the organization of the firm of McNicol, Burton & Co., since which time he has been one of the leading manufacturers of the city. (See sketch of Mr. McNicol). Mr. Burton was married in 1866 to Eliza J. Kenney, of Liverpool, a union blessed with the birth of nine children, five living, viz.: Lizzie, Bell F., Nellie, Katie and Annie. Mr. and Mrs. Burton are members of the Presbyterian church of Liverpool. He is also a member of the G. A. R., and takes an active interest in the material prosperity of his adopted town.

W. M. Calhoon, physician and surgeon, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, and is the son of Thomas and Harriet (Maple) Calhoon, parents both natives of the same state. The doctor's grandfather was Adley Calhoon, a native of Ireland, who, with his parents, came to the United States in a very early day and settled in Pennsylvania, and moved thence to Jefferson county, about the close of the revolutionary war, having been among the first pioneers of that section of the state. He had a family of nine children, all deceased but Thomas Calhoon, the doctor's father, who was born in the year 1809. Thomas Calhoon is a farmer by occupation, and has followed that calling all his life. He is the father of fifteen children, having been twice married, his second wife, the mother of the subject of this biography, being still living. Dr. Calhoon's birth occurred on the 8th day of December, 1845, in Springfield township, of the county already named. •He received a liberal education in the common schools, Hopedale and H——— Springs colleges, and began the study of medicine in 1872 with Dr. J. C. Casey, of Jefferson county, under whose direction he pursued his professional reading for about four years. He entered the medical university of Wooster, Ohio, in 1875, graduated from the same in 1877, and began the practice in Jefferson county, and afterward located in Carroll county, at Mechanicstown, where he practiced for a period of eight years. November, 1888, he came to Liverpool, where he has since been located, having at this time an extensive patronage in the city and adjacent country and also extending to distant points in the Ohio valley. The doctor is an active worker in the prohibition party, the principles of which he believes to be the only true solution of the whiskey question. He is a member of the Sr. O. A. M., and with his wife belongs to the Presbyterian church. He was married May 15, 1879, to Sadie M. Price, of Jefferson county.

Rev. J. P. Carroll, pastor of the Catholic church at East Liverpool, was born November, 8, 1839. His parents were Patrick and Ellen Carroll, both natives of county Roscommon, Ireland. Patrick Carroll was a cooper by trade, and followed it in his native country until about 1839. After coming to this coun-

try he pursued his trade in different parts of New York state, and some years before his death, which occurred in 1866, he moved to Toledo, where he remained until the end of his days. He was married previous to his departure from Ireland, and was the father of six children, three of whom are now living. The subject of our sketch received his early education in the Catholic schools of New York and Ohio, and completed his studies at Notre Dame college, at South Bend, Ind. Afterward he took a theological course in St. Mary's seminary, at Cleveland. He was ordained May 4, 1862. His first work was in Defiance, Ohio, and the surrounding counties, for two years. He was then stationed at different points in the state of Ohio, until in October, 1879, when he was given the work in this city. Since taking charge of the work here, the congregation has erected a new church building, which is one of the finest in the city. Up to February, 1882, he also had charge of a church at Wellsville. In 1881 he established the first Catholic school in the city, which he is still conducting. Previous to this time, there had been a school started, but it only existed a short time. The instructors in the present school are the Sisters of the Humility of Mary. The school has rapidly increased until now there are over 150 pupils. In 1883, through the efforts of Father Carroll the church purchased ground for a cemetery. The present residence of the priest was built in 1881, in order to make room for the school. In April, 1887, they began the erection of a new church, which was completed in November of the following year. The congregation is at present engaged in the erection of a residence for the Sisters. All these improvements have been due largely to the efforts of Father Carroll, and the congregation which consisted of about seventy-five families when he took charge, has increased over fifty per cent. Father Carroll enjoys the universal love and esteem of his parishioners, as well as the respect and good will of the entire community.

Prominent among the enterprising manufacturers of Columbiana county, is William Cartwright, senior member of the firm of Cartwright Bros., potters, who was born in Staffordshire, England, in the year 1834. His father, William Cartwright, was a native of Shropshire, England, but when a young man, located in Staffordshire and engaged in the manufacture of pottery at that place, which occupation he followed all his life. He was the father of five boys and two girls, all deceased except the subject of this sketch and his brother Samuel R. In the year 1844, Thomas Cartwright, brother of the subject of this mention, came to the United States and located in East Liverpool, and one year later the father and family followed, and also made their home in this city until 1846, when, being dissatisfied with the condition of business, William Sr., returned to his native country. He af-

terward came back to America in 1853, and was employed in the pottery business in East Liverpool until his death in 1876. At the breaking out of the late war between the states, the four sons entered the union army, the oldest son Thomas having previously been in the United States regular army, and served with Gen. Taylor in the Salt Lake campaign. He was also engaged in some of the early battles in the war of the southwest, and re-enlisting in 1863, with his two brothers William and Samuel, in the Ohio National guards, he was afterward made major of the Eighteenth battalion. He subsequently resigned his position, re-entered the regular army as captain, and met his death at the explosion of the mine, at the battle of Petersburg. The immediate subject of this mention and his brother Samuel served with the 100 days' men, and after the expiration of his term of enlistment returned to Liverpool and resumed the potter trade, at which he had worked before the war. In 1864, in company with Holland Monley, he engaged in the manufacture of pottery and in 1872, the firm was enlarged by the addition of Samuel Cartwright, when it became known as Monley, Cartwright & Co. Mr. Monley retired from the business in 1880, since which time the enterprise, under the firm name of Cartwright Bros., has become one of the leading pottery establishments of the Ohio Valley. The Cartwright Bros. do a large and lucrative business, and their ware has an extensive sale in the markets of the United States. Mr. Cartwright was married in 1858, to Nanett Talbot, of East Liverpool, but a native of England. Five children are the issue of the marriage, viz: Eliza H., William H., Ambrose J., John T. and Florence, all of whom are living. Mr. Cartwright has served as a member of the city council of East Liverpool, besides filling other offices of trust to which the people have called him. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is an active worker in the Odd Fellows fraternity.

Elmer E. Chambers, senior member of the grocery firm of Chamber Bros., is a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, and dates his birth from the year 1862. He is the son of Richard and Mary E. Chambers, the father a native of England and the mother of this country. Richard Chambers, a carpenter by trade, came to the United States in 1858, and engaged in merchandising at Knoxville, Jefferson county, with the business interests of which town he was identified until his death in 1881. The subject of this sketch is one of the six sons of Richard and Mary Chambers, now living. He attended the schools of Knoxville for some years, and his initiation into business was in his father's store, where he soon obtained a practical knowledge of the mercantile trade. After the father's death the store was operated for a period of two years by the widow, and it then went into

the hands of Frank B. Chambers, who, in 1887, effected a co-partnership with the subject of this sketch, and the firm thus formed came to East Liverpool, where it has since done a very extensive and successful business. Mr. Chambers was married in 1888 to Mary J. McBride, of Columbiana county, who has borne him one child, Ralph E. Chambers.

Joseph Chetwynd, junior member of the firm of Wallace & Chetwynd, manufacturers of pottery, is one of ten children born to David and Martha (Townlay) Chetwynd, and dates his birth from the year 1852. He was born in Staffordshire, England, and early served a six years' apprenticeship as a molder in a pottery in his native city, and afterward conducted a business with his father, who was also a manufacturer of pottery. In 1872 he came to the United States and first located in Jersey City, N. J., where he followed the crockery business, dealing in imported goods, until 1879, when he was called to East Liverpool by the death of his brother, who was here engaged in the pottery works of G. S. Harker, as molder. He was prevailed upon to take the place made vacant by the death of his brother, and disposing of his business interests in Jersey City, moved to East Liverpool and for a short time worked for Mr. Harker. He afterward returned to Jersey City, but after remaining there a short time located in Wheeling, W. Va., where he engaged in the manufacture of pottery. While there he was married to Clementine V. Wallace, and in 1881, in partnership with his wife's brother, H. D. Wallace, came to East Liverpool and purchased the Benjamin Harker works, which they greatly enlarged and supplied with the latest improved appliances. Since engaging in the business in this city Mr. Chetwynd has been sole manager of the firm, and the business has been constantly increasing. M. Chetwynd is the father of five children whose names are as follows: Wallace, Jessie, Jean and David, all living but Jean and one that died in infancy unnamed.

One of the successful lawyers of the city of East Liverpool is Adolphus H. Clark, who was born in Columbiana county, near the town of Salineville, in the year 1847. He is the son of James Clark, whose father, Hugh Clark, came to Columbiana county at a very early day, and is remembered as one of the earliest school teachers in this part of the state. Samuel Clark, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Hagerstown, Md. He had two brothers, George and John, killed by the Indians. He was married to Nellie Violette, who was at the time the widow of one Lyttleton. She had a son named John Lyttleton, and two daughters, afterward married to George Dawson and Mr. Scott. Samuel had four sons, namely: Alexander, Samuel, George and Hugh. The latter, Hugh Clark, and grand-father of Adolphus H. Clark, was born in the year

1778, in western Pennsylvania, we think in Fayette county, near Brownsville. He came to Ohio in the year 1800, two years before it became one of the sisterhood of states. What is now Columbiana county was then included in Jefferson. When about eighteen years of age he was employed by an uncle living in Kentucky, named Violette, the owner of a slave plantation. This gave him such opportunity to observe the iniquities of the slave system, that he was forever thereafter a hater of the institution, and an avowed and ever active abolitionist. He was married in the year 1811, to Miss Fishel, and removed to Mad River, Clark county, Ohio. Here two children were born to him, Mary and Eleanor. Upon the death of his wife, about the year 1815, he returned to Columbiana county, settling upon Yellow creek, a few miles below what is now Salineville. He was again married in 1816, to Miss Letitia Kerr, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Violet, James, Amelia, Julia A., George D., Letitia J. and John L. He died in December, 1857, having resided all these years in Columbiana county. Besides following farming, he taught school many years, and was also a music teacher, when it was taught in school-houses by candle light. He is said to have been the first music teacher in St. Clair township, this county. Letitia Kerr, wife of Hugh Clark, and grandmother of A. H. Clark, was born in 1793, the child of James Kerr and Hannah Beard. Her father moved to Yellow Creek in 1810, where he resided till 1812, the year of his death. They had eight children, namely: Letitia Clark, William Kerr, Mary Downard, Amelia Woodburn, Hannah Marshall, James Kerr and Julia Roach. She died in May, 1855, in Washington township, Columbiana county, Ohio. Hugh Clark had three brothers: Alexander, Samuel and George, whose lives were spent in Jefferson and Columbiana counties, Ohio. Alexander married Ruth Matthews, and had seven children: Sallie Wycoff, Samuel Clark, Prudence Hart, Manson Clark, John Clark, Nellie Russell and Rachel Clark. Samuel married Jennie Carothers, and had ten children: Violet Adams, Rebecca Russell, Hugh Clark, Nellie Kerr, James Clark, Sarah Lowery, Hannah Clark, Jane Ewing, Margaret Barcus and Lydia Criss. George Clark married Hannah Vaughn, and had eleven children: Nellie Fishel, Alex Clark, Lydia Brothers, Stephen Clark, Elizabeth Clark, George Clark, Richard Clark, Diana Haumers, Frances Gilson, Hannah Clark and Perry J. Clark. Of the children of Hugh Clark, grandfather of our subject, four are deceased, viz.: Mary Carman, Violet Saltsman, James Clark and Letitia Campbell. Five are living, viz.: Ellen Van Fossan, West Point, Ohio; Amelia Paisley, New Lisbon, Ohio; Julia A. McCloskey, Canton, Ohio; George D. Clark, Irondale, Ohio, and J. Lyttleton Clark, Pawnee City, Neb. James Clark, father of Adolphus H. Clark, was born in 1818, on Yellow Creek

bottom, near the residence of Samuel C. Kerr, a few miles below Salineville. He followed brick making for several years, teaching school in the winter. He was also engaged at the coopering trade, making barrels for the flour mill and salt works, then called Farmers' Salt Works, and also followed farming to some extent. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence for his day, was possessed of a strong and well stored mind; was a good talker and formidable debater. He was especially fond of discussion, and would go for miles to attend debates then quite frequently held in the village and country school-houses. Theological, moral and political questions were mostly the themes for controversy. He early espoused the anti-slavery cause; he worked with might for slavery's overthrow, at which he greatly rejoiced. In line with his ideas upon this subject he became a member of the Free Presbyterian church, and continued his connection therewith, until the cause of its organization, the institution of slavery, went down, when that church disbanded and became a religious body of the past. He then united with the Presbyterian church in which he remained a consistent member until his decease. In politics he was an earnest and active advocate of the principles of the republican party, from its birth until his death. In later years he was engaged in mining at Salineville. He was a member of Company G, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, and saw active duty on the Peninsula. After a life of toil and devotion to his family, with a firm and unyielding desire for the promotion and betterment of mankind; with a love for his country confined only within the bounds of true patriotism, and with charity for his fellow man who might differ from him, still staunchly maintaining his position with strong convictions of the right, he passed away in death in April, 1875, at his home in Salineville, Ohio, almost at the threshold of the place of his nativity, and where he spent the many years of his life. James Clark was married to Miss Mary C. McMillen, a native of Carroll county, Ohio, in 1845, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Adolphus H. Clark, Harriet A. Carter, L. Cordelia Clark, Lizzie E. Omohundro, Mary R. Clark, Hannah K., Rebecca T. and Blanche C. Clark. Of these, five are living, namely: A. H. Clark, Lizzie E. Omohundro, Hannah K., Rebecca T. and Blanche C. Clark. The mother died in June, 1871. George D. Clark and John L. Clark were for many years engaged at teaching school, and were quite successful in that profession. Both served their country for three years in the late war; the former in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, and saw active and arduous service in the army of the Potomac; the latter enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served in the west in Sherman's army, under Col. J. W. Reilly. John L. learned the printer's trade, and for

some years was editor of the *Buckeye State*. He is now engaged at farming in Pawnee county, Neb. Adolphus H. Clark was educated in the common schools of the county. After reaching his majority, he entered one of the institutions of Columbiana county, presided over by his uncle, J. Lyttleton Clark, under whose instructions and tutorship he remained some two years. A few of his earlier years were spent in coal mining. After quitting school he taught for four years in the Union schools of Salineville and New Lisbon, during which time he began the study of law. In the early summer of 1873, he entered the office of Nichols & Firestone, of New Lisbon, Ohio, under whose instructions he continued until his admission to the bar in 1874. In the spring of the following year he began the practice of his profession in East Liverpool, where he has remained ever since in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. Mr. Clark has been a hard and close student, and is self-made and educated, having acquired his literary and professional training through his own efforts alone. He was soon elected city and township clerk of East Liverpool and Liverpool township, and afterward served as mayor of the town from 1880 to 1882. He is, and always has been a republican in politics, and has ever been active in promoting his party's interest having served as chairman of the local committee several years, and was county chairman in 1888, and conducted the presidential campaign of that year skillfully and successfully. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the degree of Knight Templar, he is also a member of the I. O. O. F., having taken every degree in the order, including the Patriarch Milliant, and is a prominent member and worker in the Order of United American Mechanics, in which order he has reached the rank of Councilor. He was married in 1878 to Miss Kate E. Ikirt, daughter of Dr. J. J. Ikirt. To them have been born five children, three of whom are living, namely: Walter A., Willis L., and Lizzie E., two are deceased, Charles I. and Charlotte E. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian churches respectively.

Thomas Clinton, foreman of the clay department of Taylor & Knowles' pottery, and also a member of the city council of East Liverpool, was born in Bucks county, Penn., September 9th, 1849. He is the son of Patrick and Bridget Clinton. His father was born in the county of Kildare, and his mother was also a native of the Emerald Isle. Patrick Clinton came to the United States in 1844, and located in Brownsborough, Bucks county, Penn., where he remained for about five years, and then moved to Trenton, N. J., where he now resides. He was married while living in Pennsylvania to the mother of our subject, who bore him eight children, five of whom are still living. His wife died in 1879. Our subject received his first schooling in Trenton, N. J.,

and finished his education in the state normal school of that city. Immediately thereafter he began work in the potteries as presser and followed his trade four years in that city, after which he spent some years in different parts of the United States and Canada. In 1878 he came to East Liverpool and entered the employ of the company for which he now works. He was married in 1880 to Mrs. Lizzie Croxall. To this union have been born two children: Edwin and Bessie, both still living. Mr. Clinton is a member of the Royal Arcanum. He has never taken any active part in politics, but votes the republican ticket. In 1888 he was elected to the city council, was re-elected in 1890, and is now filling that office. He is one of the prosperous business men of East Liverpool, and enjoys the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Prominent among the successful business men of Columbiana county, is Daniel Crawford, dealer in real estate, whose brief biographical sketch is herewith presented. His grandfather was John Crawford, who came from Ireland to America in the time of the colonies, and served gallantly in the war of the revolution. The father of the subject was Daniel Crawford, Sr., who was born in the year 1778, in the state of Virginia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Robinson, was a native of New Jersey. The father came to Ohio in 1806, and located on the west fork of Beaver Creek, in Columbiana county, where his death occurred in 1846. He served in the war of 1812, and earned the reputation of a brave and gallant soldier. His first wife, a Miss Bowers, who died in 1810, bore him three children, and by his second wife, the mother of the subject, he had eight children, all deceased but three, two daughters and one son. Mrs. Crawford was the daughter of Jonah Robinson, also one of the early settlers of this county, moving here in 1809, and locating on the present site of Wellsville. He afterward settled on the west fork of Beaver, and remained there until the time of his death. Mrs. Crawford died in 1875. The immediate subject of this mention was reared to manhood on a farm and in his youth attended such schools as the country afforded, in which he obtained a practical English education. He embarked in the pursuit of agriculture for himself on attaining his majority, and followed the same with very encouraging success, until within a very recent date. He abandoned farming in 1889, and coming to East Liverpool engaged in the real estate business, which he has since continued, and in which he has dealt quite extensively in Columbiana and other counties of the Upper Ohio Valley. In his business relations he enjoys the esteem of all those who deal with him, and his business in real estate has built up a large patronage which is constantly increasing. Mr. Crawford was married in 1854, to Mary McBeth of Wellsville, who has

borne him six children, viz.: Minnie B., James C., Kate C., Mazie M., Susie McB., and Lizzie S. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he has held the position of elder for a period of fifteen years. While not taking an active part in politics, he is a supporter of the republican party, and in 1890, was elected a member of the city council, which position he still holds.

S. J. Cripps, member of the firm of Sebring Br^os., potters, was born in Beaver county, Penn., in the year 1856, and is the son of William and Margaret (Sebring) Cripps, parents both natives of Pennsylvania. William Cripps was a farmer by occupation, and followed his chosen calling in Beaver county, until 1857, at which time he became a resident of East Liverpool. He returned to Pennsylvania in a short time, and in 1861, entered the army and served until the close of the war. He died at Gallipolis, Ohio. The subject of this mention spent his early life in Beaver county, Penn., and in 1861, came to this city in the schools of which he received his educational training. His early inclinations leading him to mechanical pursuits he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Liverpool and adjacent country until December, 1889, at which time he became a member of the firm of Sebring Bros., manufacturers of pottery, with which he is still identified. He was for a number of years a prominent contractor and erected many buildings in Liverpool and other places.

Frank Crook, senior member of the firm of Crook, McGraw & Lewis, is a native of Columbiana county, born in Elk Run township, in the year 1854. He is a son of Thomas and Jane (Bachelor) Crook, parents both natives of Staffordshire, England. Thomas Crook was born in the year 1817, and when a young man began working in the woolen mills as a dyer, which he followed in his native country until 1836, when he came to the United States, locating in Columbiana county. He erected a woolen mill on Elk Run, which he operated successfully for a number of years, and afterward engaged in the mercantile business at Elkton, where he sold goods for some time. He afterward retired, and for the last twenty years of his life was not actively engaged in any business or occupation. The subject of this sketch early learned the trade of wagon making, and followed the same until 1884, at which time he came to Liverpool and purchased an interest in the firm of Allbright & McGraw, with which he is still identified. This firm is upon a substantial basis, and is in the enjoyment of large and constantly increasing business. To the marriage of Mr. Crook and Miss Jennie Fisher one child has been born, Pauline.

Frank S. Crowl, editor of the *East Liverpool Gazette*, one of the leading publications of Columbiana county, was born in the

city of New Lisbon, this county, in the year 1854. His parents were George and Jane Crowl. His father is a native of Ohio and his mother of New Jersey. George Crowl is the son of George Crowl, Sr., who came from Pennsylvania into Columbiana county some time about the year 1802. They located in what is now New Lisbon and remained there until his death. By occupation he was a farmer, following that until his death. George Crowl, Jr., was born in the year ——. He received a limited education in the schools of the county. He learned the trade of tailor when quite young and followed it for some years. In later years he invented an iron roofing, and has been engaged in handling this for some years. He is the father of five sons and four daughters; all are living except one daughter. Three of the sons are now running newspapers. Our subject was educated in the schools of this county. After completing his trade he began serving an apprenticeship as a printer in the office of the *New Lisbon Journal*, and remained there two years. He then went to Marshalltown, Iowa, and there completed his trade; he followed his trade in different parts of the west until the year 1879; he returned east in that year, coming to East Liverpool, and worked as journeyman until 1885. He established the *East Liverpool Gazette*, which he conducted as a weekly for five years, and in March, 1890, he began the publication of a daily, and has worked it up to one of the leading papers in the county. He was married in March, 1882, to Emma T. Smith, a resident of Wellsville. To this union has been born three children, Edwin W., Donald and Howard; all are living. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he has always been an ardent republican, and has been one of the most ardent workers in the county for his party's success. He has been very successful in business and now enjoys a large and growing circulation.

In the front rank of successful business men of East Liverpool stands John W. Croxall, one of the leading potters of the Ohio Valley who was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1824. His parents were Richard and Phæbe (Wilson) Croxall, both natives of England, whose ancestors can be traced back through many generations to some of the oldest families of that country. Richard Croxall was by occupation a tailor, but the greater part of his life was spent in merchandising. He came to the United States in 1844 and the same year located in East Liverpool, Ohio, and after remaining here some years moved to Louisville, Ky., where his death occurred about 1856. He had a family of nine children, of whom four are living. His wife died in 1860. The immediate subject of this biography was educated in his native country and remained with his parents until after they came to

the United States, after which he began working for himself in East Liverpool, for Bennett & Bros., well known potters. He remained with his employers until their removal from the city in 1844, at which time, in partnership with his brothers, Thomas, Samuel and Jesse Croxall, he took the lease formerly held by the Bennett Bros., and operated the works very successfully until their destruction by fire in 1852. After this he was for some time in the employ of different firms, and in 1856 effected a co-partnership with Joseph Cartwright, John Kinsey and Thomas Croxall, and purchased the Union pottery, which had previously been erected by Messrs. Ball & Morris. The firm thus formed continued for some years, but since 1888 Mr. Croxall has been sole owner, and under his successful management the business has become largely extended. Recently Mr. Croxall took his two sons, George W. and Joseph H. into partnership, and the firm is now known as Croxall & Sons. It will thus be seen that Mr. Croxall's life has been a very active one and in his business ventures his success has been the result of good management and superior judgment. While prominently identified with the material interests of East Liverpool, Mr. Croxall has also taken an active part in the public affairs of his adopted town having served as a member of the common council and also as township trustee. In his political affiliations he is an ardent republican and fraternally is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. orders. Mr. Croxall was married in the year 1848 to Sarah Johnson, who bore him eight children, the following living: George W., Joseph H., Phoebe B. and Maggie. The names of those deceased are: Hannah, Edith, Agnes and Richard. Mrs. Croxall dying, Mr. Croxall afterward married Margaret A. Dilinger.

A. M. Davidson, one of the leading grocers of East Liverpool, was born in this city in the year 1840, and is the son of William Davidson, a notice of whom appears elsewhere. He received his education in the city schools, and began work for himself on the river which he followed for about three years. Later he spent some years working in the pottery business and other occupations, and at the age of about nineteen purchased a wharf boat, which with the draying business, he conducted until about 1861. In that year he entered the army, enlisting in the One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served four months, and then returned to East Liverpool and engaged in the grocery business, with which he has since been identified; he has been very successful as a grocer, and although having lost heavily three times by fire he is still one of the leaders in his line in the city. He married in 1860, Jane Till, a union blessed with the birth of six children, viz.: William C., Joseph M., George E., Edward L., Charles H., and

Etta L., all living but the last one named. Mr. Davidson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. He is a democrat in politics, but has never been an aspirant for official honors.

William Davidson, one of the pioneers of Columbiana county, and a well-known river man, was born in Westmoerland county, Penn., in the year 1809, and is the son of Abraham and Mary (Woods) Davidson. Abraham Davidson was the son of John Davidson, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States about 1778, from which time until the close of the war he served as a patriot in the revolution. His wife and child were captured by the Indians near Ft. Du Quesne during the days of border warfare, the latter being murdered while the mother succeeded in making her escape and returning to her husband. Abraham Davidson was born on the ocean while his parents were en-route to this country, and his early youth was spent in the vicinity of Pittsburg. Five of his brothers served in the war of 1812, two of whose deaths he had an account of, while the other three he never heard of. He came to the present site of East Liverpool in 1812 and was one of three families who located here that year, his neighbors being John Taggart and Joseph Larwell and their respective families. At the close of the war of 1812 he returned to his family at this place and spent the remainder of his days here in the pursuit of agriculture on land which now joins the city limits. He died in 1853, the father of eight children, all of whom are dead but the subject of this sketch and sister, Jane Billingsly Davidson. William Davidson received but a limited education in the old log school houses common in the days of his youth, and when quite young began running keel boats on the river, trading at different points, which he followed for a number of years. When steam was introduced in river navigation he became engineer on one of the first boats that plied the river, viz.: The William Tell, which made its first trip in 1828. He followed the river until 1874, a period of thirty-six years. At the breaking out of the war he entered the government service as engineer and was for some time engaged in transporting troops and stores to different places along the Ohio, Mississippi and other rivers. He was engineer on the boat "Silver Wave," which ran the blockade at Vicksburg and Grand Gulf, which was considered the most daring feat performed by any vessel during the war of the rebellion. In the year 1874 he retired from active life and has since that time been spending his days in the quiet, which only such as he know how to appreciate. Mr. Davidson was married October, 19, 1831, to Jane Robins of this county, who bore him eleven children, viz.: Mary H., John R., Abraham M., William, Joseph, Rebecca, Alvin Wilkins, Andrew Poe, Wilson, Hampton and Watson Clark (twins), and one died in in-

fancy, all are living but John R. and Rebecca. Mrs. Davidson died in 1884. Mr. Davidson has been a supporter of the democratic party for many years and takes an active part in political affairs. He is one of the oldest citizens of the county, which he has seen developed from a comparative wilderness state to one of the most advanced and enlightened sections of eastern Ohio.

Capt. William F. Dawson, a leading manufacturer of casks, of East Liverpool, is a native of Beaver county, Penn., son of Benjamin and Sarah Dawson, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The subject's grandfather was Benoni Dawson, who accompanied his parents from Maryland to Beaver county, Penn., a great many years ago, and was one of the pioneers of that part of the country. Benjamin Dawson was born in the year 1796, and spent his early life in his native country, in the pursuit of agriculture. He reared a family of seven children, five of whom are living, and died in the year 1838. His widow survived him a number of years, dying in 1859. Capt. Dawson was born February, 1834, and received his education in the schools of Beaver county, Penn., and followed farming until October, 1861. In that year he enlisted in the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania infantry as a private, but upon the organization of his company, he was elected second lieutenant. He was in the army of the Potomac, took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Fair Oak, seven days' fight before Richmond, and in July, 1862, for brave and meritorious conduct, was promoted first lieutenant, and December following, became captain of his company. He resigned his commission in March, 1863, on account of ill health, but in May, 1864, he re-entered the army as captain in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio volunteers, with which he served until the following August. For some time thereafter he was engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania and in 1882, became a resident of Columbiana county and followed farming until 1884. He came to Liverpool in the latter year and engaged in the cooperage business, which he still carries on, being one of the largest dealers and manufacturers in that line in eastern Ohio. He has three mills for the manufacture of cooperage and is doing a very extensive business. Mr. Dawson married Barbara McFarland in 1863, and has had the following children: Jessie L., Nellie, Maud, Sarah, Benjamin, William R., and Ralph, all living except Benjamin and Sarah. Capt. Dawson has always taken an interest in public affairs and in 1878, was elected treasurer of Beaver county Penn., the duties of which position he discharged three years. He is a republican in politics, a member of the G. A. R., and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Job H. Dawson, junior member of the firm of Hard & Daw-

son, furnitures dealers, is one of twelve children born to Benoni and Sarah (Harvey) Dawson, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. He was born in Ohioville, Beaver county, Penn., in 1846, and when a young man began working in the oil regions as a well driller, which occupation he followed until the year 1874. In that year, in partnership with his brother, Homer Dawson, he erected an oil refinery at Smith's Ferry, Penn., which he sold four years later to the Standard Oil company, in the employ of which he remained about six years. In 1888 he came to East Liverpool and purchased an interest in the furniture business which is now conducted by Hard & Dawson, at that time operated by Hard & Co. Mr. Dawson was married in 1876, to Nancy Fisher, a native of Bridgewater, Beaver county, Penn., a union blessed with the birth of five children, viz.: Cora M., Walter S., Olen H., Sarah E. and Dwight, all living but Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Mansonic fraternity, a democrat in politics, and one of the leading business men of the city. Benoni Dawson, the father of the subject, was born in the year 1808, and early learned the trade of harness and saddle making, which he followed until his death, in 1865. He became a resident of Beaver county, Penn., between the years 1820 and 1830, locating at Ohioville, moved to Smith's Ferry, Penn., where he served as justice of the peace for a period of over twenty years. Of his twelve children nine are now living, and his wife died March, 1886.

James C. Deidrick, editor of the *Daily Crisis*, one of the leading publications of East Liverpool, was born in that city in the year 1864, and at the time of his taking charge of the *Crisis* was the youngest editor in the state. His father, Joseph L., was for a number of years one of the leading merchants of that city. He started in business about 1862 and continued until 1876; since that time he has been engaged in business in Pittsburg, but is still a resident of East Liverpool. His father, George Deidrick, was one of the pioneers of Liverpool and settled there years ago, and was for many years engaged in the lumber business and was also engaged in the grocery business. Our subject received his education in the schools of East Liverpool. After completing his education he spent some years with his father in the store; in 1884 he was made secretary of the democratic central committee, and in that year he purchased the *New Ages*, then also the *Gazette*, and he was made business manager of this paper. This did not run but a short time when the *New Ages* was re-purchased, and at that time, in company with George P. Ikirt, started the *Crisis*, Mr. Ikirt acting as editor-in-chief and our subject as business manager. In February, 1885, Mr. Ikirt disposed of his interest in the paper and it has since been con-

ducted by our subject. Mr. Deidrick has been very successful and has worked up a large circulation. The paper was started as a weekly, but in March, 1887, he began the publication of a daily and has since continued it, also publishing the weekly as before. Mr. Deidrick was married in August, 1889, to Miss Lindesmith, of Wellsville. In politics he has always taken an active part and has served as chairman of the county executive committee and at present is serving his second term on state committee, and has acted as delegate to the state convention since he was nineteen years old. In 1889 he was appointed on the committee to draft rules for conducting the campaign in Ohio; he has held many other important positions in his party.

William Erlanger, one of the leading clothiers of East Liverpool, was born in Fuerth, Bavaria, Germany, in the year 1853. His father, William Erlanger, Sr., also a native of Bavaria, was a dry goods merchant in that country, a business he followed until his death, in 1852. The subject of this mention is one of five children. He was educated in the schools of his native country, and after taking a course in a commercial college, began working while still young in a knitting mill at Offenbach, A. M. After continuing in the old country until 1871, working at different places during that time, he came to the United States, and for about one year was employed in New York city, but afterward engaged in different enterprises at different places. He first engaged in the clothing business in 1872, in Philadelphia, where he clerked for some time in a large wholesale house. In 1875 he began business in partnership with Joseph Levy, at Butler, Penn., and was also engaged in the same trade for some time in the city of Canton, Ohio. The firm came to East Liverpool in 1880, and established the business which Mr. Erlanger at present conducts. In February, 1881, Mr. Levy disposed of his interests in the establishment, and since that time Mr. Erlanger has been sole owner, and as already stated, is among the leading clothiers of the city. He is a popular business man, and socially occupies a prominent position in East Liverpool. In March, 1882, his marriage was solemnized with Miss Sopha Meyers, of Philadelphia. The wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Erlanger has been blessed with two children, Milton and Sidney. Mr. Erlanger is a member of the I. O. O. F., Masonic Order and Mystic Circle.

John M. Ferguson, senior member of the firm of Ferguson & Hill, the leading novelty, wall paper and notion house in East Liverpool, was born in Beaver county, Penn., in the year 1849. His paternal ancestors came from Maryland many years ago and were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, of which state his grandfather, Hugh Ferguson, was a pioneer. The subject's parents were David and Elizabeth (Clark) Ferguson, the father born in Pennsylvania and the mother in Ohio. David Ferguson

raised a family of five children, two of whom are living. He died in 1870. His widow still survives. John M. Ferguson was reared and educated in Beaver county, and followed agricultural pursuits until his 25th year. In 1880 he engaged in the boot and shoe trade at Beaver Falls, but soon disposed of this business and in 1881 came to East Liverpool, where in partnership with W. A. Hill he engaged in the business with which he is still connected and which has become the largest establishment of the kind in the city. The firm of Ferguson & Hill is among the substantial business enterprises of Columbiana county, and their success is attested by the fact that in the last year they purchased one of the finest business blocks in East Liverpool. They carry a large stock and by studying the demands of the trade have built up a patronage which is not confined to any one locality in the county. Mr. Ferguson and Margaret Rhodes, of Beaver county, Penn., were united in marriage in 1873, and five children have blessed their union, as follows: Harry P., Jessie F., Ida M., Edward G., and Maude I., all living but the first named.

Noah A. Frederick, whose name appears in connection with the pottery interests of the Ohio Valley, is a descendant of an old pioneer family which settled in Columbiana county early in the present century. He is the son of Solomon and Amy (Jackman) Frederick, both of whom were born in this county. The paternal grandfather of the subject was George Frederick, whose father, Thomas Frederick, came to Ohio from Lancaster county, Penn., many years ago, settling in Columbiana county as early as 1802, locating near New Lisbon. Thomas Frederick reared a family of twelve children a number of descendants of whom still reside in the Ohio Valley. George Frederick was raised near New Lisbon, early learned the miller's trade, and many years ago built a mill at what is now known as Fredericktown, of which place he was the founder. He removed from this county in 1835, after which he followed agricultural pursuits until his death. Solomon Frederick was born in Columbiana county in 1815, and like his father learned the trade of milling, having worked at the same for some years at Fredericktown. In 1856, in partnership with his father-in-law and two brothers-in-law, he built the East Liverpool mills, which were conducted under his management until 1865, when he engaged in the mercantile business, which occupied his attention until his death in 1873. He was twice married. By his first wife he had nine children, all deceased but four, and his wife died in 1851. His second wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Creighton, bore him three children, two of whom are living at this time. Solomon Frederick was a man of local prominence, and took an active part in the material advancement of East Liverpool and the county. He voted with the democratic party until the organization of the

republican party, after which he became one of the latter's most ardent supporters. Noah A. Frederick, the immediate subject of this biography, was born in St. Clair township, Columbiana county, in the year 1840, and was educated in the common schools, which he attended at intervals until eighteen years of age. He came to Liverpool with his parents and entered his father's mill, where he soon obtained a thorough knowledge of that useful calling. He also taught school for some time and in August, 1861, enlisted in Company F, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania volunteers, for the three years service. He was with his command in all its varied experience throughout the Virginia campaigns and participated in a number of battles, in one of which, Cedar Mt., he received a severe wound and was taken prisoner. After his release he rejoined his regiment and took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, and was also in the bloody engagement of Gettysburg. He, with his regiment was with Sherman in the campaign of Atlanta, and after the fall of that city he was honorably discharged, September, 1864, and returned to East Liverpool. Shortly after leaving the army he effected a co-partnership in the dry goods business with his father, and was thus engaged until 1881, at which time, in partnership with J. Shenkel, A. B. Allen, and his brother, George Frederick, he organized the Globe Pottery company, and erected the works the same year. Of this company he is now president, and his brother secretary. Mr. Frederick was married December, 1864, to Cynthia McCain, of this county, who has borne him four children, as follows: Ella, Lu, Josie and Bessie, the last two deceased. Mr. Frederick is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the G. A. R., of which he is past post commander. The pottery of which he is the head is one of the leading establishments of the kind in the country, and its product has a wide reputation for its standard excellence. He has always taken due interest in social and political affairs, and has gained an honorable standing in whatever sphere of life he has been called to fill. For the past eighteen years he has been a member of the board of education, and has also served for six years as one of the water works trustees.

James W. Gardner, M. D., a pioneer medical man of the Ohio valley, was born in Clarion county, Penn., in the year 1826, and is the son of Ephraim and Hannah (Austin) Gardner. His parents were both natives of the same state. The father was a farmer by occupation, and resided in Pennsylvania until his death, which occurred about the year 1858. He was the father of seventeen children, having been twice married. The mother of the subject of this sketch died when he was but two years old. He was reared in his native county, in the schools of which he received his educational training, and afterwards pur-

sued his literary studies in Allegheny college, in which he completed his sophomore course. For four years he was engaged in teaching, and also read medicine at intervals during that time under the instruction of Dr. S. S. Wallace, of Brady's Bend, with whom he remained about two years. In 1853, he entered Pennsylvania medical college, from which he was graduated in 1856, having practiced his profession a short time before taking his last course of lectures. On leaving college he embarked in the practice at the mouth of the Mahoning, and after a residence there of three years, moved to Collingsburgh, Penn., and subsequently was located in Lawrence county, that state, and Darlington, removing from the latter place to East Liverpool in 1867. He has been in continuous practice in this city since that date and has earned the reputation of being one of the most successful physicians in Columbiana county. The doctor was married in 1852 to Salina M. Fulton, a union blessed with the birth of eight children, viz.: Alonzo M., Edwin, Anna, Lillie D., Mary, Jennie Elmer E. and Minnie, all living but Alonzo M., Edwin and Mary. The doctor and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been one of the trustees ever since locating in Liverpool. He is a republican in politics, but has never been an aspirant for official honors.

Prof. Alfred E. Gladding is the general superintendent of schools, of East Liverpool, and is one of the best known educators in the state. He was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in the year 1851. His parents were George W. and Sarah (Ellis) Gladding, the former being a native of Rhode Island and the latter of New York, city of Augusta. George was the son of Benjamin Gladding, a native of Providence, R. I., and was a descendant of John Gladding, of England, who was among the founders of the famous Plymouth colony. He located at Bristol, R. I., and lived there until his death. He was the founder of one of the first families of that country, of which our subject is of the ninth generation. Benjamin Gladding removed from Rhode Island when a comparatively young man and located in Waterville, New Jersey. He worked at the cabinet-making trade when a young man, and in the latter part of his life was engaged in the manufacture of rope at Waterville, which was his occupation at the time of his death, about 1854-55. He was the father of a large family, among whom were five sons. George Gladding, the father of our subject, was born in 1820. He received a limited education in the schools of Waterville, and when quite young began work with his father in the shop where he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, but he followed the carpenter's trade during the greater portion of his life. Previous to the war, he followed contracting and building through the southern states, and afterward throughout the north. He was

married to the mother of our subject while living in New York state, and to this union five children were born, one son and four daughters, two of the latter being now dead. His wife is still living. He became a resident of Ravenna, Ohio, and is now residing there. He was never in public life, and is now retired from labor. Our subject's very early schooling was received in New York. His father's business being such that they were compelled to move from one place to another, he attended both city and country schools. After his father's removal south, his education was continued at home, and was completed in the Western Reserve college of Ohio. He began teaching in the country schools, near Ravenna, Ohio, in 1869, and taught four terms. In 1874, he was elected superintendent of the schools of Hudson, Ohio, with which he was connected about four years. Previous to that time he had been connected with the Union schools of Kent and Ravenna. After leaving Hudson, he accepted a position in the schools of Cleveland, and afterward was made superintendent of the schools of Marion and Richwood, Ohio. After this he took a position as resident civil engineer for the Nickel-plate railroad, during its construction, which position he held about a year and a half. After finishing this work he took charge of the schools of Monroeville and adjoining towns. Afterward he was engaged for a while as civil engineer with the "Clover Leaf" line, and superintended the construction of the stone work along that road. In 1887 he was elected president of the classical academy at Fostoria, Ohio, which position he held for one year, and was re-elected, but declined for the purpose of accepting the management of the schools at East Liverpool. Under the management of Prof. Gladding, the schools have greatly improved. He was married in 1884, to Miss Mary K. Bentz, a resident of Ohio. The result of this union was the birth of two children, Alfred B. and Mary L., the latter of whom died May 20, 1890. Prof. Gladding and wife are members of the Protestant Episcopal church; he is also a member of the Masonic order. He has never taken any active part in politics. In school work, Prof. Gladding has been very successful, and now stands in the front rank of instructors in the state. The schools of East Liverpool are now in a flourishing condition, which fact is largely due to the efforts of their accomplished superintendent. As a civil engineer, Prof. Gladding also ranks high, and has held many important positions with some of the leading railroads of the country.

James Godwin is one of the old-time citizens of East Liverpool. For many years he was identified with her manufacturing interests, and was one of the leading men in that line. Mr. Godwin was born in Wiltshire, England, in the year 1826, and is a son of William and Sarah Godwin. His father, William God-

win, was a farmer by occupation, and followed that business until his death in 1852. He came to the United States in 1845, and was a resident of Pittsburg, and Mercer county, Penn., up to the time of his death. His family consisted of eleven children, seven of whom are yet living, consisting of five sons and two daughters. The subject of this sketch received but a limited education in the schools of his native land. He spent his early life on the farm, but determining to enter a different line of business, he spent several years endeavoring to learn the trade of a brick-layer. This pursuit was interrupted by the emigration of his parents to this country. Remaining in Pittsburg for a short time, and not being able to find employment, Mr. Godwin came down the river and succeeded in finding work in the brick yards of Jas. & M. Porter, of New Cumberland, W. V. He continued in the brick yards at this place and in Trumbull county, Ohio, until 1851. In that year he came to East Liverpool, where he found employment with Woodward, Blakely & Co., and other firms for several years. In 1857 he determined to branch out for himself, and for this purpose formed a combination with Samuel and George Marley and others, who engaged in the manufacture of Rockingham and yellow ware, having purchased the old Santa Anna pottery. Mr. Godwin continued with this firm until the year 1874, and then went into the manufacture of white granite, and since his retirement in the year 1882, has not been engaged in any active business. He married while in Trumbull county, on May 2, 1848, Miss Sarah Crooks, but the couple have no children. They are not members of any church, but usually attend services at the Methodist Protestant church. Mr. Godwin is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. in all its departments. Though he votes the republican ticket he has never concerned himself actively with politics. Mr. Godwin has served the people of his township as trustee for a period of ten years, and has filled this responsible office in a very acceptable manner to all concerned. He has been very prosperous in his business ventures, and is now one of the stockholders in the Potters' National bank. He stands well in the community and has many warm friends.

James H. Goodwin, oldest son of John and Esther (Smith) Goodwin, was born in East Liverpool in the year 1846. He was educated in the city schools, and at the age of seventeen, began working at the pottery business with his father and has ever since given his attention to that trade. He was connected with his father until the latter's death, after which, in partnership with his two brothers, he assisted in organizing the firm of Goodwin Bros., which is now one of the well-known manufacturing establishments of eastern Ohio. They originally manufactured yellow ware, but

in 1877, abandoned that line of the trade and turned their attention to the manufacture of white and china ware of which they now make a specialty. Mr. Goodwin was married in 1871, to Mary E. Bryant, a union blessed with the birth of four children, John S., Charles F., Mary A. and Euphemia H., who died in infancy. Mr. Goodwin is one of the representative business men of East Liverpool, and is well known in manufacturing and business circles throughout Ohio and other states. He is a director in the Potters' National bank, and also treasurer of the United States Potters' association. He takes an active part in municipal affairs and is reckoned as one of the solid and influential men of the county.

John Goodwin, deceased, one of the pioneer potters of East Liverpool, was a native of England, born in Burslem, in the year 1816. He was the son of John and Alice (Heathcote) Goodwin, both natives of the same place. John Goodwin, Sr., was a potter by trade and followed that occupation all of his life. He had a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, all dead except one daughter, who resides in Scotland. John Goodwin, Jr., for whom this biography is prepared, began working at the potter's trade when eight years of age, and after serving an apprenticeship of seven years and becoming proficient in the same, followed the business in his native country until 1842, when he came to the United States and found employment at St. Louis, Mo. His next stopping place was Cincinnati, whither he went for the purpose of securing employment, but finding a scarcity of work there, started to Pittsburgh, but while en route to the latter place, learned that there was a small pottery at Liverpool, Ohio, so he concluded to make this town his objective point. On reaching East Liverpool he engaged with some parties whom he had formerly known in the old country, and after remaining in their employ a short time accepted a position with Benjamin Harker, Sr., who at that time was just starting a small pottery. Subsequently, in partnership with Thomas Croxall and Joseph Tunnicliff, he rented the Harker pottery works and operated the same until the pressure of hard times compelled them to suspend business. After this he resumed work with Mr. Harker, but in a short time leased a small building where the Baggott pottery now stands and erected a kiln and for some time thereafter carried on a fairly successful trade. He afterward purchased this property and conducted a very successful trade until 1853, at which time he disposed of his property to S. & W. Baggott, who are still identified with the pottery interests of the city. Upon retiring from manufacturing, Mr. Goodwin began dealing in real estate, which he carried on until 1863, when he erected the pottery now owned by McNicol, Burton & Co., which he disposed of in 1865. In 1870, he purchased a half interest in a large

pottery at Trenton, N. J., paying for the same the sum of \$40,000, intending it for his two sons. They sold this property in 1872, and returning to East Liverpool, purchased the property now owned by the Goodwin Bros., of which a more extended notice will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Goodwin remained in East Liverpool until his death, in 1875. He was first married in 1837 to Ann Boulton, of his native city, who bore him one child, Emma, wife of Henry Meakin, of Burslem, Eng. Mrs. Goodwin died in 1844, and Mr. Goodwin subsequently married Esther Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith, and by her had five children, viz.: James H., Mary A., George S., Julia A. and Henry S. The two daughters are deceased, and Mrs. Goodwin departed this life in 1862. Mr. Goodwin was a man of great enterprise and occupied a prominent position in the city and county of his adoption. He served as mayor of East Liverpool two terms, and while not a politician, he always worked for the interests of the republican party.

A. C. Gould, president of the Standard Co-operative company of East Liverpool, was born in Columbiana county, in the year 1848, and is the son of John and Sophronia (Crater) Gould, parents, both natives of New York. John Gould was born in the year 1800, and in early life learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for a number of years in different parts of the United States, having worked for some time in the distant state of California. He came to Columbiana county a number of years ago and located near Wellsville and resided near that place until his death. He served as drummer in a New York regiment during the Mexican war and was a man who delighted in traveling about from place to place. Of his family of ten children all are deceased but two. The subject of this biography attended the country schools in his younger days and later engaged in the oil business, which he followed for some time. He subsequently accepted a position with the C. & P. railroad, for which he worked in different departments, having spent ten years in the shops of Wellsville. In September, 1877, he came to East Liverpool and in partnership with several others, organized the Standard Co-operative company, of which he was elected president, a position he still holds. The Co-operative company is in the enjoyment of a large and growing business, and it is one of the substantial fixtures of Liverpool. Mr. Gould was married in 1876 to Mollie B. Harvey, of Wellsville, to which union two children, Almus and Lelia, have been born, the latter deceased. Mrs. Gould dying, Mr. Gould afterwards married Hannah Stewart.

Henry Greenwood, proprietor of the Greenwood Bros. brewery, East Liverpool, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1837, and is the son of Joseph and Mary (Taylor) Greenwood. His parents

were both natives of England, where the father followed the trade of weaving until 1867, when the family came to the United States and located at Beaver Falls, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood raised a family of six children, four of whom are now living. Mr. Greenwood died in 1870 and his wife in 1862. Henry Greenwood at the age of twelve years began serving an apprenticeship as a spinner and followed his trade in England until 1862, at which time he came to the United States and for a year or two thereafter was a resident of Beaver Falls. In 1872 he began working for his brother-in-law in the brewery and later engaged in the brewery business at East Liverpool in partnership with a Mr. Barlow, who afterward disposed of his interest to a brother of the subject, Thomas Greenwood, when the firm became known as Greenwood Bros. Thomas Greenwood was accidentally killed in March, 1889, since which time Henry has had sole charge of the business, which is now very extensive and constantly increasing. Mr. Greenwood is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P., and socially is highly respected by his fellow-townsmen. Martha Evans, a resident of Beaver Falls, Penn., became his wife in 1864 and to their union have been born the following children: Mary, Elizabeth, William H., Nancy, Thomas, Edwin, Martha A., Sarah A., Joseph, Ellen, Betty and Lillie. The daughter named Sarah Alice was buried in 1869.

John W. Hall, the present efficient mayor of East Liverpool, is a native of Butler county, Penn., born in 1843, the son of William Hall, a mention of whom appears elsewhere. Mr. Hall was educated in the schools of Beaver county, Penn., and the city of Pittsburg and spent some years on the farm and also assisted his father in the tanning business. In 1862 he entered the army, enlisting in Company H, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania volunteers, with which he served until the close of the war. He took part in a number of battles, among which were Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania Court House, in the last of which he received a severe wound. At the close of the war he returned to Beaver county, Penn., where he remained until 1872, at which time he went west and spent some years in Colorado and other western states, during which he was engaged in different occupations. He returned east in 1873 and one year later came to East Liverpool and engaged in contracting and building, and afterwards purchased an interest in the Union planing mill, with which he was connected for about one year. Since that time he has been variously employed, principally in the lumber business, the latter of which he carried on successfully until elected to the office he now holds. Mr. Hall is one of the leading democrats of Columbiana county, and his popularity is attested by his election as mayor, in which he overcame a republican majority of 800. He

is a Presbyterian in his religious affiliations, and also belongs to the G. A. R. and N. V. U. He was married in 1875 to Miriam Sweeney, of Beaver county, Penn., a union blessed with the birth of the following children: Sarah J., Cora B., Nancy W., John W., Mary H., Oliver J. and James S.

Robert Hall, the leading lumber dealer of East Liverpool, was born in the city of Pittsburg, Penn., in the year 1846. His parents, William and Jane (Bigger) Hall, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. William Hall was a tanner by trade, and followed that occupation at Jefferson, Penn., for a number of years. He raised a family of six children and died in the year 1854. Robert Hall was educated in the schools of Pittsburg, and gave his attention to farming until 1864, when he enlisted in company H., One Hundred and Fortieth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers with which he served until the close of the war. He took part in several battles, among which were the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Petersburg and others, and was twice wounded, though not severely. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Beaver county, Penn., and engaged in the carpenter's trade which he followed until 1873 when he came to East Liverpool and began contracting and building, also dealing largely in lumber, buying and selling for the local and general markets. He commenced business upon a small scale, but has largely increased his trade until he is now one of the largest lumber dealers in this part of the Ohio Valley. He is a well respected citizen, a member of the First Presbyterian church of East Liverpool, and also belongs to the G. A. R. He is director of the First National bank and is otherwise identified with the business interests of the city. Mr. Hall was married in 1871 to Elizabeth McHenry who bore him four children: Mary C., Charles H., Robert G., and Lizzie J. His first wife dying, Mr. Hall subsequently married Rosa Robb, of Pennsylvania, and by her has three children, viz.: William G., Ralph T. and Ethel, all living.

Charles Hanley, president of the city council of East Liverpool, was born in Belfast, Ireland, in the year 1840. He is the son of James Hanley, also a native of Ireland, who resided in the city of Belfast until his death. There were four sons in the family, two of whom are now in America and one in Melbourne, Australia. The other one is dead. After a few years of desultory attendance at the country schools in Ireland he served an apprenticeship as a carpenter. In 1857 he came to the United States, and followed his trade in Philadelphia about one year, after which he came to East Liverpool, where he has remained in the same business almost continuously up to the present time. In 1862, he enlisted in the Third Ohio battery, and served about eight months, but was discharged on account of sickness. He

returned home and in 1864, re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio infantry, with which he served about four months. After the close of the war he returned to East Liverpool, and has been a resident of that place ever since. He was married in 1860 to Susan E. Curby, a resident of this city. To this union the following children have been born: Hannah E., James N., Mary B., William F., Alexina, Charles, John C., Maggie, Lulu, Bessie and Irene. All are now living except Mary B., who departed this life March 25, 1890. Mr. Hanley and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and he is also a member of the G. A. R. He has always taken an active part in politics and is a working republican. When East Liverpool was made a city he was elected to the council, and has served continuously in that body. He has been very successful in business and enjoys the good will and respect of all.

Edwin Hard, member of the firm of Hard & Dawson, was born in Westmoreland, England, in the year 1832. When a child he was taken by his grandparents who brought him to British America at the age of nine years, in which country he grew to manhood's estate. He early learned the trade of pattern-maker and also worked at cabinet-making to some extent, in both of which he acquired great skill and proficiency. He came to the United States in 1864 and took charge of a flax mill in the state of New York and was engaged in the flax industry until the close of the war. In 1866 or 1867 he located at Canal Dover, this state, and started a furniture factory, which he operated in connection with the retail furniture trade until 1886. In that year he started a furniture factory in East Liverpool and also opened a retail store which soon demanded his entire attention, in consequence of which the factory suspended operations. Up to 1888 the firm was known as Hard & Co., but in that year Job H. Dawson purchased an interest in the business, since which time the house has been run under the name of Hard & Dawson and is doing a very lucrative business. Mr. Hard was married to Susannah Garnett, a native of England, who has borne him seven children, two of whom are deceased. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics he is a supporter of the republican party.

William W. Harker, president of the Harker Pottery company, one of the popular business men of Columbiana county, was born in East Liverpool in 1857, the son of George S. and Rachel (Newell) Harker. The father was a son of Benjamin Harker, a native of England, who came to the United States in 1839 and located in East Liverpool, where he established what is now known as the Harker Pottery company. The first product of his pottery was the yellow ware now known as the Rockingham ware. He was engaged in the business for a limited period and then re-

tired from active life and lived in retirement until his death. He had a family of eight children, having been twice married. Five of his family are living at this time. George S. Harker was born in England in 1824, was educated in his native country and on coming to the United States became manager of the pottery established by his father at East Liverpool. On the retirement of his father from business, Mr. Harker, in partnership with James Taylor, purchased the works and conducted them until the former's death, in 1864. George S. Harker was twice married, the first time to Miss Lillie McKinnon, by whom he had three children, all deceased but one, Mrs. H. L. Simms. Mr. Harker's second marriage to Rachael Newell was blessed with the birth of five children, all of whom, with their mother, are still living. Mr. Harker was a man of great energy and force of character and he gave his time and means liberally to the prosecution of any enterprise that promised well for the public good. He was one of the pioneer potters of the United States, and it is chiefly to his industry that the success of the business in the Ohio Valley is largely due. William W. Harker, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood in East Liverpool, and chose for his life work the occupation which his father had followed before him. He began working in the pottery at an early age and soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the business and is now one of the most experienced men in this line of manufacture in the country. He is associated in the business with his brother, Harry M. Harker, who is manager of the company, and their firm has a reputation in business circles throughout Ohio and other states. The company is now doing a thriving business and is one of the representative manufacturing establishments of the Ohio Valley. Mr. Harker was united in marriage in 1878 to Miss —— Laughlin, a union blessed with the birth of one child, Robert W. (For sketch of the Harker Pottery, see history of New Liverpool.)

W. A. Hill, junior member of the mercantile firm of Ferguson & Hill, was born in Lawrence county, Penn., in the year 1856, and is the son of David and Margaret (Morrison) Hill, parents both natives of the same state. Mr. Hill grew to manhood in his native county, and after attending school for some years began business life as a clerk in a mercantile house, in which capacity he continued for some time. He embarked in business for himself in 1881, in partnership with Mr. Ferguson, with whom he is still connected, their house being one of the well-known business places of East Liverpool at this time. Mr. Hill is a successful salesman, and a man who has a great many friends in both city and country. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Sr. O. A. M. and R. A. He was married in 1881, to Lola V. McGahey, of Beaver Falls, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are members

of the Presbyterian church, and in politics Mr. Hill is a republican.

One of the most widely known of the early settlers of the Ohio Valley was Sanford C. Hill, who was born near Pughtown, W. Va., on the 20th of June, 1796. He obtained, mainly through his own efforts, a liberal education, making a specialty of mathematics and astronomy. In 1817 he opened the first dry goods store in the town of Liverpool, which town had then been laid out but a few years, but soon after sold out his stock of goods and devoted his time to surveying and civil engineering, doing nearly all of the work of that kind required for many miles around. All of the early additions to East Liverpool were laid out by him. For forty-two years in succession he made a series of almanac calculations for various publishers throughout the country. It was through this that his name became almost a household word, and Sanford C. Hill's almanacs were to be found in almost every family throughout the entire country. He was a frequent contributor of mathematical and astronomical articles to the leading periodicals, and was regarded as high authority upon all subjects of that nature. His talents and acquirements were recognized by the leading scientists of his day. He was twice married, having one son and three daughters by his first wife, and one daughter and three sons by his last wife. He graduated all four of his sons at Jefferson College. He died on the 17th day of April, 1871. His remains are interred in River-view Cemetery, the grave being marked by a plain marble monument, bearing the text of the funeral discourse pronounced in his memory in the Presbyterian church, in which, from its first organization, he had been a ruling elder, "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

John I. Hodson, a successful young business man of East Liverpool, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in the year 1859. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth Hodson, were natives respectively of Staffordshire and Nottingham, Eng. The former came to the United States and was a resident for a short time in New York, Pittsburg and other cities until 1850. In that year he located in Steubenville, where he remained until 1863. At that time he moved to East Liverpool and opened a photograph gallery, which he successfully conducted for a number of years. He married Elizabeth Dabell in Steubenville, and of the four children which she bore him, two are now living. John I. Hodson received his early education in the schools of East Liverpool, and about the year 1877, assumed the duties of clerk in the drug store of M. S. Hill. He continued this with the utmost satisfaction to his employer until 1887, when he purchased the business with which he has been so long identified, and has since then conducted it in his own name. It is the oldest established drug busi-

ness in the city, and Mr. Hodson's methods of doing business have enabled him to continue a prosperous trade. Mr. Hodson is a republican, but has never taken any active part in political affairs.

George Hollem (deceased), one of the pioneer potters of East Liverpool, was one of six children born to William and Anna Hollem who were natives of England. Mr. Hollem's birth occurred April 23, 1816, in the city of Staffordshire and when young he began learning the potter's trade, becoming proficient in the art of moulding and pressing. He followed his occupation in England until 1848, at which time he came to the United States, and entered the employ of Mr. Ball, of East Liverpool, and afterward worked in different potteries until 1864, when he purchased an interest in a pottery, with which he was connected until February, 1882. From that time until his death, in March, 1890, he lived a retired life. He was married in 1850, to Ann Marshall of Derbyshire, England, who bore him three children: Hugh E., Arthur and George, all dead but the second named. George was a lawyer by profession, and practiced for some years. Mr. Hollem and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he belonged for thirty-one years, a part of which time he served as steward. He was also a member of the Red Men, K of P. and G. A. R., having served as second lieutenant for six months in the late war in Company K, One Hundred and fifteenth regiment, Ohio volunteers. He served as justice of the peace for nine years, was a republican in politics, and in his business relations met with the most flattering success. He was a good man and his death was keenly felt by the community in which he had a great many warm friends.

O. R. House, proprietor of the Blue Flag stores, wholesale and retail groceries, one of the leading establishments of the kind in the Ohio Valley, was born in Monongahela City, Penn., in the year 1867, and is the son of Oliver C. House, also a native of Pennsylvania, who was for a number of years one of the leading coal merchants of that city. Oliver C. House was connected with W. H. Brown & Son, of Monongahela, and for some time operated two coal roads, the Old Eagle and Black Diamond, and the company also traded quite extensively in coal with the lower river points. The wife of Mr. House was Elizabeth Pierce, also a native of Pennsylvania, who bore him a family of five children; four are now living. Mr. House and son were for some time partners in the grocery business under the firm name of House & Son, doing an extensive trade until his death, in 1877. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native city, and in 1878 began clerking in a tobacco store, in which capacity he continued until 1880, when he went to Pittsburg, where he was employed for years as a clerk in a shoe store. In 1884, in partner-

ship with his brother, Wilbur F., he engaged in the hotel business at Coal Center, Penn., and after his brother's death he embarked in the grocery trade at Bellaire, Ohio, where he remained until 1888. He disposed of his interest in Bellaire that year, and coming to East Liverpool, established the Blue Flag stores, which, as already stated, are among the substantial business houses of the Ohio Valley. Mr. House began life a poor boy, and his success is due to that wise forethought and superior management which have characterized his business career. He is one of the leading merchants of East Liverpool, and also one of its representative young men.

Jacob J. Ikirt, now and for several years past a resident of East Liverpool, Ohio, is one of the pioneer physicians of the Ohio valley. He is a native of Columbiana county, being born in New Lisbon, in 1826, the son of George and Elizabeth (Wallihan) Ikirt. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The father was a native of Fayette county, in the state mentioned, and after arriving at manhood worked at several trades, having been a natural mechanic. He gave especial attention to millwrighting and bricklaying, having constructed some of the first brick houses in New Lisbon, to which place he moved when it was but a mere hamlet. He had a family of twelve children, three of whom are living at this time. Dr. Ikirt received his educational training in the schools of Columbiana county, and in 1847, began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Stanberry, of Newark, Ohio, with whom he remained three years. He continued his professional education in the Starling medical college of Columbus, and in 1850 began the practice in Columbiana county, where he has been ever since with the exception of four years spent in Hancock county. In 1852, the doctor was married to Elizabeth Fife, who has borne him three children: George P.; Kate F. and Mary C. George Pierce Ikirt, M. D., the doctor's son, is now associated with his father, and has been for several years in the same office. His daughter, Kate Fife, is the wife of A. H. Clark, Esq., and Mary Celestia is now Mrs. Crow. Professionally, Dr. Ikirt occupies a prominent place among the medical men of this part of the state, and he is one of the oldest and best known practitioners in Columbiana county. By industry and good business judgment, he has accumulated a large amount of property, and is reckoned one of the wealthiest citizens of East Liverpool. He is an example for younger members of the profession to pattern by, and shows what can be done by a life of energy and probity. Politically, the doctor is a democrat, and as such has been a potent factor in local politics. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and with his wife belongs to the Presbyterian church.

George P. Ikirt, a well-known physician and politician of the Ohio Valley, is a native of Columbiana county, born in Madison township, in 1852, the son of Dr. J. J. Ikirt, a notice of whom appears elsewhere. George P. Ikirt was educated mainly in the New Lisbon schools. When seventeen years of age he began teaching school and studying law, but ill health forced him to give up the latter and realizing the former would be too sedentary an occupation for one of his constitution he was advised to abandon it, which he did and engaged in farming until he had regained his health, when he began reading medicine under his father. After thorough preparation he entered the Columbus Medical college, in 1876, and graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1877. He began the practice of his profession at East Palestine, but after a short time removed to East Liverpool, in which city and adjacent country he has since enjoyed a very large and lucrative practice. In the fall of 1882 he went to New York City, entering the Bellevue Hospital Medical college, and in addition to the regular course of study gave special attention to surgery and disease of the chest. He was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1883, and again resumed his practice. Being thus well equipped in his profession he soon took high rank among the successful medical men of that part of the state. A close student, thoroughly devoted to his calling and endowed by nature with a keen perception and strong reasoning powers, he has been the trusted physician and counselor in many difficult cases. He is a progressive and public spirited citizen, who has done much to advance the best interests of the city and community in which he lives. Politically he is looked upon as one of the staunch leaders and counselors of the democracy of the southeastern portion of the state. He has rendered good service to his party both in local and general contests. Firm in his convictions, he is conscientious in his actions and freely concedes to others the same rights he claims for himself, nor does he hesitate to denounce wrong in his own party as freely as in the opposition. In 1884 he founded the *Weekly Crisis*, a political newspaper, and as its editor, placed it on so firm a basis that it was soon able to appear as a daily as well, and the paper enjoys the distinction of being the first democratic daily in the county. In 1888 he was nominated for congress, his opponent being the Hon. William McKinley, and while it was evident that with the large republican majority against him he could not be elected, yet he fearlessly carried the standard of his party and waged a campaign of such spirit and vigor as to do honor to himself and his party and challenge the admiration of his opponents. He was married in 1873 to Mary L. Hasson, daughter of Jonathan Hasson, who died in 1876, leaving one child, Frank H. Ikirt, who is still liv-



DR. G.P. IKERT.



ing. The doctor's second marriage was solemnized in 1880 with Mary E. Holmes, who has borne him five children, of whom three are living: Georgia E., Mary R. and Olive E. He is a plain, hospitable, genial, hard-working man, with broad and liberal views, and a mind well-stored with information. Correct in his habits of life, a strong writer and a good speaker, he is naturally a leader among men, and because of his strong personality has the happy faculty of winning the respect and confidence of those with whom he comes in contact. The strong points in his character are a quick perception, good judgment, great reserve force and thorough sincerity. By the aid of these and his strong-self-reliance, he has made his way in life with but little assistance, and for that reason we consider him entitled to much more than this brief notice as one of the successful self-made men of the Ohio Valley.

H. A. Keffer, secretary of the Dresden pottery, is a native of Columbiana county, and son of Ferdinand and Henrietta Keffer born in Harrisburg, Penn. The father of Ferdinand Keffer was Christian Keffer, a native of York, Penn., who came to Liverpool among the very first settlers of the place. Ferdinand Keffer was born in the year 1815 in Charlestown, Va., and received his educational training in the schools of Pennsylvania, to which state his parents moved when he was quite young. He early learned the trade of coppersmith and worked at the same a number of years at Pittsburg and afterward became interested in the river traffic between that city and New Orleans. He became a resident of Liverpool in 1838, and here erected a foundry which he operated some years, and afterward abandoned it for other business enterprises. In 1868, in partnership with a number of others he assisted in founding the California pottery works with which he was identified for some time, but since disposing of his interest in the same has not been engaged in any active business. The subject of this sketch was born in East Liverpool in the year 1861. He attended the city schools for some years, and afterward became connected with the Dresden pottery at the time of its organization and was made shipping clerk of the same. He held a clerical position until 1881, at which time, with George H. Martin, he went to Chicago and engaged in a jobbing trade, dealing in pottery, and was thus employed about one year. Returning to East Liverpool in 1882, he purchased an interest in the firm of Brunt, Bloor, Martin & Company potters, which thereafter became known as the potters co-operative company, of which he was elected assistant secretary. He afterward took the road for the firm until 1884, at which time he was elected secretary, a position he still holds. Mr. Keffer was married in 1889 to Cora Moore, daughter of A. Moore, recorder of Columbiana county. One child has been

born to this union, namely: Donald A. Mr. Keffer is a successful business man and one of the well posted manufacturers of Liverpool. He is a member of the Catholic church, and a republican in politics.

Prominent among the successful manufacturers of pottery in the United States, is Homer Laughlin, an enterprising citizen of East Liverpool, who was born in Little Beaver, Ohio, in the year 1843. His parents, Matthew and Maria (Moore) Laughlin, were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Moore, was a native Dungannon, Belfast, Ireland, and came to the United States in the time of the colonies. Being a young man of more than ordinary intellectual acquirements he attracted the attention of John Beaver, and afterward became associated with that gentleman in the survey of the Northwest territory. He was for some years actively engaged in constructing mills on Little Beaver, and did much toward opening and developing western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. James Laughlin, the subject's paternal grandfather, was also a native of Belfast, Ireland, and an early settler of Beaver county, Penn., where he reared a family of six sons and three daughters, only two daughters of whom are living at this time. Matthew Laughlin was born March 31, 1799, and early learned the miller's trade with Thomas Moore. He followed the business for some years on Little Beaver and afterward engaged in the mercantile trade at Calcutta and Little Beaver, but retired from merchandising in 1861. He became a resident of East Liverpool in 1866, and died here ten years later. His marriage with Maria Moore was solemnized in 1839, and he raised a family of seven children, three of whom are now living. Mrs. Laughlin died in 1888. The immediate subject of this mention was educated in a school called the Nevile institute, and grew to manhood in his native state. At the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted, July 12, 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio volunteers, with which he served three years, the greater part of which time he spent in clerical capacities, and after the close of the war he returned to Little Beaver and engaged in the oil business, which he followed about one year. He did not meet with flattering success as an oil speculator, and retired from the field with but \$25 in money, which at that time represented the sum total of his earthly capital. In 1867 he engaged in buying and selling Rockingham and yellow wares, and in 1870, in partnership with a brother, Shakespeare M. Laughlin, began importing English wares to New York city, which business occupied his attention until November, 1873. He and his brother came to Liverpool in the latter year and erected the first pottery in this city for the manufacture of white ware, which he has since conducted with much more than ordinary success

and financial profit. He purchased his brother's interest in 1877, and since that time has been sole owner. As a potter, Mr. Laughlin stands deservedly high, and the products of his factory have an extended sale throughout the United States. He was awarded a medal at the Philadelphia exposition in 1876, and also at Cincinnati, a gold medal, in 1879, which facts speak well for the success he has attained in his chosen calling. He has the reputation of making the finest ware in the United States; a claim which is not disputed by the leading manufacturers of the country. Mr. Laughlin has traveled extensively both in this country and Europe, having made tours of the latter a few years ago, during which he visited all the prominent cities and noted places of interest; also again in 1889. He was married in 1874 to Cornelia Bottenberg, a native of Wellsville, who has borne him three children, whose names are as follows: Homer C., Nanita, and Gwendolen. Mr. Laughlin is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue lodge, chapter and commandery.

William H. Locke, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, of East Liverpool, was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., in the year 1828. His parents, Nathaniel and Mary, were both natives of Maryland. Nathaniel Locke was a turner by trade, and followed his trade for some years, and afterward engaged in manufacturing in Baltimore. In 1836, he came to Pittsburg, Penn., and remained there until his death, in 1845. He was the father of three sons and four daughters; all are now living but one son. His wife died in 1873. Our subject was educated in the schools of Pittsburg. He began studying for the ministry after completing his education, and was admitted to the Pittsburg conference in 1852, and remained there until the division of that conference in 1878. He remained living in the part that became the east Ohio. He has had charge of work in some of the larger places in this state, among them Akron, Alliance, Youngstown and others. In 1889, he was assigned work at East Liverpool, and has remained here since. He was married in 1857, to Margaret E. Loo. To this union has been born three sons and three daughters: Charles E., John L., Catherine, Margaret E., Elizabeth B. and William H. All are living but William H. Mr. Locke has been very successful in the work here, and has done much in the short time to build up one of the largest congregations in eastern Ohio.

Joseph L. Luthringer, druggist, is a native of Ohio, born in Marietta, in the year 1864. His father, Emery Luthringer, a native of France, came to America with his parents a number of years ago, and settled in Pittsburg, thence moved to Marietta, Ohio, where he followed the tinner's trade and also carried on the hardware business. He came to East Liverpool in 1882, and

has since resided in this city. Joseph L. Luthringer was educated in the schools of Marietta, and after spending a few years at different occupations, began clerking, in 1880, in a drug store, and one year later accepted a similar position in the city of Pittsburgh. In the fall of 1882, he came to East Liverpool and entered the employ of A. H. Metz, druggist, with whom he continued until 1889, at which time he purchased an interest in the business and continued a member of the firm until March, 1890. In that year he purchased the entire stock and is now conducting one of the most successful drug houses in the city. Mr. Luthringer is familiar with every detail of the drug business, and his popularity as a salesman is exceeded by that of few business men in Columbiana county. His success has been the result of his unaided efforts, and he is justly entitled to the claim of a self made man. In September, 1890, Mr. Luthringer was united in marriage with Miss Ella Cronin, a popular young lady of East Liverpool.

A. R. Mackall, attorney-at-law, was born in Middleton township, Columbiana county, in the year 1849, and is a son of James and Nancy (Davidson) Mackall, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Ohio. James Mackall, son of James Mackall, Sr., a native of Pennsylvania, was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation, and also gave considerable attention to fruit culture. He settled in Middleton township, Columbiana county, a number of years ago, where he still resides, one of the prominent men of the community. He was married in 1838 to the mother of the subject of this sketch, who has borne him thirteen children, nine of whom are still living. A. R. Mackall attended the country schools in his youthful days and afterward pursued his studies in the schools of Salem, this county, where he obtained a knowledge of the more advanced branches of learning. He taught school for some years and read law under the direction of J. M. Smith, of New Lisbon, after whose death he pursued his professional studies under the instruction of John M. Dickinson, of the same place. He came to East Liverpool in 1876, and here began the practice of his profession which he has since successfully continued, having at this time a lucrative business in the courts of Columbiana and other counties. He has served the people of Liverpool as city solicitor for seven consecutive years, and is the present incumbent of that office, the duties of which he has discharged in a very efficient and satisfactory manner. Mr. Mackall and Miss Rosa K. Smith, were united in marriage in 1882, and they have one child, Cora Roberta. Mr. Mackall is an earnest supporter of the republican party, and as such has been a potent factor in local and general politics.

N. G. Macrum, cashier of the First National bank of East

Liverpool, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland. He came to the United States with his parents in 1848. His early education was in the schools of Ireland and in Allegheny City, Penn. His first occupation was clerk in the dry goods and notion store of F. H. Eaton & Co., in 1850. The firm of Eaton, Macrum & Co. was formed in 1859, and was located on Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Penn. After ten years of successful trade, they were succeeded by Macrum & Carlisle, which firm was dissolved in 1876, and Mr. Macrum retired to his farm at Fair Oaks, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway. Mr. Macrum accepted the cashiership of the First National bank in 1878, and has since acted continuously in that capacity. He was married in Pittsburg, in 1864, to Amelia Everson. His family consists of six children, four sons and two daughters. His oldest son, Charles E., is now treasurer of the Specialty Glass Co., of which our subject is one of the directors. Mr. Macrum has never taken any active part in politics, but has always been an ardent republican. Since coming to East Liverpool, he has made many friends, and enjoys the esteem and good will of the entire community.

Jethro Manley was born in Burslem, Staffordshire, England, April 22, 1824, and is the son of Fletcher and Ellen (Holland) Manley, natives of the same city and country. The subject's grandfather, was William Manley, who came to the United States about 1780, and after remaining some months in this country, returned to England where he died in 1833. Fletcher Manley was born March 5, 1788. He was a shoemaker by trade, and followed that business until his death, in 1871. He raised a family of eleven children, six of whom are living. His wife died in 1868. Jethro Manley, at the early age of eight years, began working in the potteries of his native country, and continued in that capacity until 1844, when he came to the United States and located in New York. The following year he came to Pittsburg, and in June, 1846, became a resident of East Liverpool, from which time until 1871, he was almost continuously employed as an operative potter. In the last named year he was elected justice of the peace, a position which he has since filled. Mr. Manley is a public spirited citizen, a successful business man, and as a republican has been active in political work in this county. He was a soldier for a short time in the late war, as private in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteers. Fraternally he is an active member of the Odd Fellows and Improved Order of Red Men and Masonic orders. He has been twice married, the first time in 1849, to Maria Thomas, who died the following year. He married his present wife, Mary Udall Toft, in 1852, and their union has been blessed with the following children: William L., Jason B., Jessie F. and Ellen W.

Captain Abner Martin, an old and well-known river man of eastern Ohio, was born in Tyler county, Va., in 1820, the son of Alexander and Jane Martin. Alexander Martin was the son of R. Martin, a native of Wales, who came to the United States previous to the war of the revolution and settled in Virginia, and afterward moved to West Virginia, and started the first blacksmith shop ever operated in the present city of Wheeling. He afterward moved near Mansfield Ohio, where his death occurred at the advanced age of one hundred and four years. He bore a distinguished part in the war of American Independence, and figured prominently in the early history of the Virginia counties, where he settled. Alexander Martin, the father of the subject, was born in the year 1796, and spent his early life in the vicinity of Wheeling, W. Va. He served in the war of 1812, and at the close of that struggle moved to Tyler county, Va., where his death occurred about the year 1866. He was married about the year 1819, to Jane Dixon, by whom he had eight children, four living at this time. Absalom Martin, uncle of our subject, established and operated the first ferry, at Wheeling, W. Va. Captain Martin spent his early life at the home of his parents, in Tyler county, Va., and at the age of thirteen began clerking on a steamboat which plied the Ohio and other rivers. He worked his way upward from a clerk until he became captain of a boat, one of the first that engaged in the Mississippi river traffic, and he followed boating principally between Pittsburg and New Orleans, with occasional trips on the Alabama, Red and Yazoo rivers for a number of years. He took charge of a boat as captain in 1852, and ran as such until 1865, during which time he commanded several boats which did an extensive trade. During his career on steamboats, Captain Martin met with many thrilling adventures and accidents, some of the latter of which were of national interest. A brief outline of his adventures will prove of general interest and it is given as follows. He was on the steamer "Roanoke" when it sank at the mouth of the Big Hocking river, in 1836. He was on the steamer "Brooklyn" when she collapsed her flues in 1846 twenty-five miles below Vicksburg, Miss., and he was also on the steamer "National" when a similar accident happened to her fifteen miles below Paducah, Ky. Captain Martin was associated with the famous "Mark Twain," when that erratic humorist was learning to pilot on the Mississippi river, a period which he afterward described so amusingly in his many stories. He and Captain Martin were together for eleven months, on the fated steamer "Pennsylvania," which exploded her boilers on June 13, 1858, seventy-five miles below Memphis, Tenn. At the time of this terrible accident there were on board 500 passengers, of whom 260 were lost, a brother of "Mark Twain" being one of the number. After the breaking out of the

civil war, Captain Martin was engaged in transporting troops and stores for the United States government, and during this period he frequently passed through dangerous adventures and hair-breadth escapes. He was usually very lucky with the boats he commanded during these stirring times, his only loss occurring at Johnsonville, Tenn. While lying at that point in 1864, on the steamer "Mountaineer," the rebel generals, Forest and Hood, bombarded the fort and burned the transports that were there. Captain Martin and his associates were transferred by rail to Nashville, Tenn., through a country thickly infested with guerrillas, which made the trip one of thrilling interest and danger. In 1861, Captain Martin moved his family to Columbiana county, and located on a small farm which he still owns and upon which he has since resided, in the pursuit of agriculture. He married Rebecca Jolly, who bore him eight children, three now living, viz.: Madison B., William L. and Eleanor V. His wife died in 1855, and he afterward married Lucinda Calhoun, a union which resulted in the birth of two children: James H. and Ida I., who with their mother are still living. Captain and Mrs. Martin are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity. The captain has now reached his seventieth year, having lived a life filled with many stirring adventures, and not entirely devoid of hardships. He has many friends in Columbiana county, and along the river, and is well respected by all who know him.

D. J. McBane, one of the leading butchers of East Liverpool, was born in Columbiana county, in 1868. He is the son of Norman and Elizabeth McBane, his parents both being natives of Ohio. Norman McBane received a limited education in the schools of his native county, and began mining when quite a young man. During the gold excitement he went to California where he was engaged in mining for a short time. He returned to Ohio and remained in that state until his death. He was the father of five children, three of whom are yet living, as is also his wife. Our subject received his early education in this county and remained on the farm until about sixteen years of age, when he began learning the butcher's trade with R. Y. Boyd, working for him some four years. In 1888, in company with his brother, Norman G., he started in business in East Liverpool, which they are still conducting. They have met with a fair measure of success in the business of butchering and their trade is steadily growing.

Warren T. McCain, senior member of the firm of McCain Bros., manufacturers of casks, staves and barrels, is a native of Ohio, born in the county of Knox, in 1838. His father, James McCain, was a son of Thomas McCain, who resided a number of years ago in western Pennsylvania. James McCain was born

in the year 1808, in Ohio, and was by occupation a tanner and shoemaker. He was a resident of Columbiana county, Ohio, three different times, first in 1858, then a short time in 1876, and again in 1882. He was the father of ten children, and died in 1887. His wife, Abbie F. Webb, departed this life in 1888. The subject of this biography learned the tanner's trade in his younger days, which, with farming, occupied his attention until the breaking out of the war. He entered the army in 1863, enlisting in Company K, Eighty-second Indiana infantry, and served in the same one year and eleven months, during which time he participated in the battles of Stone River, Missionary Ridge, Peach Tree Creek, the several engagements around Atlanta, and was with Sherman in the celebrated march to the sea. He had two brothers in the army, Frank, a member of Company K, Eighty-second Indiana infantry, and Charles, who served in the Second Ohio cavalry. At the close of the war Mr. McCain located in Madison, Ind., at which place and other points he resided until 1882, when he came to East Liverpool, and in partnership with his brothers, T. W. and J. C. McCain, erected the manufacturing establishment which they are still operating. Mr. McCain is a member of the G. A. R., and commander of the post at this point. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. in all of its departments, and is an active worker in the O. U. A. M. He is a successful business man and a representative citizen.

J. C. McClain, one of the leading contractors and builders of East Liverpool, was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., April 28, 1845. His parents were David and Rebecca (Anderson) McLain. The father of David McClain was a native of Scotland, who came to the United States shortly after the Revolutionary war, and located in Westmoreland county, Penn. He was a tanner by trade, and was engaged in that business and farming until his death. Before coming to the United States, he was married, and had a family of four sons and four daughters, all of whom are now dead. David McClain was born in 1803, and received a fair education in the schools of Westmoreland. His early life was spent on the home farm, but he also worked some at the tanner's trade, and was engaged in running a general merchandise store. After the division of the property at his father's death, he gave his whole attention to farming, and followed that business almost continuously until his death, which took place in 1881. He was the father of six children, four of whom are still living. His wife is dead. The subject of our sketch received his education in Westmoreland county, and remained on the farm until he was about twenty years old. He then served an apprenticeship of three years as a carpenter, and after learning his trade, he began contracting in the country,

near Pittsburg, which business he continued for about ten years. In 1878 he came to East Liverpool, where he has remained continuously ever since. He was married in 1873 to Miss Isabella Hill, a resident of the "Keystone" state. To this union have been born the following named children: John H., Isabelle C., Charles H. and Willard Dewitt, all of whom are living but John H. Mr. McClain and wife are members of the First United Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder. He has always taken an active part in politics, and is an ardent prohibitionist. He has been the nominee of that party for several different offices, among them that of county auditor. He was the organizer of the prohibition party in East Liverpool, and the first club ever organized in that city had its origin in his parlor. He was secretary of the county central committee, and has always been one of the most ardent workers in the party. His wife is now president of the W. C. T. U. Mr. McClain is a successful business man and enjoys a large and constantly increasing trade. He has many warm friends and enjoys the esteem of those who know him best, especially did he win the esteem of the patriotic public by his heroic efforts as secretary of the Soldiers' Monument Association in the erection of the beautiful monument that was unveiled in the Diamond square of his native city, on October 1, 1890, in honor of our country's heroes, and also by placing near the monument the well of pure flowing water that is a memento to his persistent efforts and a blessing to all. In the fall of 1890, Mr. McClain retired from the contracting business and organized a stock company, known as the Salineville Fire Brick and Clay company, situated at Salineville, Ohio, of which he was chosen general manager, expecting to begin operations in the spring of 1891.

Edwin McDivitt, senior member of the manufacturing firm of McDivitt & Moore, prominent potters of East Liverpool, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in the year 1831, the son of Peter and Margaret (McGarrigle) McDivitt; parents natives of the same country. Peter and Margaret McDivitt raised a family of nine children, six of whom are now living. They died in the years 1844 and 1886, respectively. The subject received a limited education in the schools of his native country, and when twelve years of age went to Glasgow, Scotland, in which city he served a six years' apprenticeship in a pottery establishment. On becoming proficient in his trade he came to the United States in 1854, and for some time thereafter resided in the city of Boston, and for three years was employed in the city of New York. In 1859 he came to East Liverpool and accepted a position with S. & W. Boggets, with whom he remained five years, and afterward spent some years in the employ of different firms. In March, 1868, in partnership with a number of others, he as-

sisted in the erection of the California Pottery works, which was operated as a stock company about three years, when Mr. McDivitt and Stephen Moore purchased the entire interest and have since conducted the same under the firm name of McDivitt & Moore. This pottery, like other well known establishments of the kind in East Liverpool, is doing a very successful business, and their trade, already extensive, is continually growing. Their reputation as manufacturers of first-class wares is second to none, and in business circles they are widely known throughout the country. Mr. McDivitt was married in October, 1856, to Margaret A. Lyons, of Boston, to which union six children have been born; all deceased but two, Margaret A. and Peter C. Mr. and Mrs. McDivitt are members of the Catholic church.

L. J. McGhie is one of the leading merchants of East Liverpool, and does a general commission business in feed and produce. His birthplace was Jefferson county, Ohio, near Empire, and his parents were Robert and Elizabeth (Culp) McGhie. Robert McGhie's father was of the same name, and a native of Scotland, who came to the United States when but seven years old in company with his parents. They first settled in Steubenville, where his parents died. When he was about sixteen years old, he began clearing a farm in the northern part of the county, on which he lived until his death. His family consisted of six children, all of whom are now living, as is also his wife. Robert McGhie, jr., received his early education in Jefferson county, and finished it in Mt. Union college. He began farming when quite young, and has given his attention to that business and stock dealing during the most of his life. Of late years, however, he has turned his attention largely to fruit raising. He is the father of three children, two daughters and one son, the latter being the subject of our sketch. Our subject received his early instruction in Jefferson county, and completed his education at Mt. Union college. He spent two years on the farm. During the winter of 1889, he went to Michigan buying apples, from which he made a handsome profit, but in December, 1889, he returned to this city and opened a produce store on Second street, and on February 1, 1890, removed to Sixth street. His business has increased until now he has a large wholesale trade in produce and also does a large amount of business in selling feed. He is also interested in real estate in Empire, having thirty-two lots which he is now selling at quite a profit. Mr. McGhie is not a married man. Few men of his age have been more successful in business. He is a member of the Jr. O. A. M., and also of the Masonic fraternity.

Matthew R. McKennon, a prominent citizen of East Liverpool, is a native of Columbiana county, born on the farm he now

owns, in the year 1825. His father Michael McKennon, was a native of Washington county, Penn., and the son of Joseph McKennon, also a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1801, and died in Columbiana county in 1809. Michael McKennon was born August 1, 1781, moved with his parents to Columbiana county, and here grew to manhood as a farmer, locating his first land near the present site of East Liverpool in 1811. He added to this tract in 1813, and the farm is now occupied by a part of the city limits. He married in 1823, May 22, Elizabeth Cameron, who bore him four children, three daughters and one son, the latter the subject of this sketch. Mr. McKennon died April 27, 1874, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. The mother died in 1832. Matthew McKennon was reared in this county, attended the pioneer schools, and afterward took charge of the home place. He purchased the interests of the other heirs from time to time, and at his father's death became sole owner of the homestead which he now occupies. Mr. McKennon was married in 1850 to Martha Arbuckle, who bore him the following children: Annie, Harry, Frank, Clarence and Maud, all living. His wife died in January, 1884, and he afterward married Mrs. M. J. Arbuckle, widow of his first wife's brother. Mr. McKennon has lived a quiet life and belongs to that respectable class of people which constitute the bone and sinew of the country. He has accumulated a handsome property, a great part of which lies in the city, and he is the proprietor of a considerable portion of the town plat. Socially, Mr. McKennon is highly respected by the people of East Liverpool, and as a public spirited citizen, fully alive to all that interests or benefits the city and county. Few occupy a more conspicuous place.

Daniel McNicol, senior member of the firm of McNicol, Barton & Co., manufacturers of pottery, is a native of East Liverpool, and son of John and Mary (McCarron) McNicol, parents both born in the north of Ireland. John McNicol was born October 30, 1823, and when about fourteen years of age, in company with his mother and brothers, emigrated to Scotland, locating in Glasgow, where he found employment in the potteries of that city. He there married Mary McCarron, and in 1850 came to the United States and found employment with John Blakely, manufacturer of pottery in East Liverpool, with whom he remained a short time and afterward worked for the firm of Knowles & Harvey for seventeen years. In 1869 in partnership with Adolph Fritz and others he assisted in organizing a joint stock company for the manufacture of yellow and Rockingham wares and purchased for the purpose the pottery which had previously been erected by John Goodwin but at that time owned by A. J. Marks. He was identified with this company until 1879, at which time he transferred the business to his son, the subject of

this sketch, and retired from active life. He raised a family of seven children, all living, and died November, 1881. Daniel E. McNicol was educated in the schools of East Liverpool and began working at the pottery trade some time prior to engaging in the business on his own responsibility. He has given his attention to pottery manufacture all his life, and is a master of the business, being thoroughly familiar with its every detail. The establishment, of which he is now the head, is doing a large business and its products have a reputation all over the United States. Mr. McNicol was married in 1881, to Nora Crane, who has borne him five children, viz: Mary, Annie, John, Hugh and Daniel. Mr. McNicol is a republican in politics but has never been an aspirant for official honors.

Hugh A. McNicol, son of John McNicol, whose sketch appears elsewhere, is a native of East Liverpool, Columbiana county, and dates his birth from the year 1853. He was educated in the city schools, and at an early age began working in Knowles' pottery, with his father, and continued to follow that business until disabled by a railroad accident in 1869, in which he lost one foot and part of the other. After his recovery he was engaged for some time in business, and in 1882, in partnership with several others, organized the Potters' Co-operative Co., and purchased the Dresden pottery works, which under his management has since been greatly enlarged, and supplied with the latest improved devices for the manufacture of the finest grades of pottery known to the American markets. Since 1884 the business has increased to such an extent that eight large kilns and four decorating kilns are required to meet the constantly increasing demand for the product of the Dresden works. Upon the organization of the company Mr. McNicol was elected its president, in which capacity he has since continued, and the remarkable success of the enterprise is largely due to his foresight and successful management. He is a director of the Potters' Mining and Milling Company, and by years of intelligent observation has become one of the leading manufacturers of pottery in the United States. He has been prominently identified with the material interests of Liverpool, and in 1881 erected a large opera house, which is one of the most valuable improvements of the city, and reflects great credit upon its owner. He is a member of the board of water-works trustees, and in politics is a republican.

Patrick McNicol, one of the oldest citizens of East Liverpool, and at one time one of the leading potters of the city, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in the year 1824. He is the son of George and Margaret McNicol, his parents being both natives of the same county. George McNicol was a weaver by trade, and followed that occupation until his death, which occurred in

1884. He was the father of four sons and three daughters, and four of the children are now living in East Liverpool. His wife came to the United States and remained until her death in 1874. Our subject spent his early life in his native country, but when about seventeen years of age he left home and went to the city of Glasgow where he began working in potteries, remaining there until some time in 1856. About that time he emigrated to the United States and came directly to East Liverpool where he found employment with the firm of Vadery, Woodard & Blakely. He remained with them until the time when they dissolved partnership, which was about 1857. He then entered the employment of Foster and Rieley and remained with them for thirteen years. In 1871, in connection with his brother John and others he organized a joint stock company and purchased the old Novelty pottery. He remained with this company about seventeen years. Since the fall of 1888 Mr. McNicol has not been engaged in any active business. He was married in 1852 to Ellen Johnston a resident of Columbiana county. To this union were born the following named children: George F., Ellen, Thomas, John, Margaret, Patrick, now the president of the Standard Pottery; Mary, Daniel, now with the Standard, and Charlie. All are living with the exception of George, John and Ellen. He and his wife are devout members of the Catholic church. He has never taken any active part in politics, but is enthusiastic in the advocacy of the democratic principles. When Mr. McNicol landed in East Liverpool, he was a poor man without money, and without friends, but he went to work courageously, and by a long life of industry and close attention to business he gradually accumulated a valuable property. But what is much better than money, he approaches the evening of life with the satisfaction of knowing that he has so conducted himself as to deserve and receive the esteem of those who know him best.

Frank W. Milligan, senior member of the Eagle Hardware company, the largest hardware establishment in the Ohio Valley, outside of Pittsburg, is a native of Stark county, Ohio, and son of Thomas and Ellen (Swancey) Milligan. Mr. Milligan's paternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the Ohio Valley, and took an active part in the development of the country. His great-grandfather assisted in laying out the city of Steubenville, and is remembered as a man of local prominence in that community. Thomas Milligan, Sr., grandfather of the subject was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, of which part of the state he was a prominent farmer. His son, Thomas V., father of Frank W., was born in the year 1829, and received a liberal education in Washington and Jefferson college, Penn., and afterward graduated from the Allegheny theological institute, and engaged in

the ministry of the Presbyterian church. He has been actively employed in the ministry at different places, and is now located at Juniata, Penn. He was married to Ellen Swancey about the year 1846, and raised a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. The three sons, Frank W., John S. and Thomas now compose the Eagle Hardware company, of East Liverpool. Frank W. Milligan was born in the year 1861, and received his education at Waynesburg, Penn., after which he spent three years in the west and the succeeding five years at Steubenville. In 1883 he came to Liverpool and purchased the hardware business of D. McDonald, and in 1888, in company with his two brothers already named, organized the Eagle Hardware company, a house which does one of the largest wholesale and retail trades in the state of Ohio. Mr. Milligan has met with much more than ordinary success in his business venture, and ranks among the representative men of Columbiana county. He was married in 1883 to Sadie Vaughn, a union blessed with the birth of one child, Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Milligan are earnest members of the Presbyterian church.

George W. Meredith, one of the prominent merchants of East Liverpool, doing a wholesale liquor business, was born in Utica, New York. He is the son of Thomas Meredith, a native of Wales, who came to the United States in an early day, and located in Utica, but afterward removed to Trenton, New Jersey, where he died. He was the father of two children; our subject and a daughter who is now dead. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed that calling until his death. Our subject received his education in the schools of Trenton, N. J. When quite young he began working in the potteries of that city, and learned the trade of presser. He followed his trade in Trenton until in 1877, when he came to East Liverpool, and entered the employ of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles. He remained with them until 1882, when he established the business he is now conducting, on a small scale, and has steadily increased until he now has the largest business of the kind between Pittsburg and Cleveland. He married Miss Anna Heath, a resident of Trenton, N. J. To this union have been born seven children: five of whom are now living, viz.: Emma, Sarah, George, Amelia, Richard, Annie and Thomas. The first two mentioned are dead. Mr. Meredith takes little interest in politics. He devotes all his time to business, in which he has been very successful, and now enjoys a lucrative and growing trade.

C. Metsch, proprietor of the Crockery City Flouring Mills, East Liverpool, is a native of Germany, and one of nine children born to Jacob and Catharine Metsch. He was born in the year 1830, received his education in the schools of his native country, and afterward learned the miller's trade, at which he served a

two years' apprenticeship. He followed milling in the old country until 1852, at which time he came to the United States, and for a short time thereafter was in the employ of the P. C. & St. L. railroad, but soon found work at his trade in Westmoreland county, Penn. He continued in Westmoreland county until 1862, at which time he came to Columbiana county, Ohio, and took charge of the Cannon Mills, which he purchased and operated until 1870, when he came to East Liverpool and purchased the mill property of James Wilson. He has since rebuilt this mill, enlarged its capacity and supplied it with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of flour by the roller process. He also changed the name to the Crockery City Mill, and it is now one of the largest and most successful flouring mills in eastern Ohio. Mr. Metsch was married in 1854 to Elizabeth Kauffman, of Beaver county, Penn., a union blessed with the birth of the following children: George H. (deceased), Rachel, Sarah (deceased), Charles M. (deceased), Gaspar J., Caroline E., Lizzie and Tobie. Mr. Metsch is one of the public spirited citizens of East Liverpool, has served as township trustee for six years, as member of the city council the same length of time, and for a number of years has been a trustee of the city water works. He has been prominently identified with the material prosperity of Liverpool, and is one of its representative men. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows and Masonic orders, and in religion is a Methodist, to which church Mrs. Metsch also belongs.

George Morley, senior member of the pottery firm of George Morley & Son, was born in Staffordshire, Eng., in the year 1829, and is the son of Samuel and Hannah (Higginson) Morley, parents natives of the same country. He received a limited education in his native country, attending night schools, and at the early age of fourteen years entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the pottery business, in which he acquired great skill and proficiency. Thinking the United States offered better opportunities for a young man than his native country, Mr. Morley, in 1849, came to America and located in the city of Baltimore, and after residing there a short time, went to Illinois and joined a brother who had preceded him to that state. The two afterward established a small pottery in Madison county, Ill., and after remaining there until 1852, the subject came to East Liverpool and accepted a position with George S. Harker & Co., and afterward worked for Woodward, Blakely & Co. and other firms until 1858. In that year, in partnership with James Goodwin and others, he purchased a small pottery and embarked in the manufacture and conducted the same about twenty years. In 1878 he disposed of his interest in this pottery and went to Wellsville and organized the company which built the old Pioneer pottery

of that city, of which he acted as manager for five years. He purchased the Lincoln pottery of this city in 1884 and has been conducting the same very successfully ever since. In 1888, his son, George S., became a partner, and under the firm name of George Morley & Son, the establishment has now an extensive business and a reputation much more than local. Mr. Morley was married in 1861 to Emma M. Beardmore, who has borne him five sons: George S., Lincoln C., Samuel I., Edwin S. and Elmer G. Mr. and Mrs. Morley have also had six other children, all of whom are now deceased. Mr. Morley is a member of the I. O. O. F., G. A. R. and Masonic fraternities, and is a communicant of the Methodist Protestant church, as is also his wife. In addition to his business career, Mr. Morley has a military record, having enlisted in 1861 at the first call for volunteers, and served three months as member of Company K, Third Ohio infantry. He re-enlisted in 1864 in Company I, Forty-third Ohio infantry, in which he was commissioned first lieutenant, and as such served four months. He constructed the first pontoon bridge across the river at Petersburg, over which the Union troops crossed to open the battle at that place.

Edward M. O'Connor, a prominent manufacturer of fire clay, was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1847. He is the son of John Doherty, but at the age of eighteen months was adopted by his uncle, Edward O'Connor, by whose name he has since been known. He began working in the fire clay business in England at an early age and continued working there until coming to the United States in 1870. He located in East Liverpool in that year and began working for Fergerson, Simms & Co., and after remaining in their employ a short time effected a partnership with Mr. Fowler in the manufacture of terra cotta work. He was afterward compelled to abandon this enterprise, and after spending one year in prospecting for clay in the valley returned to Liverpool and sold an interest in his clay deposit to Mr. Blower, and afterward disposed of a half interest to a Mr. Brown of Steubenville. In 1882 he engaged in his present business, the manufacture of fire clay, which he has since carried on with encouraging success. Mr. O'Connor was married in 1872 to Ellen Starkey, of this place, and their wedded life has been blessed with six children, but one of whom, a son, Edward F., is now living.

Charles B. Ogden, M. D., oldest son of Dr. B. B. Ogden, whom he succeeded in the practice, was born in East Liverpool, in 1851. He studied medicine under the direction of his father, and finished his professional education in the Ohio Medical college, Cincinnati, and the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. After receiving his degrees, he began practicing in this city where he has spent all of the subsequent time, having succeeded to his

father's large and lucrative patronage. The doctor occupies a high rank both professionally and socially, and is classed with the successful medical men of this city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken a number of degrees, including that of Sir Knight. In September, 1878, Mary E. Talbot became his wife and the issue of the marriage is four children: May E., Catherine E., Charles B. and John T. The doctor and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Among the doctor's brothers is Aaron B. Ogden, who was at one time engaged in the medical profession in this city, but is now located at Mt. Ayre, Iowa. Two of the brothers were soldiers in the late war, one of whom died at Knoxville, Tenn. Joshua Ogden was a captain in the Ninety-seventh Indiana regiment and earned the reputation of a brave and gallant soldier.

Dr. Benjamin B. Ogden (deceased), a prominent physician of the Ohio valley, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, in the year 1806, and was the son of Stephen and Hannah (Bartrum) Ogden, parents both natives of Pennsylvania. Stephen Ogden came to Ohio in the year 1800, and located in what is now Columbiana county, having been one of the very earliest settlers in this part of the state. He located a farm near the present site of New Lisbon, and after residing on the same a number of years removed to East Liverpool, then known as Fawcettstown, and remained here until his death. His only child is the subject of this sketch, who grew to manhood in Columbiana county, in the pioneer schools of which he received the rudiments of an English education. He began the study of medicine when quite young, in the office of Dr. Potter, of New Lisbon, and began the practice of his profession about the year 1826. He afterward completed his medical education in the Jefferson medical college, Pennsylvania, and also in the Baltimore medical college, Maryland, after which he practiced at different places until 1832, when he located at East Liverpool. He continued to reside in this city in the enjoyment of a lucrative patronage, until his death, which occurred in 1878. By his first marriage he had five children, three of whom are living, and by his second marriage he had a family of six children, five of whom still survive. Two of his sons are in the active practice of the medical profession, and have become well-known and successful physicians. Dr. Ogden practiced quite extensively, but being very charitable and quite liberal, did not succeed in accumulating any great amount of property. He was a warm friend of the poor, and is kindly remembered by many to whom he rendered charitable services.

Monroe Patterson, manufacturer of pottery and clay working machinery, was born in Millersport, Lawrence county, Ohio, in the year 1853. His grandfather Patterson was a native of

Harrisburg, Penn., and an early settler of Columbiana county, locating in what is now known as the Scotch settlement, on a farm where his death afterward occurred. He was the father of eight children, four of whom are now living. The father of the subject, George Patterson, was born in the year 1820, and in early life learned the tailor's trade, which he followed for a number of years. He moved to Lawrence county in 1841, and was a resident of the same until 1878, at which time he returned to Columbiana county, and located in East Liverpool, where his death occurred in 1882. He was married about the year 1843 to Frances White, who died in 1854, the mother of three children. Mr. Patterson afterward married Elmyra Truesdell, who bore him five children, all of whom are living. Monroe Patterson was reared in Lawrence county, received his education at the town of Ironton, and afterward engaged in contracting for masonry work, which he followed for some years with good success. He abandoned this business after a while and engaged in the mercantile trade at Ironton, as a clerk, and after continuing in that capacity until 1878, he came to East Liverpool and purchased the business which he is now conducting. He afterward sold an interest to his brother, John W. Patterson, and the firm became known as Patterson Brothers, but in a few years he purchased the entire interest and has since been sole owner. Mr. Patterson was married in 1882 to Mary Thompson, of Smith's Ferry. He is a successful business man, a republican in politics, and with his wife, belongs to the Methodist church.

George Peach, member of the firm of Peach & Son, the only wholesale firm of East Liverpool, dealing in tobacco, cigars, teas and coffees, was born in Osborne, Ky., in the year 1839. He is the son of John and Fannie (Taylor) Peach. His parents were natives of England. His grandfather, who was also a native of England, came to the United States in an early day and located in New Jersey, but afterward came to East Liverpool in 1851, and remained there until his death, in 1852. He was the father of four sons, all of whom are now dead. His son, John Peach, Jr., was born in 1812. He received a limited education in England, and afterward learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed until he came to the United States. He first located in Brooklyn, N. Y., and afterward at different points, finally, in 1850, arriving at East Liverpool. He met his death in 1851, in the explosion of the steamboat "Pittsburgh," which occurred at Steubenville that year. He was on his way to East Liverpool to bury his father. He was married about 1837, to the mother of our subject, who bore him four children, all now living. Our subject came to East Liverpool with his parents, and soon found employment in the potteries, in which he learned the trade of a jigger. He was in the employ of different firms,

but remained twenty-three years with William Brunt. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio infantry, with which he served three years. He was in the employ of the commissary department during most of the time. After the close of the war he returned to East Liverpool, and began work in the potteries, where he remained until 1882. He engaged in the grocery trade, and in 1885 began jobbing, in which business he is still engaged. His son, Harry W., was taken in as a partner in 1882, and the firm has been known as the East Liverpool Tea company. He was married in 1860, to Sarah Whitton, and their union has been blessed by the birth of one son, mentioned above. Mr. Peach is a member of the Red Men, G. A. R. and Sr. O. A. M. He has always taken an active part in politics, and is a very enthusiastic republican. He has served the people of East Liverpool in various public trusts for fourteen years; first as a member of the board of health; next as township trustee, and in 1886 he was elected to the city council, which position he still holds. He has been remarkably prosperous in business, and now conducts one of the largest mercantile establishments in the city.

John Peake, one of the leading grocerymen of East Liverpool, and also a member of the city council, was born in Staffordshire, England, in the year 1849, being the son of John and Martha Peake. His parents were both natives of Staffordshire. John Peake, Sr., was a laborer, and remained in England until his death. He was the father of one child, who is the subject of this sketch. The latter began work in the brick yards of England, when but six years old, and followed that occupation for about ten years. Afterward he spent some years in the potteries as a decorator. In 1871 he came to the United States, and went directly to East Liverpool, where he found employment in Walker's brick yard. He was employed in various potteries until in 1876 he opened a small grocery business in what is now known as Jethro, and in a short time he moved his business to the city proper, where he has built up a large trade. In 1870, he was married to Elizabeth Moore, also a native of England, and to this union four children have been born, viz.: James R., John H., Emma E. and William B., all of whom are living but James R. Mr. Peake and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a member of the K. of P, and Sons of St. George. He has always taken great interest in politics, being known as a working republican. He was elected to the city council in 1885, and served four years. He is one of the prosperous business men of the city, is popular and enjoys a trade which is large and constantly growing.

A successful business man of East Liverpool is T. L. Potts, proprietor of the leading drug house of the city, who was born in

Carroll county, Ohio, in the year 1860. Jonathan and Rebecca (McMillan) Potts, his parents, were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. His grandfather, Nathan Potts, also a native of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio in 1815, and settled in Carroll county, where he followed the occupation of farming, and where his death occurred in 1831. Jonathan Potts was born in November, 1799, and for a number of years was engaged in carrying the mails between the cities of Pittsburg and Steubenville, but afterward entered the employ of James Turnbull, who was then in the book trade in the latter city, with whom he subsequently became a partner in the business. He afterward returned to Carroll county and engaged in farming, which he carried on until his death, in September, 1880. He was married to the mother of the subject of this sketch October 30, 1859, and by her had a family of five children who, with the mother, are still living. Mr. Potts was a man of prominence in the community, and in his death the county lost one of its best citizens. T. L. Potts was raised and educated in Carroll county, and afterward took a commercial course in the business college at Pittsburg. On quitting school he spent one year in the employ of William Sumner & Co., of that city, as clerk, and in 1884 came to East Liverpool and purchased a stock of drugs, to which he has since added, and at this time leads the trade in this city. In 1889 he enlarged his business by starting a branch store on Sixth street. Mr. Potts was married in 1885 to Miss Jessie Stone, of this city. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Sr. O. A. M., and is one of the leading republicans of East Liverpool.

John Rinehart, the leading liveryman and undertaker of East Liverpool, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio. His parents were Mouny and Hannah (Arnold) Rinehart. The former was the son of John Rinehart, one of the early settlers of Jefferson county. His father was a farmer by occupation, and also ran a grist mill for a number of years. His family consisted of four sons and six daughters, five of whom are still living. His death occurred in 1860. Our subject was educated in the schools of Jefferson county. He remained on the farm until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in 1862, in Company D, Fifty-second Ohio infantry, and served two years. He was in the battles of Mission Ridge, Lookout Mt., Stone River, and a number of others. He was taken prisoner in South Carolina and was held eighteen days. After his term of enlistment expired, he returned home, and in the same year was married to Miss Margaret Kelly, and spent about one year in Illinois, after which he went back to Ohio. He was a resident of Jefferson county until 1876, when he came to East Liverpool and went into the livery and undertaking business, which has steadily increased until now he has one of the leading establishments of the kind in the Upper Ohio valley.

Mr. Rinehart has never taken any active part in politics, but is an enthusiastic republican. In 1884, his stable was destroyed by fire, but he immediately rebuilt. He has enjoyed great prosperity in business, and his trade grows constantly. Mr. Rinehart is a member of the G. A. R.

William W. Robinson, a successful druggist of East Liverpool, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in the year 1867, son of John R. and Sarah (Oxley) Robinson. John R. Robinson is a native of Pennsylvania and by occupation a roller, which with the exception of fifteen years spent in farming, he has followed all his life. He is at this time manager of the Labelle Iron works at Wheeling, W. Va. William W. Robinson is one of ten children, six now living born to the above parents. He received his educational training in the schools of Bellaire and at fifteen years of age accepted a clerkship in a drug store in that city run by his brother, one of the leading druggists of Bellaire. In 1885 he purchased a small business in his native town which he conducted until his brother's death, in September, 1887, at which time he disposed of his own stock and took charge of his brother's store which he subsequently purchased, and which he carried on until March of the following year. Then he sold his drug business to J. E. Blackburn, of Bellaire. Mr. Robinson took a trip to the Pacific coast, where he spent a few months prospecting, and then returned to his native home, feeling that Ohio was the garden spot of the world. In 1889 he came to East Liverpool and purchased the drug business then conducted by A. H. Flemming and this he still continues. Mr. Robinson carries a full line of such goods as are found in first class stores of his kind, and is one of the enterprising business men of Liverpool.

James M. Rose, for whom the following sketch is prepared, is a well-known jeweler of Liverpool, and a descendant of an old family which settled in New York prior to the war of American Independence, the paternal ancestors moving to this county from Ireland. The subject's grandfather was Joseph Rose, who came to America a short time before the revolutionary war in which he took a part, and was afterward supposed to have been murdered while locating a tract of land in York state. Henry Rose, the father of James M., was born in New York, March 24, 1812, and was a farmer by occupation. He moved to Summit county, Ohio, in 1840, and afterward settled in the county of Portage, where his death occurred May 30, 1890. His wife, whose maiden name was Betsey Jennings, bore him twelve children, eight of whom are living at this time, as is also the mother. James M. Rose was born in the year 1832, in Summit county, Ohio, was reared in Portage county, and grew to manhood on a farm. He followed farming until the breaking out of the war, when, September,

1861, he enlisted in Battery E, First Ohio light artillery, with which he served eighteen months in the army of the Cumberland. He was in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Siege of Corinth and others, and was honorably discharged in 1863. From that time until 1877, he resided in the counties of Stark and Summit, and in the latter year came to East Liverpool and engaged in the jewelry business, having previously learned the trade in 1863 and 1864. He first located in Wellsville, but since 1879, has resided continuously in Liverpool, where he now has a well established trade. Mr. Rose was married in 1864, to Mary C. Miller, and their wedded life has been blessed with two children, Cora M. and Charles H. Mr. Rose is a republican in politics and as such was elected in 1890, to the office of justice of the peace, the duties of which he is still discharging. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic order, G. A. R. and H. V. U., and in religion is a member of the Methodist church to which his wife also belongs.

John Rowe, senior member of the firm of Rowe & Mountford, potters, is a native of Germany, born in the year 1856. His parents, Alois and Mary Rowe, were both natives of the "fatherland." The father is a wheelwright by trade, and followed his occupation in Germany until 1862, at which time he came to the United States and located in Syracuse, N. Y., where he still resides. His wife is also living, and they are the parents of eight children. The subject of this mention spent his youthful years in the city of Syracuse, in the schools of which he received a practical education. He served an apprenticeship as a potter, and followed his trade in Syracuse until 1876, when he went to Boston, thence, in the spring of 1877, went to England, and spent some time in the potteries of Staffordshire, where he obtained a thorough knowledge of the business. Returning to America, he located in St. Johns, Canada, and from there came to the United States, and worked in different places until 1882, at which time he purchased an interest in the Diamond Stilt works at East Liverpool, at that time operated by Robertson & Co. Within a short time, in partnership with Mr. Mountford, he purchased the works, which, under the firm of Rowe & Mountford, has since been in successful operation. Their business increased from time to time, and in 1890, they constructed an addition for the manufacture of china ware. Mr. Rowe was married in 1875, to Hannah Robertson, of this city, who has borne him five children, viz.: John A., Allie M., Lizzie E., William and George. Mr. Rowe takes an active interest in public affairs, and as a republican, is a potent factor in local politics. He was elected a member of the city council in 1887, and is still a member of that body.

George Sebring, a prominent citizen of East Liverpool, was

born and reared in Beaver county, Penn., where he spent his early life upon a farm. In 1854 he came to Columbiana county and located in East Liverpool, where for a short time he was engaged in business, but for a number of years has not been actively identified with any business enterprise. He was married in 1856 to Elizabeth Larkins, of Pittsburg, who bore him ten children, eight boys and two girls, nine of whom are still living. In 1887, five of the Sebring brothers, viz.: Oliver H., George E., Ellsworth H., Joseph and Frank, in company with S. J. Cripps, purchased what was known as the Foutz & Co. pottery, and engaged in the pottery manufacture. George E. had formerly been foreman in the factory of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, and Oliver H. had also been in the employ of that firm. Ellsworth H. and Frank A. were at that time engaged in the grocery business. After purchasing the pottery the firm became known as the Sebring Bros. Since engaging in the business they have more than doubled the capacity of their works, and their trade, which has been extensive from the beginning, is constantly increasing. They are doing a large and successful business, and are classed with the substantial business firms of eastern Ohio. The establishment of the firm was visited by a disastrous fire on October 22, 1890, but not discouraged thereby, the enterprising proprietors immediately set to work to rebuild on a larger scale. On the 15th of September, 1890, Frank, one of the members of this fraternal firm, died, much to the regret of all who knew him.

William Seonor, the genial landlord of the Thompson House, a popular hotel of East Liverpool, was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., in the year 1828, and is the son of John Seonor, one of the pioneers of that part of the country. Mr. Seonor's early life was spent in Westmoreland county, on a farm. He followed agricultural pursuits until 1861, at which time he embarked in the oil speculation, which he followed until 1875, and at which he accumulated a large fortune, but unfortunately lost the greater part of it before abandoning the oil fields in the latter year. In 1875, he moved his family to Cleveland, and began keeping hotel in that city, but the following year moved to Wellsville, and took charge of the old Commercial House, which he ran until the fall of 1881, when he began keeping the Brunt House. He soon disposed of this property, and purchased the Thompson House, in East Liverpool, which under his successful management is one of the favorite stopping places in the city. By his wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Painter, a native of Westmoreland county, Penn., Mr. Seonor has had the following children: William F., Gust, Alice E., John G., Luella, Charles, Effie, Minnie and Cash, all of whom are living, and two died in infancy. Mr. Seonor is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is one of the popular citizens of East Liverpool.

Sampson Sharp, the pioneer coal man of Columbiana county, was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, in 1822, and is the son of Solomon and Sarah Sharp. He received a limited education in the night schools of his native country, and began life for himself in the coal mines of England, where he worked until 1851, at which time he came to the United States, and for two years thereafter worked in the mines near Pittsburg, Penn. In 1853 he came to Columbiana county, Ohio, and entered the employ of James Farmer, of Salineville, with whom he remained for over twenty-one years. He began business for himself in 1874, opening a mine in Salineville, which he operated until 1876, and then came to East Liverpool, where, in partnership with Joseph Turnbull, Sr., he engaged in handling coal on the river, a business which lasted about nine years. In 1885 he again embarked in coal dealing, and has since been doing a large business in the local and general markets. Mr. Sharp was united in marriage in 1844, to Elizabeth Woodward, of England, who has borne him ten children, of whom the following, Sarah J., Annie, Maggie and Elizabeth were born in the old country; George H., James W., Granville, Emily and two that died in infancy were born after the family came to the United States. Maggie and Emily are deceased. Mr. Sharp is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F., and is an earnest supporter of the republican party.

O. D. Shay, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Susquehanna county, Penn., in the year 1861, and is the son of David and K. H. (Depue) Shay. Both parents were natives of the state of New Jersey. Dr. Shay was educated in the schools of his native county and the Mansfield college, located at Mansfield, Penn., and in 1882 began his professional reading at Montrose, Penn., with Dr. J. D. Vail, under whose instruction he remained one year. In 1883 he entered the Cleveland medical college, from which he graduated in 1886, and the same year began the practice of his profession in East Liverpool, where he has since resided. The doctor has met with good success, and being a close student and thoroughly devoted to his calling, is assured of an extensive practice in the future. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also of the Sr. U. O. A. M. May 18, 1887, Miss Setta Turnbull, daughter of Joseph Turnbull, became his wife, and their union was blessed with one child, Marion D. The child and mother are both deceased.

Jacob Shenkel, member of the Globe Pottery Co., was born in Pittsburg, in the year 1841. He is the son of Nicholas and Catherine (Gross) Shenkel. His parents were both natives of Germany. Nicholas Shenkel was born in the year 1814. He received a limited education in Germany, and afterward served an apprenticeship as shoemaker and followed this trade in Ger-

many until 1832, when he came to the United States and located in Pittsburg, and remained there until 1848, when he came to East Liverpool, and remained here until his death in 1854. He was married to the mother of our subject while living in Pittsburg, and to that union was born ten children; seven are yet living. His wife is still living. Our subject received his schooling in the schools of East Liverpool. He began working in the potteries when nine years old, and remained there until about fifteen; he served two or three years in a store as clerk, and also made a trip or two on a produce boat to Memphis, Tenn., and was engaged in this until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in 1861, in Company L, Sixty-second regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and served three years and six days. His regiment was in the army of the Potomac, and was in the battles of Yorktown and Hanover court house, the seven days fight, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, second Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburgh, and many other important battles and engagements, among them the battle of the Wilderness. He returned home in 1864, and in the following spring engaged in the grocery business and was engaged in that until the organization of the Globe Pottery Company, in 1881, of which he is vice-president. He was married in 1867, to Annie E. Cowan, a resident of South Pittsburg. To this union has been born five children: Florine, Menton, Pearl, Reneus and Daisy. All are living but the first named. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and I. O. O. F. He has never taken any active part in politics, but is an ardent republican, and served the people as trustee for one term. He has been quite successful in business and has gained the good will and respect of all that know him.

J. H. Simms, editor of the *East Liverpool Tribune*, the leading republican weekly publication of the county, was born in this city in the year 1851. His parents, Claiborne P. and Deborah (Hickman) Simms. His father is a native of Wheeling, W. Va., and mother of this county. Claiborne P. was born in the year 1812. His very early life was spent in Wheeling but when about twelve years old his parents moved to Fawcettstown, now East Liverpool and his education was received in the log school house of this city. His father was the owner of a large tract of land adjoining this place known as the Simms addition. He began farming at the death of his father, and for many years farmed the land on which the greater part of East Liverpool now stands. He followed farming until the breaking out of the war; he engaged in the coal business and followed that until he retired from active business, in 1876. During the early period of pottery he was engaged in furnishing clay and afterward engaged in selling ware over the country by wagon. He had seven children, of these three sons are now living. His wife is still liv-

ing. He has never taken any active part in politics but has been a lifelong republican and served the city for a number of years as a member of council. Our subject received his early education in the schools of Liverpool, after completing his education, he began serving an apprenticeship as a printer in 1868, in the office of the *East Liverpool Record*, then published by W. G. Foster, also proprietor of the *Wellsville Union*. After serving two years he went to Pittsburg and began work for William G. Johnston & Co., job printers, serving an apprenticeship of two years. The next three years of his life were spent in Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Paul, Minn., as job printer. In 1875 he returned home and in January of the year following he established the *East Liverpool Tribune* in company with F. R. Bradshaw; after the first year he purchased Mr. Bradshaw's interest and has since conducted it alone. He was married in 1875, in September, to Donia E. Horker, daughter of Benjamin Horker. To this union has been born one child, George C., now living. He is a member of the F. A. M., also a member of Masonic fraternity and Chicago typographical union. In politics he has been a lifelong republican and has done a great deal for the advancement of his party and the city in which he lives. To him belongs the honor of doing more than any other newspaper in the county for the advancement of the pottery industry of Liverpool.

Among the best known citizens of Liverpool township is Daniel J. Smith, a prominent farmer, who was the son of William G. and Susan (Smith) Smith. Mr. Smith was born in East Liverpool, October 30, 1833. The father is still living at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Columbiana county, where for many years he was a merchant, having been more prominently identified with the growth of the city of East Liverpool than any other one man. He was a projector of the New Lisbon & Ashtabula railroad, which would have been one of the greatest railroads in the state had it not been for its failure in the financial panic of the thirties. He is now living in Tacoma, Wash. Thomas Fawcett, William G.'s maternal grandfather, came to Ohio in the pioneer days and laid out a town which he called St. Clairsville. William G. Smith bought adjoining property and had it laid out in lots, and changed the name to Liverpool, and later to East Liverpool. In the late war William held a commission from Secretary Stanton on a convoy in the interests of the government to keep out contraband goods, rebel spies, and any other unlawful persons or things. His wife died in March, 1888. She was a member, as is also her husband, of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has ever been a devout and active member. His home was the ministers' home during the itinerancy period. Daniel operated a canal boat between Fredericktown and Pittsburg when fifteen

years of age, in which he continued for two years. He then entered his father's employ in his Pittsburg store, as a clerk, and was there until 1851. From 1853 to 1856 he was engaged in the pottery business, and then moved to Missouri, and traded through Kansas and the Indian Territory. Being an abolitionist of the John Brown and Jim Lane stripe he was notified to leave the country, but sent his wife and remained himself until his business was completed and he was ready to go. He sold out what he had for as much as he could get in money, and took \$1,350 in nine-month notes, and left the notes to be collected by a man by the name of Jerre Marree, who turned rebel. What Jerre did not get the rebels did, having taken it from the United States mails on their way North. He returned home, and has since remained there, where he has been successfully engaged in farming, stock and wool buying, and is known throughout that portion of the state as an enterprising and upright business man. In 1864 Mr. Smith enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-third regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, and served four months and eleven days. His regiment held the center on the 17th of June in the attack in front of Petersburg. Having contracted malarial fever he was put on detached duty, having control of provost guards at Wilson's Landing, guarding prisoners and contrabands. Mr. Smith did much toward establishing Union Leagues. He founded the first one in George S. Harker & Co.'s pottery at East Liverpool and later, one in every township in the county. Rev. Samuel Clark and himself then branched out and established them all over the state. June, 1854, was the date of his marriage to Miss Deborah E. Thompson, daughter of Hon. Josiah Thompson. Six children were born to them: Josiah T., William S., Lulu S., Cassius C. (deceased), Wilson F. and Letta M. The mother died December 29, 1874, aged thirty-five years. She was a devout member of the the Disciples church and a true Christian woman. Mr. Smith was again married, Miss Amanda Canaga becoming his wife. Two children are the fruit of this union, Leona and one unnamed. Mr. Smith is a Mason, member of the Sr. Order of American Mechanics, the Royal Arcanum, and the G. A. R. Up to the second election of Abraham Lincoln he was an abolitionist. He is now an ardent adherent to the republican party.

Thomas Starkey, Sr., is one of the oldest residents of East Liverpool. He was born at Stoke on Trent, at Stone Park, in Staffordshire, England, April 21, in the year 1829, being the son of Thomas and Ann Starkey. His parents were both natives of England. The grandfather of the subject of our sketch, who was also named Thomas Starkey, met his death at a jollification meeting, after the battle of Waterloo. His son Thomas, was born in the year 1806, and received a limited education in Eng-

land. He married Anne Lawser, born near Market Drayton in Shropshire, in 1804, and daughter of John and Bettie Lawser. His life was spent at various occupations. He was interested in horses, and was also engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years. He died about the year 1875, and she in 1876, near Stoke. They were the parents of fourteen children, five of whom are still living, and all are residents of England except the subject of our sketch. The latter received his early schooling in England. His boyhood days were spent in various ways until he reached his majority. He worked principally in the potteries, but also assisted his grandmother in the store. Her maiden name was Ellen Bradbury, but Mountford by second husband, and she died in 1848, at Penkhall. In 1851 he came to the United States, and first located in New Jersey, where he worked in the potteries and on adjoining farms. In 1857, he came to East Liverpool, where he again found employment in the potteries, where he continued to work until about 1870. At the latter date, in company with Mr. P. S. Ourby, he bought the old Star pottery, and changed it from a stoneware to a Rockingham and yellow ware establishment. They continued this business together about two years, when Mr. Starkey sold his interest to Samuel Woster & Son. He then retired from active business and since that time has been engaged in handling real estate, having purchased the tract of land in the north of the city, which is now known as Starkey's Addition. He was married in 1852, to Margaret Nolland, born in 1829, in Londonderry, Ireland, and daughter of Philip and Catherine Nolland. To this union have been born four children, viz.: Ellen M., now Mrs. E. O'Connor; Thomas F., Anna and Emma. The last two mentioned are dead. Thomas F. married Anne Green, of East Liverpool. Mr. Starkey and wife are members of the Catholic church. He has never taken any part in politics, but is an ardent democrat. He has been very successful in business, and has accumulated considerable property.

John F. Steel, proprietor and operator of the only china decorating works of East Liverpool, was born in Staffordshire, Eng., in the year 1848, son of John and Hannah Steele. His father was born in Staffordshire in 1814, and was almost raised in the potteries of that place, having commenced work in the same when a mere child. He came to America in 1848, and a short time thereafter was drowned in East River, N. Y. He was a man of intelligence, a prominent member of the Methodist church, of which he was a local preacher, both in this country and England. After his death his widow returned to England, where she still resides. The subject of this mention attended the schools of Staffordshire in his youth and when still young served an apprenticeship as a decorator. After completing

his trade he came to the United States in the year 1867, and worked for some time thereafter in the city of Brooklyn and New York city, where he remained about twelve years. He came to East Liverpool in 1879 and erected the decorating works which he has since operated and as already stated the only decorating establishment of the kind in the city. In 1870 Mary E. Knight became his wife, and she has borne him three children, viz.: William F., Lizzie M. and Sadie E. Mr. Steele has proved a valuable addition to the population of Liverpool and in business circles his standing is first class. He is a local politician of the republican party, and as such was elected a member of the city council in 1888, of which body he served as president during the last year. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. R. M., and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

A. W. Taylor, M. D., a prominent young physician and surgeon of East Liverpool, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, January, 1866. The Taylor family were among the early settlers of this part of the Ohio Valley, Anthony Taylor, the subject's grandfather, having located near the present site of New Garden, many years ago, and there started a foundry, which he operated successfully for some time. He was the father of ten children, seven now living. Joel Taylor, the doctor's father, was born March 24, 1825, and in early life learned the carriage maker's trade, which he followed until within the last few years. He is now retired from active life. He was married about 1846 to Martha E. Lamb, who bore him the following children: Anna M., Thomas W., Henrietta E., Mattie, Mary A., Joel B. and A. W. Dr. Taylor was educated in the common schools of Hanover, this county, after which he spent two years teaching, during a part of which time he read medicine. In 1884 he began the systematic study of his profession, under the direction of Dr. W. D. McCleary, of Hanover, with whom he remained until 1886, at which time he entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Md., in which institution he completed the prescribed course, graduating in 1890. He spent the greater part of his last collegiate year in the city hospital of Baltimore, where he obtained a practical knowledge of his profession, and in 1890 embarked in the active practice at East Liverpool, where his abilities soon won for him a conspicuous place among the successful medical men of the city. His practice, already large, is constantly increasing, and he has before him a future of great promise.

Among the successful self-made men of Liverpool worthy of special mention, is Richard Thomas, senior member of the firm of R. Thomas & Sons, manufacturers of porcelain, jet, and mineral door knobs, who is a native of England, born in the city of

Staffordshire, February 29, 1830. His parents were John and Mary (Stanley) Thomas, both natives of England. John Thomas was born in Staffordshire, in 1807, and early in life served an apprenticeship as a crate-maker, which trade he followed in England until 1834, when he came to the United States and located in Patterson, N. J. He afterward worked at different places, and in 1849 came to East Liverpool, where he worked in the potteries in different capacities until his death, in December, 1889. His wife died in 1884. The subject of this sketch began life for himself in the potteries of East Liverpool when about sixteen years of age, and after serving an apprenticeship for three years as a pressman, entered the employ of George S. Harker, with whom he remained eight years. Subsequently he worked for William Brunt, Sr., in the door knob factory, in which capacity he continued about sixteen years, and in 1869, went to Beaver Falls, Penn., and effected a co-partnership in the manufacture of door knobs, with Elijah Webster, which continued four years. He disposed of his interest to Mr. Webster at the end of that time, and returning to East Liverpool, erected a factory with which he is still identified, and which, under his successful management, has become one of the leading manufacturing interests of the city. The firm is now known as R. Thomas & Sons. Mr. Thomas was married in 1851, to Esther Warrick, who has borne him several children, among whom are the following: George W., Lawrence, Atwood W., Maria, Mary, Ella, Elmer, Susie, Hattie and Charles. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being one of the two charter members of the Liverpool lodge now living. He is also a member of the G. A. R., having served for a short time in the late war as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteers. In municipal affairs Mr. Thomas has been especially active, and as a member of the common council and township trustee has been untiring in his efforts in the people's behalf. He is a republican in politics. George W. and Lawrence Thomas, two elder sons of Richard Thomas, are members of the firm, and are well-known business men of Liverpool. They are both men of families, George being the father of one child, Margaret Thomas, whose mother's maiden name was Miss Kinney.

Josiah Thompson.—In order that future generations should have a correct idea of the character of those men that were the pioneers in business and were the founders of the many institutions of which they will enjoy the benefits, we have selected for the subject of this mention Josiah Thompson who was born in Washington county, Penn., in the year 1811. His parents William and Ellinor (McDowell) Thompson were born in Ireland though both were of Scotch parentage. His father, William

Thompson, was brought to the United States when but an infant by his father Mathew Thompson, who located in Washington county, Penn., and remained there until his death, in Calcutta, Ohio. Wm. Thompson's early life was spent in Washington county, but about the time of his reaching his majority he moved his family (having been married when quite young) into Columbiana county, Ohio. He first located in what was then known as Fawcettstown, now East Liverpool, but thinking the place too small and the future not very encouraging, he changed his residence to Calcutta, which was then a station on the old stage line. He then engaged in keeping hotel, or tavern and continued in this business until his death. He was the father of six sons and two daughters. Of these two sons and one daughter are yet living. Our subject received a limited education in the log school houses of this county, but when he had reached the age of 12 or 14 years he was taken from school and bound out to learn a trade. He began serving an apprenticeship as a saddler, but not liking the business he soon abandoned it and started out in the world for himself. He first went to Pittsburg, Penn., and secured a position as clerk on the wharf and held this position for some time. But being ambitious and wishing to engage in business for himself he returned home and engaged in buying up produce which he carried to New Orleans and other southern markets, by river. These trips were attended by many hardships, the river often freezing up before they could get back, and on one or two occasions he was compelled to walk from Cincinnati home. He followed this business for a number of years and was able to save enough of the profits arising from the sale of the produce to enable him to open a general merchandise store at his home in Calcutta, with some slight assistance from his father. His father, however, soon sold his interest in the business to his other son Mathew, and the firm was then known as J. Thompson & Co. They were successful in business and were soon able to open two or three branch stores, one at Frederickstown, another at Smith's Ferry, Penn., and later on one in East Liverpool. The business outlook at Smith's Ferry was more encouraging at that time (on account of the construction of the canal) than at Calcutta and Frederickstown and they abandoned business at these points and consolidated their stock at Smith's Ferry. Our subject, however, soon disposed of his interest in the business at the Ferry to his brother and purchased the business at East Liverpool, and so became a resident of this place in 1848. The business was then a general store, but in later years he confined it to dry goods and clothing exclusively. He continued in this business until the year 1878, and from that time until his death, which occurred Nov. 22, 1889, he was not engaged in any active business, but

his time was largely taken up looking after his property in this and other parts of the county. During the years that the pottery industry was in its infancy and the men that were conducting them had but a small capital he did much to foster this now great industry by allowing the manufacturers to draw orders on him for large amounts of goods and he in turn waiting on them until they were able to dispose of their work for his pay. He afterward became quite largely interested in this industry by assisting his oldest son C. C. Thompson to establish, what is now one of the largest potteries in the city. In company with several other enterprising citizens he established the first national bank of this city, of which he acted as president until his death. He was also elected to the state legislature and served four years. The duties of this office he discharged in a manner that reflected great credit on himself. He was married to Miss Sarah Jackman, daughter of John Jackman. To this union were born four sons and three daughters, of the sons all are now living but one that died in infancy, the others are now engaged in business in this city, C. C. and John C. in the pottery, and William L. in the wholesale music business. The daughters all are dead but one, now Mrs. M. E. Golding. His wife's death occurred on November 8, 1884. He and wife were members of the Diciples church in their younger days but there not being any church of that denomination in the city they afterward joined the Presbyterian and were members of that at the time of their deaths. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Royal Arch Mason and was one of the founders of that lodge in this city. He always took an interest in politics but never aspired to office. He served the people for a number of years as a member of the board of education; was an ardent republican. He was a man that ever stood ready to encourage any enterprise that promised to be for the best interests of the city and did a great deal toward putting it in its present flourishing condition. He was always an active worker in the cause of temperance and gave both his time and means toward the advancement of that cause. Mr. Thompson, although very successful in business himself and at the time of his death had accumulated a large fortune, he never lost sight of the interests of those that had been less fortunate than himself. Never making any display of his gifts to the poor, yet there is not perhaps another man in Columbiana county that did any more, if as much, to alleviate the sufferings of those around him, and many of the poorer families will bear witness to this fact. In his death his family lost a kind and loving father and East Liverpool one of her most honored and respected citizens.

W. L. Thompson is president of the largest wholesale and

retail music business in eastern Ohio. He is also president of The Will L. Thompson Music Co., of Chicago, Ill. He is the son of Josiah Thompson, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. He was educated in the common schools of East Liverpool, and took a course at Mt. Union college. Being naturally inclined to music when but a mere child, he began the study of that art, and in 1873 entered the New England conservatory of music at Boston, and spent about two years in that city. During the latter part of the second year, he took private lessons under Carlyle Petersyllia. In 1876, in order to take a course in harmony and composition, he visited Europe and spent about four months in the University of music at Leipsic, Germany. He also spent some time in traveling and visiting the different conservatories of music throughout Europe. He then returned to the United States and engaged in the publication of music and also in handling musical instruments. Among some of the most popular songs he has composed is the well known air, "Gathering Shells by the Seashore." He is also the author of "Come Where the Lilies Bloom," and many other popular melodies. He has written over fifty songs, every one of which has been well received. He has succeeded in establishing a large wholesale business, and his trade extends to all parts of the United States. He has never taken an active interest in politics, but is a loyal member of the republican party. Of late years Mr. Thompson has given some attention to real estate, and has laid out several additions to the city, among them being "Gardendale" and "Sunnyside." Mr. Thompson justly deserves the name of being one of East Liverpool's most enterprising citizens, and has certainly done a great deal to advance the interests of the place. As an author of music he enjoys a high rank among composers, and in his special line has few equals in the United States. He has been writing music almost from childhood. When but sixteen years old he wrote one of the most popular songs of the day, and since that time he has rapidly climbed the ladder of fame until he now stands on the top round. During his long residence in East Liverpool, he has made many friends, and is noted for his genial and affable disposition.

Among the most prominent potters of East Liverpool may be justly placed the name of C. C. Thompson, who is the founder of the works now owned by C. C. Thompson & Co. He is a native of Beaver county, Penn., and is the eldest son of Josiah Thompson, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Mr. Thompson came to East Liverpool with his parents in 1848, and received his early education in the city schools, but finished at the old academy of Beaver, Penn., and at Mt. Union college. After completing his education he entered his father's store, and later on became a partner in the business. About the year 1868, in

company with Col. J. T. Herbert, he embarked in the pottery industry, under the firm name of Thompson & Herbert, and erected a pottery. The interest of Col. Herbert was soon purchased by Josiah Thompson & Co., and the firm name was changed to C. C. Thompson & Co., under which the business is still conducted. At the time of his father's death, the firm was changed to some extent, but now consists of our subject, John C. Thompson and B. C. Simmons. This company has been very successful, and the business has steadily grown, until they are now conducting one of the largest potteries in the city. Our subject was united in marriage to Miss Arna Martin, a resident of this city, and to this union have been born five children, three of whom are now living, viz.: George, Minnie and Dale. Politically Mr. Thompson is an earnest republican, although he takes no active part, and has never aspired to office. He has acted as general manager of the pottery works ever since their erection, and the results of his labor are shown by the rapid growth that has taken place. It is to him that East Liverpool is indebted for establishing one of its most important industries, which has grown to be one of the largest potteries in this city.

The subject of this sketch, Joseph Turnbull, the leading coal merchant of East Liverpool, is a son of Joseph and Dorothy Turnbull, and was born in the year 1856, at McKeesport, Penn. His parents were both natives of Durham county, England, in which country his father followed coal mining until his immigration to the United States in 1852. On coming to this country Joseph Turnbull, Sr., engaged in mining at McKeesport, and a year or two later came to Salineville, Columbiana county, and took charge of a mine in that town, and remained there until purchasing a mine at Fayette City, Penn., in 1869, which he conducted until his death in 1890. He was married in 1852, to Dorothy Brack, by whom he had five children, and who died in 1886. He came to East Liverpool in 1875, which he made his home the rest of his life, and here opened a coal yard, which is now conducted by his son. The subject of this mention was educated in the schools of Salineville, and began helping his father in the coal business while still young, and in 1887 became a member of the firm which was then known as J. Turnbull & Co. Since his father's death he has been conducting the business alone, and as already stated is now the leading coal dealer of the city. He has been very successful in business, and is one of the popular citizens of East Liverpool.

Col. William H. Vodrey, a prominent citizen of East Liverpool, also one of the leading potters of eastern Ohio, is a native of Kentucky, and dates his birth from the year 1832. His father, Jabez Vodrey, was born of English parentage, and received his educational training in Staffordshire, England, after which he

began working in the potteries of his native country, where he remained until his emigration to the United States, in 1827. On coming to this country he first located at Pittsburg, Penn., and the same year, in partnership with a Mr. Frost, started a pottery in that city, which they operated with fair success until about 1830, when Mr. Vodrey moved to Louisville, Ky., and erected the first pottery ever operated in that state. He was connected with the pottery interests of Louisville about five years, and then moved to Troy, Ind., where he was similarly employed until 1847. In the latter year he came to East Liverpool, where in partnership with Messrs. Woodward and Blakely, he erected the potteries which have since been widely and favorably known, and which are now operated under the firm names of Moorley & Son, Vodrey Bros., and Mr. Brunt, Son & Co. He was identified with the pottery interests of East Liverpool until 1857, from which time until his death in 1861, he was not actively engaged in any business. He was married in England, and raised a family of seven children, all of whom are dead but the immediate subject of this mention and one brother. His wife died in the year 1874. Col. Vodrey received his early educational training in the schools of Troy, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., and on reaching an age when he could perform manual labor he began working in a pottery, in which trade he acquired great proficiency. In 1857, in company with his brothers James and John, he took charge of one of the Woodward, Blakely & Co. potteries at East Liverpool, with which he is still connected. In 1864, Mr. Vodrey recruited a company in this city, and with seven other companies from the county, and three from adjoining counties, organized the One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel. He served until the close of the war. At its close he returned to East Liverpool, where he has since resided, being at this time one of the leading potters on the Ohio river. He is prominent in local affairs, and is one of the representative citizens of Columbiana county. He was married in 1866 to Miss Elizabeth Jackman, of this county, to which union three children have been born: Mary, Oliver and Harry, all living. Col. Vodrey has taken an active interest in political matters, and has been called upon at different times to fill municipal offices in East Liverpool. As a business man he has a reputation much more than local, and as a citizen is fully alive to all that interests his town and county. Few men occupy a more conspicuous place in the estimation of the people.

Among the prominent young business men of East Liverpool, Ohio, is the subject of this mention, Mr. J. R. Warner. He was born in the city of Canton, in the year 1854. His father, Michael Warner, was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Adams county, Penn., in 1826, of which county his father, Michael

Warner, Sr., was also a resident for a number of years. Michael, Sr. was, however, among the early settlers of this state (Ohio), having moved into Starke county at a very early period of that county's history. The father of our subject, Michael Warner, began serving an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade when quite young, and has followed that trade through life, the greater part of the time as contractor and builder. In 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia Ritz, a native of this (Columbiana) county. To that union have been born three children, two of whom are still living, our subject and Charles E. Our subject was educated in the city of Canton and on completing his education, entered the employ of the government as clerk in the postoffice of that city, in which capacity he served five years. In 1877 he engaged in the boot and shoe trade at Louisville, Ohio, in company with John Nice, under the firm name of Nice & Warner. They remained in Louisville but a short time, and in 1879 came to East Liverpool. Here they enlarged the business and for some years conducted two stores. This partnership was dissolved later by a division of the stock, each continuing in the trade. The business has steadily increased under his management, and is now recognized as the leading boot and shoe house of East Liverpool. He was happily united in marriage in 1878, to Miss Delia Nice, daughter of his partner, John Nice. Mr. Warner and wife are both active members of the Presbyterian church, in which society he has served both as treasurer and trustee for some years. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and Sr. O. A. M. Mr. Warner has been very successful in business, and is now recognized as one of the most enterprising business men of East Liverpool.

James D. West, Sr., member of the firm of West & Creighton, leading liverymen and undertakers at East Liverpool, was born in Carroll county, in the year 1839. He is the son of James and Isabelle (Duylos) West, both parents being natives of Scotland. James West, Sr., was born near Edinburg, Scotland, in 1794. He received a good education in the schools of that country, and afterward learned the trade of a stone-mason, but never worked at it any. Meantime, he studied civil engineering. He remained in Scotland until 1818, when he came to the United States and located near Parkersburg, West Virginia, where he followed his trade until after his marriage with the mother of our subject, in 1823, when he moved to Carroll county, Ohio. There he cleared up a farm and followed farming until his death in 1852. He was the father of seven children, six of whom are still living. His wife is also living. Our subject received his early schooling in Carroll county and remained on the farm until his father's death. Shortly after that he began working in a store, where he continued until in 1859. He came to East Liverpool and engaged

in teaming, and from that he went to farming for some time in Beaver county. On July 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio infantry, and served three years with the army of the Cumberland. In 1865 he returned home and engaged in the oil business for a short time but soon purchased a farm in St. Clair township, where he lived for eighteen years. In 1884 he came to East Liverpool and formed a partnership with Mr. T. F. Anderson, and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, which he conducted until Mr. Anderson's death, in 1886. He sold the business in 1887, and followed the undertaking business alone for one year. In 1888 he formed his present partnership and has since been engaged here. He was married in 1861 to Miss Nannie M. Laughlin, sister of Homer Laughlin, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. To this union were born eight children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Ella L., Harry E. and Homer J. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church and he is also a member of the G. A. R., O. A. M., U. V. U., and M. C. He has never taken any active part in politics, but is a believer in republican principles.

S. C. Williams, dealer in lumber, and manufacturer of casks, was born in Warren county, Penn., in the year 1852, and is the son of John and Lucy (Norton) Williams. John Williams was the son of Isaac Williams, an early settler of Warren county, Penn., where he lived until his death. John Williams was born in the year 1812, in Warren county, and early began life in the woods, and afterward engaged in the lumber business on the Allegheny river, which he followed for a number of years. He is still living though not actively engaged in any business at this time. The subject of this mention is one of a family of seven children, all of whom were born in Warren county, Penn. He assisted his father some years in the lumber business, and afterward began dealing in coal, which he soon abandoned, and began trading in lumber, which has occupied his attention the greater part of the time ever since. In 1878 he came to East Liverpool and started a lumber yard, and, in 1882, in connection with the lumber business, he erected a stave mill in this place, and also one in West Virginia, and after operating them for some time converted them into mills for the manufacture of lumber. In the spring of 1883 he began the manufacture of casks and barrels on a small scale, since which time, in order to meet the increasing demand for the product of his factory, he has greatly enlarged his facilities, and is now doing a very successful business. He is the inventor of a heading and champing machine which has proved a great saving of time and labor in the manufacture of casks, and he has also added other improved appliances to his work. Mr. Williams was united in marriage in 1874, to Eva

Webb, of Warren county, Penn., and their home has been blessed by two children: Myrtle C. and George P.

Frederick Wilson, one of the oldest citizens of East Liverpool, was born in Nottingham, England, in the year 1827. He is the son of William and Mary Wilson, both of whom were English people. William Wilson was a manufacturer of brass machinery and was the owner of a foundry. But few particulars can be ascertained concerning his life. Our subject left his early home when but ten years of age. He was one of five children and the only one who came to the United States. He received a very limited education before leaving the old country. When about fifteen years old he began serving an apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade, at which he continued for six years. After learning his trade he followed it in England until 1855, when he came to the United States. He located in Philadelphia and afterward in Steubenville, until some time in 1864, when he came to East Liverpool. There he followed his trade about one year, when he engaged in teaming, at which he continued until about 1880, since which time he has lived a retired life. He was married about 1862 to Harriet De Bell. To this union was born one daughter, Elizabeth E. His wife died in 1876. He and wife were members of the church of England. Though a republican on principle, he has never taken any interest in the active affairs of politics. He served the people of East Liverpool for three years as township trustee and fulfilled his duties with satisfaction to all concerned. Mr. Wilson is numbered among those who have been prosperous in business and few citizens of East Liverpool have warmer friends than he.

William E. Wood, merchant, was born in New Albany, Ind., in the year 1858, son of William and Elizabeth (Monroe) Wood, parents both natives of Indiana. The father was a cabinet maker by trade, and followed that occupation all of his life, dying in 1858. His widow, who is the mother of three children, is still living. William E. was educated in the schools of New Albany, Ind., and afterward spent about nine years as cook on the Ohio river steamers. In 1886, he engaged in business at Beaver Falls, Penn., and after remaining there about two years, came to East Liverpool, where he has since resided, carrying on the mercantile business. He is a member of the K. of L., Sr. O. A. M., and is a democrat in politics. He was married May 6, 1885, to Alice Stevens, of Middletown, Ohio, a union blessed with the birth of two children, Gracie and Harrie R. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Methodist church, and most estimable people.

John R. Wyllie, only living son of John and Anna (Russell) Wyllie, was born in Sunderland, England, in the year 1845. His early educational training was obtained in the schools of Eng-



John Wyllie

land and France, and he accompanied his father to the various countries, in which the latter was engaged in the pottery business. He began working in the potteries in 1862, and served an apprenticeship, and soon became quite skillful in the business. He came to the United States with his father, and while in Trenton, N. J., was employed for some time as a foreman. In France he gave considerable attention to the art of photography, and followed the business for some time in that country. At the death of his father he succeeded to the pottery business in East Liverpool, and has since been prominently identified with the same. He was married in 1870, to Miss Fannie Arnold, of Richmond, Ind., a union blessed with the birth of four children: Harry R., John T. and Hannah. One died in infancy, Robert R. Mr. Wyllie is a very successful business man, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people of his adopted city. He is a member of the church of England, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

John Wyllie, one of the pioneer potters of East Liverpool, and at one time the leading manufacturer of white ware in the United States, was a native of Scotland, born in the city of Edinburgh in 1813, the son of Robert and Mary Wyllie, the parents, natives of Scotland and Ireland, respectively. Robert Wyllie was a glass pot maker and followed his trade in the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, Scotland, until his death. He was twice married and was the father of seventeen children, all deceased but one daughter who now resides in the state of New York. John Wyllie was educated in the schools of his native city, but did not attend them any great length of time, having become an apprentice to learn the pottery business at the early age of ten years. He served an apprenticeship of seven years after which he worked at his trade in Scotland until attaining his majority, when he went to Yorkshire, England, and was there employed four years. While in England he was united in marriage to Anna Russell, in 1833. He followed his chosen calling at different places in England, most of the time as foreman, but in 1848, left that country and went to Holland, where he engaged in the manufacture of pottery until 1853, at which time he returned to England and found employment in the potteries of Staffordshire. After continuing there until 1856 or 1857, he went to France, in which country he worked at his trade about twelve years, acting as foreman for one of the largest firms in France, again returning to England in 1868, and after a short time there, came to the United States. On coming to this country he located at Trenton, N. J., but shortly afterward, moved to Pittsburg, Penn., and entered the employ of S. M. Kier, who was then conducting a small pottery in that city. In 1870 he leased the works and operated them until 1874, in which year he came

to East Liverpool and purchased the Great Western pottery works of William Brunt, Sr., & Son, which he operated until the time of his death, August 14, 1882. Mr. Wyllie was one of the best posted potters in the United States, having spent his life in the business and worked in six different countries. At the time of his taking charge of the works at Pittsburg, white ware had not been successfully manufactured west of the Allegheny mountains, and to Mr. Wyllie is due the credit of producing this kind of ware, and developing the industry in Pittsburg, East Liverpool and other manufacturing centers. He was a prominent Presbyterian and also stood high in the Odd Fellows fraternity, having become a member of the order about 1834. He filled all the chairs in the subordinate and grand lodges, served as Grand Master of Scotland, and was the founder of what are now the strongest lodges of that country, and England, among which are the organizations of Glasgow, North Shields, Sunderland, and others in the old country, besides several subordinate lodges in the United States. He was on two or three occasions presented with fine gold watches for the zeal with which he promoted the interest of the order. He was the father of two children: John R. and Robert T., the latter of whom died in infancy. His widow is still living.

A. S. Young, senior member of the firm of Young & Muir, dealers in dry goods, is a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and one of six children born to James and Margaret (Lithgow) Young, both natives of the same country, where the father is still living, following the occupation of farming. Our subject attended the schools of his native country until fourteen years of age, when he entered upon a four years' apprenticeship to learn the dry goods business, and after becoming proficient in the same clerked at different places in the old country until 1883, at which time he came to the United States, and accepted a position of salesman with a mercantile firm at Buffalo, N. Y. He remained in that city until 1888, and then came to East Liverpool, where in partnership with James Muir, also a native of Scotland, opened a small mercantile business on the corner of Fifth and Broadway, where they sold goods until the fall of the same year, and then moved to their present location on Fifth street. They embarked in business with a small capital, but by strict attention to the demands of the trade and fair dealing, have largely increased their stock, and now have one of the most complete and well ordered stores of the kind on the river. Mr. Young was married in 1889, to Ella S. McDowell, a union blessed with one child, Grace E. Mr. Young is a republican in politics, but takes little interest in active political work. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

ELK RUN TOWNSHIP.

C. Bowman Armstrong was born in 1843, in Elk Run township, the son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Bowman) Armstrong. Having completed his scholastic training, he being the eldest child it was necessary for him to remain on the old homestead and assist his father in the management of the farm. In 1862 he offered his life and services to his country by enlisting in Company G, One Hundred and Fourth regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, under Capt. Sturgeon. After having served for nearly three years he received his honorable discharge at Raleigh, N.C. His record as a soldier was of the best, he always having been found at his post of duty. When Mr. Armstrong returned home after having given three of the best years of his life to the service of his country, he had but \$300, but at once settled down to active life. His industry and enterprise have been rewarded inasmuch that he now owns 199 acres of fine farming land, with good buildings, good stock and all that appertains to the successful operation of a farm. He is an honored citizen and popular with all who know him best.

Andrew Armstrong, one of the most respected pioneer settlers of Elk Run township, was born January 25, 1818, the son of Andrew and Hannah (Shaw) Armstrong. The father was born in Northumberland county, Penn., in 1783, and moved to Ohio with his parents in 1799, first settling at Georgetown, where they remained for about one year, when they removed to Middleton township and "squatted" on a piece of land in section twenty-six. Here he remained until the breaking out of the war of 1812, when he enlisted under Capt. William Faulke, serving under the command of William Henry Harrison. He was with the army that cut a road from Ohio to the Maumee Valley. Two land warrants were given him by the government for his services during the war. He lived to be seventy-three years of age, and died a respected honored citizen. For several terms he was elected a trustee of the township. His parents were William and Elizabeth Armstrong. The former came to America from Ireland when quite young. Upon his arrival in this country he was sold for enough to pay his passage from Ireland. When he settled in Ohio it was not yet made a state. He "squatted" on a piece of land, ten acres of which he cleared, but the property was afterward taken from him when the land was opened for entry. Not to be discouraged he entered a quarter section of land where Clarkson now stands. Upon this he built a house upon what he thought to be his own land, but which proved to belong to another when the survey was made. He served in the Revolutionary war. Andrew Armstrong, the principal of this bio-

graphical sketch, learned to "read, write and cipher" in the log school-house before he reached his twelfth year, after which time his services were required at home on the farm. Elizabeth Bowman, daughter of Christian and Sarah (Walter) Bowman, became his wife in 1842. Mention of the latter family will be found elsewhere in this book. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong; they are: C. Bowman, Perry M., Melissa J., George W., Sarah E., Mary H., Henry A. and Frank Siegle. Mrs. Armstrong was born in 1820, on the homestead of her family. At the age of eighteen years Andrew Armstrong began life's battle for himself, at which time he was employed as a teamster driving a six horse team to Philadelphia, having continued in this business for twelve years, during which time he managed to save up a considerable amount of money. Mr. Armstrong bought 160 acres of land in Hancock county, Ohio. He loaned a man some money who kept a store in Elkton, and was afterward obliged to take the business in payment of the debt. He remained in the mercantile business for three years, at the expiration of which period his father died (in 1855), and Mr. Armstrong then removed to the farm previously occupied by his father. Having bought the other heir's property, he now owns 163 acres of the homestead in section 22, Elk Run township, to which he has since added some seventeen acres. This farm is under the highest state of cultivation, and is a source of great credit to its owner. From 1866 to 1872, Mr. Armstrong served as a county commissioner, and for six years as a justice of the peace; he is also a trustee of the township. He was one of the commissioners when the new court house was built, in 1871-72.

Andrew W. Armstrong was born March 17, 1834. His parents were William and Hannah (Chamberlain) Armstrong, mention of whom is made in another place. Mr. Armstrong passed the usual happy days of a farmer's son, working on the farm in the summer season and attending school in winter. The educational advantages of that day, although not comparing favorably with those of to-day in some respects, yet were such as to fit the scholar for the hardy life of a pioneer settler. The lessons of self-denial and self-reliance taught in the old log school-houses with their chinks stopped with mud, their slab seats and stick chimneys, were lessons which eminently fitted the hardy young settler to cope with dangers and difficulties to which the boy of the present day is a stranger. Mr. Armstrong began life on a rented farm, but steadily advanced in his calling until now he is the happy proprietor of a large and splendidly improved farm consisting of 196 acres. He is considered as one of the leading farmers and citizens of the township of Elk Run, and by his life of probity and industry has gained the confidence and esteem of those with whom he comes in daily contact. September 4, 1869,

he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Turner. Three children have been born to them as follows: William Albert, born October 30, 1871; Kinsie Armstrong, born August 17, 1881, and died January 4, 1884; Edward Vale Armstrong, born November 8, 1885. Mrs. Armstrong is the daughter of George and Nancy (Switzer) Turner, both of whom are descended from prominent pioneer families of Columbiana county. Mrs. Armstrong was born in Virginia, April 27, 1851.

Smith Bell, one of the pioneers of Elk Run township, was born in 1821, the son of Smith and Martha (Buzby) Bell. The father was a native of Delaware, which state he left in 1805, to take up his residence in Ohio. He settled fifty acres of land in section two, and from the dense woods cleared a good farm, on which he built a substantial brick dwelling, a great luxury in those days. His life was finished in 1846, but although he had scarcely reached his prime, yet he accomplished much in the time given him. Of the twelve children born to him, but four survive. Our subject married Miss Edith, daughter of Warner and Mariah (Stanley) Atkinson, in 1858. She was born in Mahoning county, in 1836, and passed to her final reward March 23, 1883. Mr. Bell married Miss Eliza Wright for his second wife. Her parents were Hamilton and Martha Jamison Wright. One child, Francetta, is the result of this union. Mrs. Bell is a native of Allegheny county, Penn. Smith Bell started life a poor boy. Left fatherless at six years of age, it was a constant and sore struggle for the young lad. It is greatly to his credit that from poverty he has brought himself to comparative affluence by his energy and ability. The seventy-six acres, more or less, which comprise his splendid farm, represent years of labor and anxious care. Fine buildings add a comely appearance to the broad acres of well tilled soil with its wealth of product. Few men deserve more credit for worldly success than the farmer who has by his own exertions added another rich property to this nation of farmers.

William Blair, a progressive and enterprising agriculturist of Elk Run township, was born in 1835. Gean A. Blair, his father, was the son of Robert Blair, who removed from the vicinity of Philadelphia, Penn., to Virginia at a very early date. Gean came to Ohio from Loudon county, Va., where he was born in 1798. His wife, Nancy, was a daughter of Thomas and Martha (Valangham) Turner. Thomas Turner removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1815, and bought a quarter-section of land in Elk Run township, where he lived until the time of his death. He was celebrated as an Indian hunter and as a crack rifle-shot. Two of his sisters were taken captive by the Indians and a third was killed. His family underwent many perils and hardships in the early days of the state. He cleared a good farm and raised

a large family of children. Gean Blair came to Ohio in 1822, while still a young man. When he landed on this side of the Ohio river he had but seventy-five cents. For several years he was engaged in teaching school, and for twelve years was a justice of the peace in Elk Run township. By close economy he soon had enough to buy a quarter-section of land with his brother, whom he subsequently bought out. William Blair was reared in Elk Run township and moved to the farm which he still occupies when fourteen years of age. In 1861 he married Sarah Eells, daughter of George Eells, by whom he had one child, George. The mother was born in this county in 1837, and died in 1862. His second marriage was to Miss Elizabeth Woolen, daughter of Joseph and Eliza Woolen. The Woolen family were also early settlers of Columbiana county. The second marriage resulted in the birth of two children: Mary and Frank. Mrs. Blair is a native of this county. Our subject has served on the school board for several years and has made himself very popular with his friends and neighbors. His farm is one of the best in the township. His financial success has only been achieved by thrift, energy and wisdom in the management of his affairs.

Christian Bowman, the president and treasurer of Elk Run township, was born and raised in Columbiana county. His birth took place in 1830. His father, Christian Bowman, was born in Pennsylvania, York county, in 1784, where he resided until 1809, at which time he located in Ohio, taking up a quarter-section of wild land, upon which he built his log cabin, and at once commenced to render the land fit for agricultural purposes, with his characteristic energy. So well did he succeed in his new home that at one time he owned 277 acres of the best farming land. During the war of 1812, he served his country in the ranks under William Henry Harrison. He also assisted in building the road from Ohio to the Maumee Valley. He was a son of Henry Bowman. Henry came to this country from Germany, stealing his way hither on a vessel that was bound for an American port. He was not discovered until they were far out at sea, when the captain took him in charge and on reaching America, sold him to a speculator for a sum sufficient to pay for his passage. He served the man who bought him until his services had cancelled the debt, after which he was released and came to York county, Penn., where he remained until his death. By good management and thrift, he accumulated a competency. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a daughter of Mathias Walters. Her father came to Ohio in 1811, and bought land from Christian Bowman Sr., on which he erected a log cabin and cleared his land for the plow. Christian Bowman, Jr., was reared on the old farm which still remains in the family. His boyhood was passed in the old log

school house (built of hewn logs and daubed and chinked with clay), and on the farm. He was often kept at home to ride the horse to mill and help thresh the wheat. He was only allowed to go to school in the morning after having attended to the chores. His clothing was homespun, and he was never allowed to wear shoes until snow fell in the winter. In 1855, he married Achsa A. Lowrey, daughter of William and Ruth (George) Lowrey. Their children are America B. (wife of Eli Vale, by whom she has had four children; Ira W., who married Clementine Ori and has two children; Frank G. and Harry L. The mother was born in Columbiana county in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a very active and efficient member, especially in the Sunday-school work. Mr. Bowman was elected president and treasurer of the township in 1854, against his will, and immediately resigned. May, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, under Captain Newton George, and served the time of his enlistment as becomes a loyal citizen. He had a very finely improved farm of 195 acres, which formed a part of the homestead of the family. He is an ardent republican and a representative member of that party. Mr. Bowman was instrumental in getting up the first "sheep register" ever published.

Benjamin F. Caldwell is a prosperous and representative farmer of Elk Run township. His family have long been identified with the farming interests of Columbiana county, as will be shown by the following biographical sketch. Benjamin F. Caldwell was born in Elk Run township, in 1835, the son of James I. and Wilhemina (Frederick) Caldwell. The first named parent was born in the same township in 1812. He was the son of William and Elizabeth (Crawford) Caldwell. William was the son of James Caldwell, who came to Elk Run township with his family from Red Stone, Penn., about the year 1804. Here he cleared enough land for a farm and took up a permanent residence. James I. Caldwell, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, was reared in Elk Run township, where he attended the common schools. After leaving school he taught for two terms in the old log school-house. From 1846 to 1850 he was the treasurer of Columbiana county, and was also a colonel in the state militia. For years he was the leader of the democratic party of Columbiana county, and was ever found in the front ranks working with devotion for the success of his chosen political champion. After a life spent in usefulness he succumbed to the final conqueror of all, in the year 1853. Benjamin F. Caldwell was reared on his father's farm, and given all the educational advantages that were then to be found in the common schools of the township, after which he engaged in the

tilling of the soil. In 1859 he was joined in marriage to Miss Lydia A. Freed, daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Newhouse) Freed, who were also pioneer settlers of Columbiana county. Seven children are the fruit of this happy marriage, the five living children are: Zaidee, James I., Rette, Thomas J. and Marvin. Mrs. Caldwell was born in Fairfield township, July 7, 1836. Both Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell are active members of the Bible Christian church, and are valued members of society. Mr. Caldwell has served acceptably on the school board for four years. His splendid farm of 237 acres is one of the finest in the county, and its state of cultivation is ample proof of its owner's wisdom.

Matthew E. Coie, of Elk Run township, was born in 1841, on the farm which he now owns and operates. His father, Robert Coie, was a native of county Down, Ireland, where he was born in 1797. In the year 1819, he sought a new home in America. His first start in this country was as a weaver in Pittsburg, Penn., where he remained for about six months. At the expiration of this period, he came to Ohio, and continued his trade until 1830, when he purchased 140 acres of land in Elk Run township, and settled down to the life of a farmer. It is on this same farm that his son, Matthew, now lives. The mother was born and raised in the state of Ohio, being the daughter of John and Mattie (Gray) Elder, who were early settlers of the state. Robert Coie was the father of six sons and one daughter, of whom one son and the daughter died in infancy. Three sons were in the army, one, Samuel, dying in the service, March 15, 1865. Robert Coie was for many years a member and elder in the Presbyterian church, at West Beaver, Ohio. Matthew Coie having finished his preliminary education in the common schools of his native town, attended the academy at New Lisbon for a short time, and then returned to his home and began to work at his chosen calling. In response to his country's call for recruits during the war of the rebellion, Mr. Coie enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third, Ohio volunteer infantry, and served his time as became a true citizen and loyal soldier, receiving his honorable discharge at Columbus, Ohio, September 13, 1864. Six years after he left the army he was joined in marriage to Miss Rebecca Adams, the daughter of George and Eliza (Starr) Adams. This happy union has been blessed by the birth of two children, James W. and John A. Mrs. Coie first saw the light in Wayne township in 1846. Both himself and wife are active members of the United Presbyterian church, in which he has been an elder for seventeen years, and was also superintendent of the Sunday school for five years. For eight years he filled the office of a trustee of the township very acceptably, and as a member of the school board for a year or two. He is a leading citizen and an expert and successful farmer.

Stephen Crawford, a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Elk Run township, was born in Middleton township, in 1837, the son of Mordecai and Lydia (Ward) Crawford. Mordecai was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Fayette county, that state, in 1819. When sixteen years of age his parents removed to Ohio. His parents were James and Margaret Crawford, who were also natives of Fayette county, Penn. When the family came to Ohio they settled in Middleton township, where James lived until his death. Mordecai Crawford remained in Middleton township until 1854, at which time he changed his place of abode to Elk Run township, where he bought 160 acres of land, part of which was cleared. His death occurred in 1872. He and his wife were members of the United Brethren church. Although he had never enjoyed any educational advantages and indeed could not write nor read, yet, by his keenness and energy he accumulated a fair competence. For a time he was engaged in driving a huxter's wagon to Pittsburg, doing all his business calculations mentally. At the time of his death he was possessed of 160 acres of good farming land in Elk Run township, and 117 acres of this land is now owned by his son Stephen, the subject of this sketch. Stephen was seventeen years of age when his family removed to Elk Run township, and being the oldest son at home, was obliged to remain on the farm and assist his father in its management. As soon as he had obtained the necessary amount of experience his father turned the farm over into his keeping. In 1863 he espoused Hester C. Wollen. L. Dora, John H., O. Netta, Y. Nora, Burchard Hayes and four children deceased are the result of this union. The mother was born in Middleton township in 1842. She is a member of the Disciples church. In 1864 Mr. Crawford responded to his country's call and enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, under Capt. J. Newton George. After serving for 120 days he received his honorable discharge at Columbus, Ohio. He makes a specialty of raising all kinds of fruits and berries, and also fine Jersey cattle and Chester White hogs. He has some very fine Jersey cattle among his herd. Both as a farmer and as a citizen Mr. Crawford is acknowledged as a leader.

Hamilton Dickey, a very prominent and successful farmer of Elk Run township, was born in 1835. He is the son of Hamilton and Elizabeth (Chaney) Dickey. The father was born in Middleton township in 1789, son of Moses Dickey, who settled in Ohio in colonial days. He took up land in Middleton township. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and lived and died respected and beloved by all who knew him best. Hamilton Dickey, Jr., attained to the years of manhood on his father's farm, having obtained a good education in the common schools.

He married Miss Mary J. Armstrong in 1865. Mrs. Dickey is the daughter of William and Hannah (Chamberlain) Armstrong, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Dickey three children have been born: Orlaw, Ira W. and George A. The mother was born in 1836, in Columbiana county, Ohio. Profiting by the experience of his boyhood, Mr. Dickey has made a marked success of agriculture. His farm of 225 acres is in an advanced state of cultivation, and is undoubtedly one of the best in the county. He is a man of much prominence in the community.

Solomon J. Esterly belongs to that class of successful men peculiar to this country and known as "self-made" men. He was born in Elk Run township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, in July, 1840, the son of John and Miranda (Scoggins) Esterly. The father was a native of Germany, having been born in Wittenberg. He was the son of Michael Esterly, who emigrated to this country in 1804 when John was but one year old. Immediately upon landing they came to Pittsburg, Penn., where they remained for a short time, after which they took up their abode in Columbiana county, Ohio, settling in Fairfield township. Having entered section 5 of that township, the father began to clear a farm from the woods which existed all about him at that time. He was obliged to chop a road from his land to Columbiana. Solomon Esterly grew from boyhood to man's estate on this farm, his education having been derived meanwhile from the common schools. Rachel Longanecker became his wife in 1864. She is the daughter of Jacob and Susan (Sitter) Longanecker. Franklin E., John V., Ellen N., Anna S., Wilford, Susan, Ira and Clarence L., are the children of this marriage. Mrs. Esterly is a native of Columbiana county, having been born and raised there. She and her husband are communicants of the Dunkard church, of which denomination Mr. Esterly has been a deacon for twenty years. For twelve years he served as a school director. Having begun life with nothing but his own capabilities, he has succeeded in becoming the proprietor of over 100 acres of fine farming land, and in gaining the respect and esteem of his neighbors. He may safely be called a leading citizen of the township.

George V. Farmer, one of the pioneer characters of Elk Run township, was born July 19, 1830, the son of William and Cassandra (Vandigrift) Farmer. The father was born in Fayette county, Penn., in a sugar camp, and was rocked in a sugar-trough cradle. He moved to Ohio with his parents in 1804, when he was but six months of age. His father was Thomas Farmer, a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the war of 1812. When Thomas Farmer settled in Columbiana county, Ohio, it was a wilderness. Here he took up section five, in Elk Run township, and began tilling the soil. It is said of him that he was a mighty

hunter as well as a good farmer. When he left his humble cabin home to go on a hunting expedition, he would station his little son William at the old log-cabin, instructing him to blow a horn at given intervals in order that he might be able to find his way home when returning from the hunt. Often, after having killed a deer he would be compelled to abandon the carcass to the ravenous wolves who infested that region, that he might save his own body from their hungry jaws. William Farmer served as a commissioner of Columblania county for three years, and at one time owned over 700 acres of land in that county. By industry and perseverance he was able to clear over 100 acres during his life. George V. Farmer was raised in Fairfield township. His birth took place in the old log house with its stick chimney and stone hearth. During his boyhood he attended the log school house which was all the educational advantage at hand. In 1853, he was united in marriage to Catharine Hawkins, daughter of Richard and Julia A. (Touchstone) Hawkins, who were natives of Maryland. Six children have been born to this union, four of whom are living, they are: Everett, William E., John C. and George Fred. The mother was born in Starke county, Ohio. Mr. Farmer has served as clerk of the school board for ten years; his administration of the affairs of this office during this time has been above reproach. His fine farm, consisting of over 100 acres of well tilled land, modern buildings, and all the necessary apparatus for a model farm, is an ornament to the community. Mr. Farmer is one of the leading citizens of the county, and is recognized as such by all with whom he comes in contact. His friends are legion.

Thomas Farmer is a descendant of an old and prominent family of Elk Run township. His birth occurred on the 16th of February, 1846, in Fairfield township, Columbiana county, Ohio. William and Cassandria Ann (Vandigrift) Farmer, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this book, were his parents. Thomas Farmer grew to manhood in Fairfield township, where he received the usual common school education. In 1870 he married Miss Margaret Caldwell, daughter of Brooks and Susan (Crook) Caldwell. This union has resulted in the birth of two children, Charlie B. and Ada G. The mother is a native of Elk Run township, where she first saw the light of day May 3rd, 1848. She is a consistent member of the Bible Christian church, and a most estimable lady. Mr. Farmer is the proprietor of 105 acres of fine farming land, which was entered by his grandfather and which he cleared suitably for farming purposes, and also thirty acres of land in addition to this, which was his wife's dower. His ability as an expert and wise agriculturist is admitted by all who know him, as well as his right to the title of a good neighbor and citizen.

A. C. Finney, a leading and progressive agriculturist of Elk Run township, was born on the farm where he now lives in 1842. His parents were John P. and Rebecca (Warren) Finney. The former was born and lived till manhood near Philadelphia, Penn. Subsequently the family moved to Allegheny county, Penn., where he remained until 1838, when he took up his residence in Beaver county, Penn. After two years he again moved, this time to Ohio. The farm upon which he settled in Elk Run township at that time, he occupied until his death in 1886. Having attained to the ripe age of ninety-five years he passed to his reward. When John P. Finney came to Columbiana county he was, comparatively speaking, a poor man. Purchasing a farm of 160 acres, he paid the small amount of money which he had at hand and then energetically went to work to cancel the balance, which he succeeded in doing in the course of time. He and his wife were communicants of the Presbyterian church. He was a son of Robert Finney, who was born in Ireland, whence he came when quite young. His first stopping place in America was in Philadelphia, but he soon removed to Allegheny county, Penn., which was but an unbroken forest at that time. Here he entered land upon which he passed the balance of his life. When he first settled in Allegheny county he was a very poor man, but fortunately his land proved to be underlaid with an immense quantity of coal, from which he derived a large fortune. He lived to be ninety-nine years of age. A. C. Finney now owns 120 acres of this land, to which he has added another twenty acres, which, with its splendid improvements, makes one of the finest and most desirable farming properties in the county. He was given a good education, and after leaving school taught for some time. In 1870 he married Clarinda Rayl, daughter of Robert and Rachel (Shannon) Rayl, by whom he has had six children: Maude, Manly, Ida, Lena M., Ethel, and an infant son not yet named. The mother was born in Beaver county, Penn. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1864, Mr. Finney enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, under Capt. Newton George, and having done his duty for the length of time required, was honorably discharged in Columbus, Ohio.

David Fisher was born September 4, 1833. He was one of ten children, five of whom are living, born to David and Sarah (Wherry) Fisher. The surviving children are: Samuel, Sarah J., Millian, David and Nancy. The father was born August 3, 1794; the mother September 27, 1793. They were married September 3, 1819, and removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio shortly after. David Fisher enlisted in the war of 1812, but peace was declared before his arrival at the "front." He was the son of Samuel Fisher, who was an officer in the war for American independ-

ence. David, Sr., settled on the farm where our subject now lives, and built a log cabin in the woods. After much hard labor and many hardships he succeeded in ridding the land of timber. He lived to be ninety-three years old, and died in the faith of his fathers, having been reared in the Presbyterian church. His son was brought up after the fashion of those times. In the winter he was permitted to attend the pioneer school-houses, and in the summer detained at home to help in the general work on the farm. After walking two or three miles from school he was obliged to attend to his chores, and in the morning, before going to school, the same performance was gone through with. Mr. Fisher has never married. He has been blessed by the presence of his sister, Millian, in his home since the old farm came into his keeping. The property which his father bought has never changed hands but still remains in the family, a splendid monument to the departed one's heroism in overcoming the difficulties attending the life of a pioneer.

John Hollinger belongs to that brave class of men known as "pioneers." He was born on the farm where he now lives in Elk Run township, June 14, 1814. John and Hannah (March) Hollinger, his parents, were both natives of Loudon county, Va. Coming to Ohio, in 1800, they "squatted" on a piece of land in Madison township, Columbiana county, where they remained until they could buy land. Having accumulated a sufficient sum, they purchased 160 acres of wild land, and began laying the foundations for a home. This property is still in the possession of John Hollinger, Jr. John, Sr., was a brave soldier in the war of 1812, and at all times and on all occasions proved himself to be a loyal and useful citizen. He passed to his reward at the age of eighty-nine years, mourned by all who knew him. His son and namesake was reared on the homestead farm, where he gained his first lessons in the calling which he afterwards chose for life. His first school-book consisted of a piece of oak wood with the alphabet pasted thereon; but let it be said to his credit that he improved the educational advantages given him to the best of his ability. In 1837 he espoused Miss Sarah Wollan, by whom he has had five children, four of whom are living; they are: Jason M., Levi W., Tabitha (wife of James Custer), and J. Frank. The mother was born in Columbiana county in 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Hollinger are earnest and efficient members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are much beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Hollinger has been a class-leader in his church for over forty years, and has also served on the school board for twelve years. One of his uncles was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and he had three sons in the Union army during the late conflict. One of these sons lost his life in the defense of the country which gave him birth. He

lies in an honored patriot's grave, than which no greater praise can be given.

T. Jefferson Henry, an offspring of one of the pioneers of Columbiana county, was born in 1858, the son of Joseph and Nancy (Thomas) Henry. The father was born in Washington county, Penn., moving to Ohio with his parents in 1818. All the property that he owned was on his back when he took up his home in the Ohio woods. By hard labor and thrift he died possessed of considerable land. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The mother was a woman fitted in every respect to be the helpmate of a pioneer farmer, and much credit is due her. When Joseph Henry married her she was the widow of Arnold Williams. The subject of this mention was brought up on his father's farm, and received the usual common school education. His father being of a delicate temperament he was obliged to go into the field when but twelve years of age. Since that time he has been constantly engaged in tilling the soil. He is now a half-owner of the old homestead farm. In 1879 he was married to Miss Susan J. Nahar, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Faulke) Nahar. Seven children have been born to them, they are: Fred H., Thomas S., John C., Pearl G., Paul J., Jessie M. and Ralph. Mrs. Henry was born in 1859, in Columbiana county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Henry are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are highly respected and esteemed in the community in which they live.

Thomas B. Hepburn is the descendant of an old and prominent family. For many years the family have resided in Columbiana county, Ohio, where Thomas was born November 6, 1841. Hanibal and Nancy A. (Morris) Hepburn were his parents. He was the fourth of ten children, seven of whom are now living. The father was born in 1809 and was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Morris) Hepburn, who were both born in Loudon county, Va. They came to Ohio early in the eighteenth century, the grandmother riding the whole distance on horseback with a child in her arms. After having passed the usual life of a farmer's boy, attending the primitive school, etc., he, in 1864, married L. Samantha Longshore, whose biography will be found in the sketch of D. W. C. Longshore, being a daughter of William W. and Ann (McMillen) Longshore. She was the fourth of eight children, six of whom are now living. Five of the six children born to them are living; they are: Benton V., Samuel G., William H., Emmet J. and T. Byron. The mother of these children was born and raised in the house where she now lives. Mr. Hepburn's capital when he began life for himself consisted in a horse and a little other property. One hundred and fifty-eight acres of very finely improved land, with all the necessary

accompaniments for successful farming are now owned and operated by him. He is one of the best known men in the county and may safely be called a representative citizen, as well as an expert farmer. His parents were Methodists and all his grandparents were Quakers, himself being a liberalist, or free thinker. Mrs. Hepburn is an earnest communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Ira E. Ikirt, a prominent farmer of Columbiana county, was born and raised in Elk Run township, where he still resides. His parents were Samuel and Sidney (Freed) Ikirt. The father was born in Fayette county, Penn., in 1814 and moved to Ohio with his father in 1819. The names of his parents were: George and Betsy Ikirt. George Ikirt was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving to the close of hostilities. Samuel Ikirt received a very limited education, after which he entered upon his life work as a farmer, which occupation he always followed. The subject of this sketch, Ira E. Ikirt, obtained a common school education, after which he became an agriculturist, following in the footsteps of his progenitors. His marriage to Miss Rebecca Baker took place in 1870. Their union has been blessed by four children, as follows: Alfred B., Hattie B., and Retta M., and Oscar Lee. Mrs. Ikirt was born in Columbiana county, the daughter of Thomas and Isabella (Whan) Baker. Thomas Baker was an early settler of Columbiana county, where he spent the greater part of his life. Mrs. Ikirt is a member of the Bible Christian church. Ira E. Ikirt is a man still in the prime of life, he having been born in 1845. Although he started life empty handed, he has by industry and enterprise, acquired a valuable farm consisting of 120 acres or more, which is under excellent cultivation and well stocked with all necessary domestic animals as well as with good buildings. His success in life is well deserved, and his popularity in the community is fully attested by the number of fellow citizens who call him friend.

Jesse Johnson, of Elk Run township, was born in Salem township in 1837, the son of Joel and Mary (Jennings) Johnson. The father was a native of Bucks county, Penn., and came to Ohio at an early day, where he settled on land situated in the woods. Jesse, the son, was educated in the old log school-house, and then started life for himself on a farm. He married Miss Gracie E. Barnett, daughter of William and Eleanor (George) Barnett, also early settlers of the county. Their union was solemnized in 1862, and has been blessed by the birth of four children: William, Leroy, Simeon and Nellie E. N. The mother was born in Unity township, Columbiana county. Mr. Johnson was a poor man when he began the active business of life. He first settled in the woods of Williams county, Ohio, where he grubbed out a place large enough to erect his humble log house. After work-

ing all day he often spent half of the night in burning the underbrush and timber which he had cut out during the day. His wife was eminently fitted for the companion of a pioneer farmer, and stood by him in his toil like a true woman, helping him in the clearing and attending to the duties of their simple household. In the natural course of things this patience and earnest labor could have but one ending, and their self-denial was soon rewarded by ample fields of waving grain. The harvest has been one well deserved by this man and wife. The 117 acres of as good land as lies in Elk Run township, which comprises his farm, is a most fitting reward for his enterprise and progressive spirit, and for the devotion of the woman who calls him husband, but the love and esteem in which they are held in the community at large, is more ample proof that they deserve their prosperity.

Jefferson D. Longshore, a young and enterprising agriculturist of Elk Run township, was born September 9, 1850, the son of William and Mary (Raley) Longshore. The father was born in Loudon county, Va., September 12, 1801. He was the son of Thomas and Letitia (Bradfield) Longshore, both of whom were born in Bucks county, Penn., the former in 1773, the latter in 1779. They moved from there to Virginia, in their early married life, where twelve children were born to them, ten of whom lived to accompany their widowed mother in a wagon to the then far west Ohio, in the year 1828. The names of the ten were: Jonathan, Vincent, William W., Mary, John, Nancy, Euclodus, Jane, Letitia and Susan. On arrival they stopped with a sister who had preceded them, and for two weeks there were seventeen persons staying in a one-roomed log cabin, which is yet standing, the property of a daughter of William W. Longshore. The last mentioned having gathered some \$200 together he started a little store. After two years' effort in that line he closed out the store and purchased a quarter section of land which yet remains in the hands of his descendants. A part was taken by his mother, who lived on the same until her death, in 1855. The price he paid for the land was thirteen dollars per acre. He added thereto until he owned 364 acres. In 1832, he married Anna McMillan, to whom five children were born. Her death occurred in 1847. In 1849 he married Mary Raley, to whom three children were born. For several years he served as township trustee. In 1850, he was elected land appraiser for six townships: Madison, St. Clair, Unity, Middleton, Fairfield and Elk Run. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. His death occurred in April, 1883, having outlived all his brothers and sisters. Of his family there is now living: D. W. C. Longshore, Maria L. Henning, L. S. Hepburn, J. D. Longshore, Samuel D. Long-

shore, Alice C. Armstrong; two being dead: Jane A. Lonas and Thomas W. Longshore. Jefferson D. Longshore obtained a common school education. His early training on his father's farm was calculated to fit him properly for the vocation of farming, and he chose this as his work in life. In 1876, Ella Morlan, daughter of Henry and Mary (Moran) Morlan, became his wife. She was born in Elk Run township, October 5, 1850. Their one child is: Bertha M. Mr. Longshore owns and operates seventy-seven acres of the old homestead farm, which he has greatly improved by adding substantial buildings, etc. Mr. Longshore is a valued member of the Disciples church.

D. W. Clinton Longshore, a prominent citizen of Elk Run township, was born in 1836, in the old log cabin owned by his father. He is the son of William W. and Anna (McMillen) Longshore, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this book. The subject of this biographical mention was sent to the log school-house during his boyhood, and after having completed his preliminary education was entered as a student at Mount Union college, where he remained for two terms. After leaving college he taught school in his native county for two terms. After this he engaged in farming until he had saved about \$1,700, when his father came to his aid and assisted him to purchase more land in exchange for thirty-eight acres which he had acquired by his own efforts. In 1881 Mr. Longshore established a store at Signal Station, which he has continued to operate in conjunction with his farm. It was through him that relief was obtained for the town from the trouble that they had been having with their mail. A post-office and station was established at Signal Station with Mr. Longshore as post-master and station agent, and he continued to discharge the duties of this office until recently, when he turned the office over to John Raley. During his administration the post-office was worked up and made a paying office. Mr. Longshore is a methodical, enterprising man. He has in his possession an account book containing a record of all his transactions since he was sixteen years of age. His farm of 120 acres is under the highest cultivation and is a credit to its owner. In 1864, Mr. Longshore was married to Miss Sarah E. Ward, daughter of Joshua and Margaret (Scott) Ward, and a granddaughter of James and Elizabeth Ward, who were among the earliest settlers of Columbiana county. The wife was born in 1840 and died April, 1871, leaving her husband and child to mourn her loss. Her daughter's name is Emma J. Mrs. Longshore was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was much beloved by all who knew her. December 4th, 1873, Linnie J. Hisey, daughter of Jacob G. and Elvira (McGirr) Hisey became his wife. She was born in Starke

county in 1851. Mrs. Longshore is a communicant of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

Levi Lowrey was born in 1816, the son of James and Rebecca Lowrey. The father came to Ohio from Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1803, and settled on 160 acres of wild land, which he cleared into a farm. The family suffered all the hardships and trials of pioneer life, but laid the foundation for a good home. The grandfather of the subject of this mention came from Ireland, and served as a soldier in the revolutionary war. Levi Lowrey was reared on the farm, and given all the schooling that was to be had in the old log school-house in his native town. In 1840 he married Miss Mary Bennett, the daughter of Macabee and Mary (Eells) Bennett. Their nine children are: Elizabeth, George, Rebecca, Irene, James, Ella, Addra and two others, now deceased. Mrs. Lowrey was born in Elk Run township in 1820. Mr. Lowrey's start in the world was very humble, and his marked success is the more to his honor. His farm, consisting of 160 acres, is under the highest state of cultivation, and is splendidly stocked with handsome and substantial buildings, and all the necessary and modern equipment for the successful operation of a farm. He is one of the leading citizens of the township, and is universally respected and esteemed wherever known. Both himself and wife are active and acceptable communicants of the Presbyterian church.

Taylor McMillan, one of the early pioneers of Columbiana county, was born in York county, Penn., October 10, 1803, being the eldest of seven children. The parents were Thomas and Jane (Taylor) McMillan, both natives of York county, Penn. The father was the son of George and Ann (Hinshaw) McMillan, who were natives of Ireland. George was the son of Thomas and Deborah (Marsh) McMillan, who emigrated to America from Ireland in 1739. The latter date was obtained from a certificate of good character, issued by a meeting of the Society of Friends in Ballanacree, Ireland, March 6, 1738. This certificate was submitted to the Friends meeting, at Goshen, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1739. It is from this source that the oldest American branch of the McMillan family sprang. Jane Taylor McMillan, the mother of our subject, was a daughter of Joseph and Jane (Leech) Taylor. Joseph was the son of Jeremiah and Mary Taylor. Jeremiah was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Haines) Taylor. Joseph was the son of Abiah and Sarah Taylor, who were natives of England. They were born in Didcott, Burckeshire, England. Joseph married Elizabeth Haines in 1700, and eight years later sought a new home in America. On his arrival in this country, he settled on 705 acres of land in Chester county, Penn.,

where he remained until his death. Here he built a mill on a branch of the Brandywine, known as Pocopson creek. This mill was erected in 1730, and was still in use in 1876. Taylor McMillan grew to manhood on his father's farm, coming to Ohio with his parents in 1810. They first settled on a quarter section of land in Middleton township, on which the father soon built a dwelling which shortly burned with all its contents. He erected another and succeeded in clearing enough land for farming purposes. In 1828 he removed to a farm in Elk Run township, which he purchased from his brother-in-law, Joseph Taylor. This property was situated in the woods and required a great amount of clearing to render it fit for agricultural purposes. Here the father, between 1836 and 1839, erected a large frame barn and unique frame house in which he lived and died. The son was sent to the old log school-house, which was typical of the pioneer days. Although he acquired most of the knowledge to be gained from that humble source he still kept on with his studies, and from his intimate association with books and papers has come to be a well informed man. January 14, 1834, he was joined in marriage to Miss Sarah Bell, who was born June 15, 1806, in Elk Run township, and rocked in a sugar trough on a puncheon floor. She was a daughter of Smith and Martha (Buzby) Bell. Smith Bell, son of Thomas and Thamar (Smith) Bell, and grandson of William and Sarah (Tinley) Bell, was born in Delaware, and came to Ohio from New Jersey in 1805, and took up forty acres of land which he redeemed from its wild state. This property remains in the family to this day. Martha (Buzby) Bell was the daughter of Isaac and Naomi (Owen) Buzby and grand-daughter of Thomas and Margaret Buzby. Six children have been born to this happy union, they are: Smith; Thomas, married Sarah Caldwell, by whom he had two children: Taylor G. and Wilford B.; Jane, first married G. W. McGinnis, to whom she bore one child, Pearl, her second husband was Cyrus Morlan, by whom she had one child, Minerva; Emily, and two others, who died when young. Taylor McMillan and wife still live on the land which he helped his father to clear sixty-five years ago. Sixty acres of the old homestead farm are still in his possession. He is one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of the county. For six years he had the honor of serving as a director of his school district, for two years was supervisor of roads, and in all his dealings with his fellows has aimed to be upright and true. He is a member of the Society of Friends, as were nearly all of his thirty most immediate ancestors, among whom Quaker membership runs in several unbroken lines to at least the fifth generation.

Joseph McMillan, D. D. S., has been one of most noteworthy men of the community in which he resided. He was born in

Middleton township, August 8, 1817, the son of Thomas and Jane (Taylor) McMillan. The father entered land in Middleton township in the old pioneer days when the log cabin was the prevailing style of architecture. His home was burned soon after he took possession of it, and during the succeeding winter he was obliged to depend upon the hospitality of his neighbors for support. But his was a spirit not easily conquered, and he soon regained enough to replace what the fire had consumed. Often after having worked hard all day he would spend half of the night clearing his land and burning the logs and brush. He was one of the pioneer physicians of Columbiana county, having begun the practice of medicine about the year 1830. He was known as a botanical doctor and met with much success in the treatment of all diseases which attacked the settlers, especially consumption. He was the first physician in the county to abandon the barbarous and useless process of bleeding. Joseph McMillan was brought up in the belief that "honest toil is man's greatest honor." His younger days were spent in helping his father clear the land surrounding their home of the dense timber growth which abounded everywhere at that time. His education was received in the log school-house near his father's farm. In 1842, he was joined in marriage to Miss Hannah Burt, daughter of William and Margaret (Mitchell) Burt. This union has been blessed by the birth of nine children, seven of whom are living, they are: John I., Louisa, Angeline, Mary E., Anna, Leonidas and Leola. Mrs. McMillan was born in Middleton township. The family are members of the Bible Christian church, in which denomination Doctor McMillan was a licensed preacher. After his marriage, Joseph McMillan applied himself to the study of dentistry under Eriah McMillan. At the time of his death he had been practicing for forty-four years and was the oldest living practitioner in the county. His two sons have also taken up the same profession, having studied under their father's tutelage. Doctor McMillan belonged to that class of men known as geniuses. Among the many other proofs of his handwork may be mentioned a buggy and a wagon which is constructed in their entirety with the exception of the hubs. Although seventy-two years of age, he worked incessantly at his profession until the final messenger arrived. In addition to the practice of dentistry, Dr. McMillan was also a farmer, he having bought fifty-eight acres of land from his father's estate. He has the distinction of being the first man who ever made a success of berry culture in the county. Dr. McMillan died quite suddenly on October 16, 1890, while seated in his chair and he passed away without a struggle. Thus ended a long and useful life, which left its impress upon the community.

Henry Morlan one of the oldest living citizen of Elk Run

township, was born July 27th, 1802, on the same section of land where he now resides. He was a son of Joseph and Kate (Loyd) Morlan. Joseph Morlan came from Bedford county, Va., in the fall of 1801, and settled on section 12, where he spent the remainder of his days in honest toil. With true pioneer spirit he built a typical "little log cabin" in the woods, and began to make a home for himself and family in the wilderness. Venison, corn bread and honey, formed their staple diet. Like all men of his class, Joseph Morlan was an energetic and industrious worker, and the farm which he finally succeeded in clearing, represented many days of weary toil, and nights of anxious thought. Among such surroundings as these, Henry Morlan first saw the light of day. He was born to the perils and hardships of a pioneer's life, and when the proper time arrived for him to take up his life work, he was not found wanting, but manfully started out to do life's battle. His sole means for gaining the education which he desired was to be found in the cabin school-house where he gained all the education attainable to the pioneer's children of that day. His first school experience was had in a log cabin which had formerly been used as a dwelling, but this was soon replaced by a school-house of hewn logs. July 5th, 1821, he was united in marriage to Abigail Ferguson. Of the seven children born to them but one is living, Henry. Abigail (Ferguson) Morlan was born in Loudon county, Va., in 1804, she passed to her reward in 1834. One year later he took Mary Moran, daughter of Aiden Moran, to wife. Seven of the twelve children born of this second marriage are living, they are: Lucretia, Jesse, Catharine Marquis, Ella, Rosanna and Lorena. The mother of these children was born in Columbiana county. She died October 26, 1890, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Morlan were acceptable members of the Disciples church, and both held in the highest esteem by their neighbors and friends. For over thirty years Mr. Morlan has been a deacon in the Disciples church. When first married he built himself a log house in the woods, and here spent the happiest days of his life. The land which he inherited from his father he paid for by many hard days' labor. The declining years of his life are crowned with happiness. Surrounded by the ample fruits of a life spent in industry, he has plenty, and to spare of this world's goods. The homestead consists of 104 acres of well tilled land, stocked with every requisite for the proper cultivation of the farm. Mr. Morlan's first presidential vote was cast for John Quincy Adams, and his last for Benjamin Harrison.

Amasa Morris was born in 1827, and reared on the farm where he now resides. His parents were Isaiah and Mary (Thompson) Morris. The father was born in Loudon county, Va., and came to Ohio in 1804. He was the son of John and Sarah Morris, who

came to Ohio in 1803, and entered section 10, in Elk Run township, where they built a home in the wilderness, which was then very sparsely settled. They were of Welsh and Irish descent, and the parents of six children. The mother lived to reach the remarkable age of one hundred and one years. In 1804, Isaiah Morris brought his family to this new found home, which was destined to be retained in the connection for many years. The wife of Isaiah Morris was a daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Ball) Thompson, who came to Ohio in 1805, and settled in Middleton township, where they cleared a farm in the wilderness. They located a section of land on Turkey run, where their family was reared. Isaiah and Mary Morris had fifteen children, five of whom are still living; Joseph, the oldest child, was born in Columbiana county, and lived to be eighty-two years of age. Amasa and Ruth Morris, twin children, were born in 1827. Ruth died in her ninth year and her twin brother was sixty-three years of age November 8, 1890. The preliminary education obtained by Amasa Morris in the old log school-house has been added to by constant companionship with book and papers. Orpha, daughter of Richard and Orpha (Chamberlain) Baker, became his wife in 1852, and has borne him the following named children: Mazini, Almira, Mary, Jennie, Van Evrie, and four others who are now dead. Mrs. Morris was born in Columbiana county, and is a member of the Bible Christian church, while her husband was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends. For nine years he was honored by his fellow townsmen by being elected to membership of the school board. He discharged the duties of this office with the wisdom and foresight which has ever been one of his marked characteristics. His grandfather, Morris, entered a section of land in Elk Run township on a creek called Elk run, he being one of the first settlers of that township. Amasa Morris inherited 193 acres of this land which fell into good hands as it is now considered one of the most valuable agricultural properties in the township.

John Neill, a prosperous and progressive agriculturist of Elk Run township, was born in 1859, the son of William and Harriet (Pennock) Neill. The father was born in Hanover township. He was the son of John Neill, an early settler of Columbiana county. Mr. John Neill, the subject of this biographical mention, was reared on his father's farm. He received a liberal education, graduating from the New Lisbon academy. In 1882 he espoused Miss Effie Barnett. This union has resulted in the birth of three children: William, Charles and Jesse. Mrs. Neill was born and raised in Columbiana county. Mr. Neill began his active life as a professor in the public schools, having taught for several terms. Preferring agriculture to the confinement of teaching, he branched out into this

noble calling, and has since made a marked success, having become the owner of a good farm of 114 acres of very fine land. His property is under the highest cultivation, and is improved with modern and substantial buildings and all necessary accompaniments. He is one of the leading citizens and farmers of the township, and a man of much intelligence and refinement.

Isaiah Newhouse was born in Columbiana county in 1802, and his life was passed in the tilling of the soil. He was a son of David Newhouse, who was one of the earliest settlers of Columbiana county, having come here in colonial days and taken land near Franklin Square, where he passed the remainder of his life. Isaiah married Elizabeth Farmer, a sketch of whom will be found in another place in this book. W. G. Newhouse, the son of Isaiah and Elizabeth Newhouse, and the principal of this biographical sketch, was born in 1840. Having finished his scholastic training in the primitive log school-house, and having acquired sufficient knowledge in agriculture to make him a practical farmer, he in 1864, married Miss Rachel Montgomery, who has borne him nine children: Simeon, William, Mary, Dora, John, Maim, Cyrus, Sadia and Kimble. Mrs. Newhouse was born and reared in Columbiana county. Mr. Newhouse began life a poor man. He began to work at his calling on a rented farm. Success has attended his wise and energetic labors to the extent that he now tills 198 acres of exceptionally fine land, all of which belongs to him. His standing in the community is high, his life having been so spent as to win the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen.

Kersey Raley, one of the representative citizens of Elk Run township, is a native of Washington county, Penn., who was born in 1827. Thomas and Ann (Dixon) Raley, his parents, were natives of Washington county, Penn., and New Castle, Del., respectively. The Raley family originally came from England, while the Dixon family emigrated to America probably with William Penn. They are the descendants of the old stock of Maris's, who settled near Philadelphia over 200 years ago. Jehu and Mary (Taylor) Dixon were the parents of Mrs. Ann Raley. The subject of this sketch was raised on the paternal farm, and was a student of the old log school-house of that day. From 1850 to 1856 he was engaged in teaching school in his native county. In the year 1870 Asenath John, daughter of Josiah and Albina (Grave) John, became his wife. Mrs. Raley is a native of Washington county, Penn., as were also her parents. Mr. Raley began life in moderate circumstances. One of the best improved farms in the township is now owned by him, and he also operates a dry goods commission business, which he founded in 1878. The goods are furnished directly from the factory and are traded for wool or sold in the usual manner, he

receiving a commission for the same. For several terms he has acceptably filled the responsible position of township trustee, and in all his dealings with the community in which he lives has so conducted himself and his business as to gain the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen. It is of such men as this that the real back-bone of this country is formed. Mr. and Mrs. Raley are members of the Society of Friends.

Emmor Raley, a prosperous and leading farmer of Elk Run township, was born in 1848, on the old homestead farm in the same township where he now resides. His parents are Jehu D. and Esther (Hunt) Raley. The father was born in Washington county, Penn., and in 1832 moved to the state of Ohio. They settled in Elk Run township and here he grew to manhood. His schooling was mostly obtained in the Elk Run meeting house, under the management of Friends. His marriage was celebrated in 1847, and has resulted in the birth of the following children: Emmor, William, Mary and Thomas (twins), Laura, and Ruth. Mrs. Raley was born in Fayette county, Penn. Mr. Raley has served several terms as a township trustee, and also on the school board of his district. Both himself and wife are members of the Society of Friends. He began life in humble circumstances but has made a success of his efforts. At one time he possessed 226 acres of very fine farming land. Emmor Raley, the principal of this biographical sketch, acquired a good common school education, and finished this at the academy at Columbiana. His marriage to Miss Mary E. Graves, the daughter of Taylor and Susan (Borom) Graves, was solemnized in 1872, and the union has been blessed by the birth of one daughter, Ella G. Mrs. Raley was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1849. Mr. Raley operates forty-five acres of finely cultivated land and has added greatly to the property by the well ordered and substantial buildings which he has built. The family are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Samuel Stapleton, who comes from one of the oldest families in Columbiana county, was born on the old Stapleton homestead farm in Elk Run township, May 26, 1834. Samuel and Sarah (Booth) Stapleton were his parents. The father was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1789, and came to Ohio at a very early date. Settling in the woods he built for himself the typical little log cabin, and straightway began clearing his land for cultivation. For a long time he was engaged in hauling flour to Pittsburg, using the money which he received for this arduous service to pay for his land. To him belongs the novel distinction of having driven the first three horse team west of the Allegheny mountains. The mother was born in Ohio near the state line of Pennsylvania in 1788, and was rocked in the sugar-trough cradle of that day. While she was yet a young girl a family by the

name of Faulks were making sugar in the woods, and while they slept one night Indians came upon them and killed one son, taking another son and a daughter away with them into captivity. The two captives returned to Ohio after having reached manhood and womanhood. Sarah Booth was the daughter of John Booth. John Booth came down the Ohio river in a flat-boat from Pennsylvania, and settled in the wilds of Columbiana county. Samuel Stapleton has always lived on the farm on which he was born. His education was derived from the old log school-houses of his boyhood. He has a well improved farm of eighty acres which is noted as being among the best farms of the county. He is a leading and worthy citizen of his township. In 1857 Mr. Stapleton married Miss Cynthia A. Morlan, by whom he has had three children: Virginia, Luella and Florence K. The mother was born in Elk Run township. She is a relative of ex-President Hayes. The family are communicants of the Disciples church.

Isaac Stooksberry was a descendant of an old and distinguished family, and during his lifetime held a prominent position among the citizens of Columbiana county. He was born in 1809 in Columbiana county where he died in 1885. His parents were John and Sarah (Cowgill) Stooksberry, who came from Virginia to Ohio in 1805. The father was born in Maryland, the son of William and Susannah Stooksberry. William Stooksberry, who was also a native of Maryland, was a son of William Stooksberry, a native of England. He was a faithful soldier in the war of 1812. Having acquired all the education he could from the old log school-house, Isaac Stooksberry began life for himself. In 1836 he took to himself a wife in the person of Miss Anne Hollingsworth, daughter of Err and Phoebe (Mercer) Hollingsworth. The father was born in Delaware, June 26th, 1762, the mother, August 28th, 1774. Err Hollingsworth was a son of Thomas and Jane (Smith) Hollingsworth. Thomas was a son of Thomas and Judith (Lampley) Hollingsworth, the father being the son of Valentine and Catharine (Cornish) Hollingsworth. Valentine was a native of England and came to America with William Penn, in 1682, and settled in Delaware, Newcastle county, where he filled many prominent positions in the colony. The American branch of the Hollingsworth family is descended from Valentine Hollingsworth. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stooksberry have had six children, two of whom are living: Samantha and Mark H.; those dead are: Phoebe, Sarah J., Mary Ann and Myra. The mother of these children was born in Delaware in 1811. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stooksberry were members of the Society of Friends. After his marriage Isaac Stooksberry settled at Fairfield, where he conducted a blacksmith and wagon shop and a foundry. After residing in Fairfield for twelve years he removed to a farm, where he remained until his death, which sad event occurred in

1885, as before stated. At the time of his death he owned 290 acres of excellent farming land which was under the highest cultivation. His wife still survives him at the ripe age of seventy-nine years. The son, Mark H., who now lives with his widowed mother, was born and raised in Columbiana county. In 1878 he married Miss Rebecca Bell, a daughter of Hiram and Martha (Freed) Bell. Their three children are, Carl L., Norma N. and Anna B. Mrs. Mark Stooksberry is also a native of Columbiana county. She is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William F. Stooksberry, a leading farmer and stock-raiser of Elk Run township, was born on October 19, 1856, on the old "Stooksberry homestead" in Elk Run township. His parents, were John and Lydia (Stapleton) Stooksberry, both natives of Columbiana county, Ohio. The father was born May 27, 1813, on the farm upon which he lived and died. His death occurred in 1886, and was mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He married in November, 1855, and was the father of two children: William F. and Elizabeth, wife of M. P. Morris. John was a son of John and Sarah (Cowgill) Stooksberry. John, senior, was a native of Virginia, which state he left in 1800 to find a new home in Ohio, then the far west. In 1802 he settled on land in Elk Run township, where he remained until his death. Starting a poor man, he succeeded in acquiring about 245 acres of land, the greatest part of which he cleared into farming land. William F. Stooksberry passed his younger days on the old homestead, and in the neighboring school. Having obtained a good education he launched out for himself, and, in 1879, took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Emma M. Cope, who was the daughter of Israel and Sarah (Edmundson) Cope. She was born April 20, 1858, and was reared in Elk Run township to the age of six years, then removed with her parents to Middleton township, where she lived until her marriage. Mr. Stooksberry operates a very fine farm of 156 acres. Suitable and substantial buildings adorn the property. Its owner takes a deep interest in the raising of fine live stock, and owns two noted stallions, one a standard bred Hambletonian, and the other a registered Norman. He is one of the most successful and progressive agriculturists in the county.

David Walter, an old pioneer and one of the most prominent men of Columbiana county, was born in Elk Run township, on the farm where he still resides, and which was also the birthplace of his father, George Walter, in the year 1835. George Walter first saw the light June 1, 1809, and lived and died on the farm where he was born and which his son still owns. He married Lydia Frederick. Henry and Mary (Pitser) Walter, his parents, were born on the spot which afterward became the

battlefield of Gettysburg. They moved to Ohio in 1805, and located on the land which has gone down in the family for two generations. David Walter, the principal of this biographical sketch, received more than the average education. After having completed the common school course of his native town, he attended the academy at New Lisbon, where he remained for five terms. He took Miss Sarah P. Springer for his wife in 1859. Mrs. Walter is the daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Whitacre) Springer. Three of the four children born to them are living, they are: George, Emma E., and Anna. Mrs. Walter is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a lady of most excellent qualities. David Walter has made a decided success in life, he owns and operates the best improved farm in the township where he resides, consisting of 281 acres. It is under the highest state of cultivation, finely stocked with livestock and having the best of farm buildings. As a man and a citizen, Mr. Walter stands high in the opinion of the residents of Columbiana county. For twenty-one years he was chosen as a member of the school board, during which time he discharged the duties of his office with wisdom and discretion.

John M. Walter, a very prominent and enterprising farmer of Elk Run township, is the son of Henry and Salome (Bowman) Walter. The father was born in Adams county, Penn., in 1790, and came to Ohio when but a lad, where he remained until his death, in 1873. He was the son of John M. Walter, who was a native of Pennsylvania. Moving to Ohio at an early day he entered land which he reclaimed from the wilderness into a productive farm. Like most of the pioneers he was a poor man when he sought a new home in the wilds of the then new state of Ohio, but his labors were rewarded by ample returns. He served as a loyal and faithful soldier in the great contest of 1812. For his valuable services during that war Mr. Walter received a land grant and a pension. For ten years he occupied the office of justice of the peace in Elk Run township, and was a fearless advocate of the principles of the republican party, at a time when those principles were very unpopular. He was a recognized leader of his party in the county, and although it was not his privilege to have the advantage of any scholastic training, yet, by constant association with good books and the periodicals of the times, he came to be a remarkably well-informed man on all of the leading questions of the day. The mother was born in York county, Penn. Both she and her husband were members of the Lutheran church. John M. Walter, Jr., was born in 1838. His early training was had in the public schools and on his father's farm. In 1862 he took Sarah J. Dickey, daughter of James and Margaret (Pitzer) Dickey, to wife. Six children, four of whom are living, were born to this marriage. They are:

David E., Eva A., Cora L., and Mary E. David married Dora E., Firestone, daughter of David S. and Sarah A. (Armstrong) Firestone. They have one child, Mary E., who is the wife of Harry C. McCammon. The mother was born in Columbiana county, in 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Walter are members of the Presbyterian church, and the former has served as trustee of the township and on the school board for several years. He now owns 157 acres of the old homestead farm, where he has lived all his life, and has made it one of the finest farm properties in the county.

Hon. Jacob Van Fossan, ex-commissioner of Columbiana county, was born August 9, 1827, in Madison township. His parents were John and Mary (Hull) Van Fossan. The former was born in Pennsylvania in 1801. Coming to Ohio with his parents when a small child he passed the rest of his life in that state, living to the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was a son of Jacob Van Fossan, a native of Germany, from which country he emigrated at an early day. He first settled in Pennsylvania, where he remained until about 1805, or 1806. At this time he removed with his family to Madison township, Columbiana county, Ohio, and entered 160 acres of land which he developed into a fine farm. Here he lived and died. Jacob, Sr., was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and his son, Arnold, served in the war of 1812. John Van Fossan enlisted in the latter war but the difficulty was settled before he reached the field of action. The Hon. Jacob Van Fossan passed his childhood days on the old Van Fossan farm, alternating his farm work with short attendance at the old log school-house of his boyhood. Having chosen agriculture as his life vocation he, in 1856, married Miss Agnes McBane, who was a daughter of Angus and Nancy (Mackintosh) McBane, of Madison township. Their children are: Lyman D., Nannie, W. Scott, Charles G., J. Franklin and Emma. In 1878 Mr. Van Fossan was elected a commissioner of Columbiana county. His service of six years in this prominent and responsible position was marked by wise counsels and a strict regard for the public welfare. After remaining with his parents until his twenty-fifth year Mr. Van Fossan started out to do life's battle without a dollar. His magnificent farm of 506 acres, with its handsome buildings and modern improvements speaks more than any words can for the wisdom and enterprise of its distinguished owner. He has come to be recognized as one of the principal leaders of the republican party of Columbiana county and is thoroughly respected and beloved by all who know him. The family are communicants of the Presbyterian church.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Abner Allmon, a prominent farmer of Fairfield, was born in that township, May 17, 1844, and was the son of Jehu and Hannah (Wickersham) Allmon. His father's sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, in connection with that of Cyrus Heston. Our subject was raised in Columbiana county, and received a good common school education at the Friends' school. In 1868 he was married to Lucinda A. Harrison, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Dickson) Harrison, the father being a distant relative of the president. The father was born and reared in this county, being a son of Lathan Harrison, who was one of the earliest settlers. The marriage of our subject resulted in the birth of four children, only one of whom is living, Charles F. The mother was born and raised in this county. Mr. Allmon owns a good farm which is kept in a fine state of cultivation. As a citizen, he enjoys the confidence and good will of his neighbors. He and wife are members of the Society of Friends.

J. Luke Anglemyer, a prosperous farmer of Fairfield township, was born there in 1848, and has spent the most of his life in its limits. His father, Joseph Anglemyer, was a native of Westmoreland county, Penn., and of German descent. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving the ordinary common school education, and in 1869 was married to Margaret Rice, daughter of Jacob and Charity (Baker) Rice. Mrs. Anglemyer's father was a native of Maryland, but settled in Columbiana county many years ago. Her mother was also a native of Maryland, and a distant relative of Judge Baker, of Philadelphia. To the marriage of our subject and his wife were born seven children, of whom the following are living: Thomas, Lillian, Grace, Laura and William. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he served as trustee for several years. He is an iron moulder by trade, which useful calling he is engaged in at this time, and has followed for eighteen years. He has prospered, but all he has was earned by hard knocks, as he commenced life without a dollar. From wages made by day laboring in the rolling mills, at Leetonia, he has accumulated enough to buy the comfortable home of fifty acres which he now owns.

John Goodrich Beatty, a leading lawyer of Columbiana, is a native of Charlestown, Mass., having been born September 9, 1826, and being a son of Joseph and Margaret (McGanley) Beatty. His parents were natives of county Donegal, Ireland, and emigrated to New Brunswick, in 1819, whence they came to the United States in 1823, first settling at Beverly, Mass., and in 1825 removing to Charlestown where the subject of our sketch

was born. They removed to Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1833, remaining until 1844. The parents removed to Allegheny county, Penn., where they remained until death. Our subject had but limited opportunity to obtain an education in youth, his whole attendance at school not covering a period of over fourteen months. But he was quick to learn and soon qualified himself to teach, which was his occupation for about seven years after he first grew up. In 1845, he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and being a natural mathematician progressed rapidly in this line. In 1848, he married Rachel Reynolds, the result of the union being the following named children: John H., Stephen M. and Matilda. In addition to these three, who are now living, they have seven children dead. In 1860, the wife died, and in 1865, he took for his second partner, Mrs. Mary J. (Taylor) Goodfriend. She died August 7, 1889. In 1861, Mr. Beatty enlisted in the Hampton battery, in Pittsburg, and served with it until 1863, March 15. He proved to be a loyal and gallant soldier, and took part in a number of important battles fought by the army of the Potomac. He especially distinguished himself at the second battle of Bull Run, which was fought between the union forces commanded by Gen. Pope, and the rebel forces under Lee. During this engagement, Mr. Beatty, as sergeant of the battery, had command of the left piece of the left section, commanded by Lieut. Nathaniel Irish. Hampton's battery, to which he belonged, had been assigned a very important position on the advance line during the battle which took place on August 29, 1862. Sergt. Beatty handled his piece with such skill during the day, and showed such intrepidity as to receive high compliments on the field from his commanding officers. Before entering the service, he began the study of law, and after the war he hastened to resume his studies as quickly as possible. In 1873, he removed to Columbiana, where he finished his law course, and the next year was admitted to practice in all the courts of Ohio. (In 1889, he was also admitted to practice in the federal courts of the United States.) He then established himself at Columbiana, where he opened a law office in 1874, and has since practiced his profession with brilliant success. He is now serving his third term as deputy county surveyor. In 1887, he was elected justice of the peace, and re-elected in 1890, and also served four years as city solicitor of Columbiana. Mr. Beatty is regarded as one of the leading and most influential citizens of the community in which he resides.

Alex C. Bell, Jr., was born July 13, 1844, in Pittsburg, Penn., and is a son of Alex C. and Mary (Frazer) Bell. His father was born May 29, 1800, in the town of Demare, county Down, Ireland. He emigrated to America in 1816, and settled in Pittsburg, where he remained forty-one years, being for several years

engaged as superintendent of the flour and cotton mill of James Adams, his uncle. Later on he was connected with the wholesale grocery trade on Liberty street. He came to Ohio in January, 1857, where he remained until his death in February, 1881. The grandfather, John Y. C. Bell, was also a native of county Down, Ireland, who came to America about 1850, and settled in Pittsburg, where he remained until his death, in 1852. He was a large landowner in Ireland, owning what was known at that time as Stony Point. He lived to the advanced age of one hundred years. The mother of our subject was Mary (Frazer) Bell, a native of county Down, Ireland, and a daughter of John and Martha (McClucken) Frazer. She came to America with her parents when only six months of age. Our subject's father was married in 1842, and the result of the union was the following children: A. C., Anna B., Martha C., David R., who was killed by accident in 1866; Mary F. and Lizzie. The parents were members of the Presbyterian church. The mother is still living in good health, at the age of seventy-four. The subject of our sketch remained in Pittsburg with his parents until the age of twelve and received his education in the ward schools. In 1857 he entered the office of the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad, at Columbiana, as clerk, and agent upon the death of his father, in 1881, a position which he has held continuously since that time. A telegraph office was opened in July, 1857, and he was the first operator at this point. He had previously gone to Mansfield, Ohio, where he was instructed in the mysteries of electricity. In 1878 Mr. Bell was nominated by the democrats as their candidate for clerk of the court of common pleas, but the county being largely republican, he was defeated with the rest of the party, but ran ahead of his ticket. In 1876 he was elected mayor of Columbiana and re-elected in 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886 and 1888, which is quite complimentary to him considering that the town is largely republican. He made an honest and efficient officer and gave general satisfaction, thus proving that his supporters had not misplaced their confidence. Mr. Bell is a prominent member of the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-second degree. He is past master of the Blue lodge, at Columbiana, and belongs to Salem chapter, No. 94, and Salem commandery, K. T., No. 42. He also belongs to the A. A. Scottish Rite, at Pittsburg. In addition to this he is a member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, at Cleveland, Ohio. He is past grand of Penora lodge, No. 410, I. O. O. F., at Columbiana, and past chief patriarch of Goodwill encampment, No. 111, at Salem. He served for awhile as district deputy grand master of Columbiana county.

Charles Boies, a popular grocer of Columbiana, is a native of Beaver county, Penn., born in 1820, son of John and Nancy

(Charles) Boies. His father was born in Ireland, and came to America with his parents when nine years of age. His father bought a section of wild land in Beaver county, which he cleared. He was a soldier under Gen. Wayne, was captain of a cavalry company and fought with him during the war. He was with Wayne at the old fort where Fort Wayne, Ind., now stands, and at one time owned the land on which the city is built, but traded it off for iron. He lived to the ripe old age of eighty-three years, and raised a family of twelve children, five of whom are still living and all good citizens. The subject of our sketch was raised on a farm and received his education in the old log school-house. Mr. Boies' description of the building in which he got his schooling is rather amusing. It was built of slabs, one end being used for fire-place, a handspike for a poker and one log cut out the length of the building and the space covered over with a greased paper was the substitute for a window. The door was fastened on with wooden hinges. The seats were made of slabs, and pegs driven in holes in the wall on which rested a rude slab, constituted the writing desk. The roof was made of clapboards held on with poles lying across them. When our subject was sixteen years of age, he left his home and went to Clinton, Penn., where he learned the tailor's trade, after which he established a tailor's shop at Sheffield, Penn., but his health failed in a few years and he went into the mercantile business at Bavington, Penn. He remained there for three years and then came to Ohio in 1856, where he bought a farm but did not settle upon it. He went to Carroll county and entered into the mercantile business with Judge Robert George. He continued in this business ten years, at which time he sold out and bought two farms near Hanover, where he remained seven years. He next went to Stark county, Ohio, where he acted as agent for the C. & P. railroad company for twelve years. His next move was to Palestine, where he resumed mercantile business for a short while. Later on he purchased a farm near Palestine, which he improved with a fine dwelling, into which he moved and lived for eight years. He exchanged this farm for another and removed to Palestine with the intention of retiring from active business. After several other trades in property, he finally became possessed of the property where he now lives. Though he began life without a dollar, he has made a great deal of money and has always had troops of friends wherever he resided. He is at present the owner of a great deal of valuable property in this and other states. In 1843 he married Mary Brine, the result of the marriage being seven children, only two of whom are now living, Caroline and Laura. Caroline is married to D. S. Smith, and Laura to Oliver Crafford, their husbands having a hardware store in partnership in Palestine, where they live. The mother

died in 1865, and in 1866 he took for his second wife Matilda R. Hasson, and the issue of the last marriage has been two boys, Charles B. and William. Mr. Boies is an elder in the Presbyterian church, while his wife is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

John Bushong was one of the early settlers and pioneers of Fairfield township. He was born April 16, 1817, being a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Hisey) Bushong. The father was born in the "Old Dominion," as was likewise the mother. Her father was also an early settler in Columbiana county. Our subject was reared on the farm, and owing to the fact that his father was in delicate health, he, being the eldest son, was compelled to remain at home to work and look after the business, the result being that he had little time to go to school. His marriage took place in 1837, his bride being Mary R. Rhoads, widow of Nimrod Rhoads, and daughter of Alex. Boyle. As the result of their union, they had a family of six children, only three of whom are living: Daniel, John and Lucretia. Mrs. Bushong was born in Pennsylvania in 1811, and died November 7, 1865. On May 2, 1867, he re-married, this time taking for his life partner Lavina Williamson, daughter of Gilbert and Elizabeth (Rounsavell) Williamson. One child came to bless this union, Dora by name, born July 29, 1869. Both Mr. Bushong and his good lady are religiously inclined, he being a member of the Disciples church, and she being a member of the Reformed church of Columbiana. All of his boys were soldiers during the civil war, and the eldest, who enlisted in 1861, contracted a disease from which he died shortly after returning home. Mr. Bushong began life without a dollar, and has had to weed his own row during his whole career, which led him frequently over thorny places and rugged hills, but by persistence and pluck he finally pulled through successfully. He now owns a good tract of land well cultivated, which he prizes all the more because it was earned by his own hard work. He still has in his possession the table from which he and his wife took their first meal after marriage. It is entirely proper to add in concluding this sketch, that Mr. Bushong is a good man and a worthy citizen.

John Caldwell is the son of James and Susan (Holloway) Caldwell, and was born in Fairfield, in 1843. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Ohio with his parents in 1800, when only six years of age. They first settled in Elk Run township, where they cleared a farm out of the woods and underwent all those trials which were common to pioneer life. When about forty years of age he removed to Fairfield township and bought the farm in section 10, where he remained until his death. He was a man of very limited education and had to depend upon hard work for success, but he made a great deal of

money and at one time owned about 600 acres of good land. He was a useful and highly esteemed citizen, and when he died the community felt that they had sustained a serious loss. The subject of our sketch remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Iowa to seek his fortune. He remained there four years, but concluding that he could do better at home, he returned to Ohio and went into the saw-milling business. In 1878 he was married to Lestia Harrold, which union resulted in two children, Alice and Mary. Mr. Caldwell is at present the owner of ninety-six and one-half acres of good land in Fairfield township, which is all under fence with good buildings and generally well improved. He is fond of good stocks and makes a specialty of breeding the open wool sheep, in which line he has met with substantial success. He is regarded as one of the leading citizens of the township and is generally esteemed.

Thomas Caldwell is one of the pioneers of Fairfield township, born in Elk Run, in 1829, son of James and Susan (Holloway) Caldwell. His father was born near Brownsville, Penn., and came to Ohio in 1806, when only six years of age. They settled in the woods and cleared a farm. His parents were James and Elizabeth Caldwell, both natives of Ireland. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Ephraim and Susannah (Garwood) Holloway. Her father came to Ohio from Virginia at an early day and cleared for himself a farm out of the wilderness. Our subject has spent all of his life on the farm, and got what education he has in the common schools of the early days. On July 3, 1851, he was united in marriage to Sarah A. Neigh, daughter of Lawrence and Nancy (Welsh) Neigh. The result of this union was one child, James L., whose mother was born in Columbiana county in 1830. His first wife having died, Mr. Caldwell was married a second time to Mrs. Elizabeth (Bellard) Huston, widow of Jesse Huston, and daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Huston. By his second wife he had one child, who died in infancy. The first wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while the second Mrs. Caldwell was united with the church of the Disciples. During his long and useful life our subject has met with a fair measure of success, and now owns eighty-seven acres of land which is in a good state of cultivation. He is one of the well-known citizens of Columbiana county, and stands well with all who know him.

Ephraim Caldwell, one of the pioneers of this county, dates his birth from the year 1828, his parents being James and Susannah (Holloway) Caldwell. His father was James Caldwell, who entered land in Elk Run township, where he cleared a farm in the woods on which he built a log house. After this he returned to Pennsylvania to his family, who, with all his house-

hold goods, were floated down the Ohio river on a flat-boat. After a tedious voyage they landed at Georgetown, where they disembarked and came through on foot to their new home in the wilderness. On this farm the subject of our sketch was reared, and during his youthful days he picked up such education as he could from the common schools of those days. In 1863 he joined his lot in life with Angeline Hinkle, daughter of William and Susannah (Wentz) Hinkle. By this union they became the parents of two children, Lizzie and William J. The mother was a native of York county, Penn., from which state she came to Ohio with her parents. Mr. Caldwell's military experience extended no farther than to take part in the pursuit of the noted guerrilla, John Morgan, during the daring raid made by that chieftain through the state of Ohio. Mr. Caldwell tells some funny stories growing out of the incidents of those exciting times. He has prospered in business, and is the owner of 100 acres of good land, on which he resides, besides eighty-five acres which he gave his daughter. All he has was earned by hard licks and plenty of them, as Mr. Caldwell has been an industrious and saving man all his life. He is one of the old and highly respected farmers of the county.

Thomas J. Caldwell is a scion of one of the sturdy pioneer families of Columbiana county. He was born in this county in 1830, and has spent his life within its precincts. His parents were Thomas and Rebecca Caldwell, the father coming to Ohio with them in 1803 when he was sixteen years of age. Thomas Caldwell came from Virginia, and first settled in Elk Run township, where he entered a section of wild land. Our subject's father was one of the mainstays of the family in those trying days, and was a great help to his father in the rough work of clearing a farm in the woods. He became very proficient with the ax, that indispensable assistant of the pioneers, and was known far and wide as one of the famous choppers of the settlement. Our subject is the only living representative of his father's family of nine children. He was reared on the farm and picked up scanty crumbs of knowledge during the limited time that he was allowed to attend school, which was only during the winter season at very irregular intervals, and occasionally to a subscription school in the neighborhood. In 1856 Miss Eva A. Freed became his wife, and as the result of the union two children, Mary D. and Rose Ella, were born. Mrs. Caldwell was born and reared on the farm where she now lives, and throughout their married life, has proved a valuable helpmeet to her husband during the hard times when they were struggling to make a home for themselves. Mr. Caldwell has never been a place-hunter, the only position he has held being that of school director for six years. The farm on which he lives consists of

sixty acres of good land, which is a part of the old Freed homestead. Though starting life without property or help, he has achieved success by hard work and strict attention to business, thus making of himself a useful as well as esteemed citizen.

Seth Caldwell is a prominent farmer of Fairfield township, where he was born February 7, 1845. His parents are James and Susannah (Holloway) Caldwell, sketches of whom appear elsewhere in this volume. Our subject was reared in Fairfield township and spent all of his life on the farm. His schooling was obtained entirely in the neighborhood, by occasional attendance at the winter terms. His marriage took place in 1868, the bride being Julia Charlton, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Freed) Charlton. Two children were born to this union, one named John, who is now a teacher in the common schools, and the other Joseph. Their mother was born in this state and died on July 25, 1871, a devoted member of the Reformed church. In 1873, Mr. Caldwell took a second wife in the person of Jennie Hoppes, the popular daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Sams) Hoppes, who was a native of Indiana. The birth of three children was the result of this union, their names being James, Ollie and Valeria. Mr. Caldwell owns a good farm and has been successful both in ordinary agriculture and in stock raising. For a number of years he has made a specialty of breeding the Poland-China hogs, and the business in his hands has proved successful and profitable.

Lot Caldwell, a farmer of Fairfield township, was born in 1851, and is the son of James and Susan (Holloway) Caldwell. He came of one of the old pioneer families of the county; was raised on a farm, and received the ordinary common school education. Except for a short interval of a few months, when he was engaged in buggy trimming, he has spent his time since boyhood at work on the farm. Mr. Caldwell is unmarried, and has been keeping "bachelor's hall." He is the owner of fifty acres of good land.

Rufus S. Caldwell is one of the progressive and prosperous farmers of Fairfield township, and was born in Elk Run in 1842. His parents are Brooks and Susan (Crook) Caldwell, the father a native of Columbiana county and the mother of the "Old Dominion." The grandparents of Mr. Caldwell were William and Elizabeth (Crawford) Caldwell. Our subject was reared to manhood in his native township, where he attended school in winter and worked on the farm in summer. In 1872 he led to the altar Mary A. Brown, daughter of John and Abigail (Dildine) Brown. The fruit of this union was one child, Harry W., born November 17, 1875. Mrs. Caldwell was born in 1847, in Wayne township, where she spent her girlhood days. She and her husband are members of the Christian church. Mr. Caldwell comes under the head of self-made men, having started

life with nothing, and wrought out his own fortune, assisted very materially, however, by an amiable, loving and industrious wife. He has been thrifty, industrious and saving and the practice of those virtues in his case as in the case of all others has brought success. He owns a good farm within a mile of Columbiana, which is noted as being one of the neatest and best kept in that section. Altogether, he deserves rank as one of the representative and model farmers of his township.

John S. Cope, one of the most enterprising and intelligent farmers of Fairfield township, was born there on the 17th of September, 1829, his parents being Ellis and Amy (Stratton) Cope. His father was also born and bred in that township, where he got his education and spent his life. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, but of English descent. The subject of our sketch was brought up on the farm where he now resides, it being the same land that was entered by his grandfather about 1807. It was not the good fortune of Mr. Cope to obtain a very thorough education in school, but his natural intelligence and fondness for reading have made up largely for early deficiencies in this respect. The result is that he is now as well informed as any member of the useful calling to which he has devoted his life. His marriage took place in 1861, the party of the second part being Sarah Derhodes, daughter of David and Mary A. (Miller) Derhodes. The marriage proved a happy one, and resulted in the birth of three children: Mary L., wife of David Hope, who has two children, Olive and John; Nora L., wife of William Caldwell, who has one child, Howard L.; and Howard. The mother is a native of this township, and her birth dates from the year 1844. Mr. Cope was one of the national guards during the rebellion, and helped to pursue the notorious Morgan when that rattle-brained rebel was making his reckless raid through the populous counties of Ohio. Mr. Cope has been successful in all his undertakings. He began life for himself on the farm which has been in the Cope family ever since the day of its first entry. He now owns ninety-one acres of the old homestead property, to which he has added twenty-seven acres since he took possession. He is universally recognized as one of the live and enterprising citizens of the township, and enjoys the respect and confidence of a wide circle of friends.

William H. Cope first saw the light of day in 1836, on the old Cope farm in Fairfield township. The parents to whom he owed his existence were Amos and Amy (Stratton) Cope. His father was born in 1809, of parents who came to Ohio from Red Stone, Penn., about 1803. They entered and settled the land which has ever since been in the family. There the subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days. There he grew to manhood and there he has since made his living. In 1866 came the great change in

his condition which is always brought about by marriage, the lady selected as his life companion being Martha Derhodes, daughter of David Derhodes. To their happy union resulted two children: Ada I. and Anna M., by name. In 1863, Mr. Cope enlisted in Battery G, Second regiment Ohio artillery, and served until the regiment was discharged at the close of the war. He has met the misfortune of losing his eyesight almost entirely, and it is commented on as an injustice on the part of the government that he is only allowed the sum of \$6 pension, notwithstanding his very serious disability. Mr. Cope is a worthy and industrious man who has always set a good example in the way of industry, economy and obedience to the law. He owns a good farm well improved, and his home has always been a happy one.

Rev. Samuel Crouse, a retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the pioneers of Columbiana county, was born in what is now a part of Mahoning county, February 13, 1817, his parents being Jacob and Mary E. (Wildasin) Crouse. His father was born in Culpepper county, Va. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, under Gen. W. H. Harrison. He first came to Ohio in 1802, and entered a section of land which he afterward lost. After entering he returned to Maryland where he remained three or four years and returned to Ohio with his wife and several children in a cart. In this rickety vehicle, drawn by an old horse named Tom, they were "pulled" all the way from Emmettsburg, Md., to their new home in the wilderness of Ohio. The grandfather of our subject on the father's side, was born in Wittenburg, Germany, and came to this country long before the revolutionary war, and settled in Virginia, where he remained until his death. The parents of our subject had eleven children, two of whom were ministers of the gospel, his brother Joshua being a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and one of the leading ministers of that denomination. He spent the most of his life in Crawford county, Ohio, where he died in 1888, after a life unselfishly devoted to the welfare of others. Rev. Samuel Crouse was reared on a farm, and the rudiments of his education were obtained in the primitive school-house of those days. He did not have the advantage of a collegiate course, but by close observation and hard study he has become one of the best informed men in the county. After leaving school, he, with thirty-seven others, went to New Lisbon to be examined as teachers, and was one of seven out of that number who passed a successful examination, and received a certificate of qualification to teach. Some time after he taught a term of school in a country district. He was converted in January, 1843, and united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and soon after was appointed class leader and Sunday-school superintendent,

and in 1849, received license as an exhorter, and in 1850 was licensed as a local preacher, and at once entered on his life's work. His first sermon was preached March 4, 1850. In 1851, he was admitted on trial in the Pittsburg conference. Notwithstanding his limited educational advantages he passed a creditable examination in a four years' course of theological study, as required by the discipline of the church. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Matthew Simpson, in 1853, and elder by Bishop Thomas A. Morris, in 1855, and for thirty-four years, without a break or vacation was spent in the active work of the ministry. Twenty-four of these years he was a member of the Pittsburg conference, and in 1876, when the conference was divided, he fell into the East Ohio conference, of which he is still a member, but for the last six years has been placed on the superannuated list. Ten years of his active ministry was spent on circuits, and twenty-four in stations, during these years he had to move sixteen times, making in the aggregate 1,400 miles. The shortest move was four, and the longest 300 miles, making an average of eighty-seven and two-thirds miles. During his long ministry, he received into the church over 3,500 persons, and 4,000 conversions have been placed to his credit on the Eternal Day Book. He has preached 5,558 sermons to his own congregations, besides those delivered at meetings other than his own. He has officiated at 490 funerals, and has solemnized 355 marriages. He estimates that during his period of service he made not less than 10,932 pastoral visits. On August 1, 1838, the subject of our sketch was married to Sophia Maurer, daughter of John and Barbara Maurer. This union was blessed with the birth of six children, the only one who is living being Juliet L., the wife of Benjamin Lester, of Canton, Ohio. Mrs. Crouse was born and reared in Springfield township, Mahoning county. Our subject is a model man in every respect and a fine specimen of that sturdy type of American citizen, to whom we owe both the excellence and strength of our institutions. He fought his own way through the world without assistance and though the path was frequently rugged and thorny, like Christian in the "Pilgrim's Progress," he finally conquered all difficulties, and at length came in sight of that pleasant land which is the objective point of every true follower of Christ. Rev. Crouse and wife celebrated their golden wedding in 1888. In 1884 he retired from the active work of the ministry, and is passing the evening of a well spent life in the seclusion of a happy home at Columbiana, Ohio, with that most pleasing of all mental companions, the consciousness of duty well performed.

J. W. Detwiler is the proprietor of a fruit house in Columbiana, and one of the largest fruit packers of the county. He is a son of Samuel and Mary A. (Stauffer) Detwiler, and was born

and reared in Columbiana county. His father was born in Franklin county, Penn., in 1806. He was bound out to labor when only one year of age, but as he grew up received a good common school education, and afterward taught school for several years. He came to Columbiana county when twenty-one years old, where he followed teaching for a few years, and then entered into the general merchandising business about four miles north of Columbiana, where he also built a saw-mill which he ran in connection with his store. He remained in this business a few years, and then bought a farm on which he lived until his death in 1885. Our subject's mother was a daughter of Henry Stauffer. Her father came from Westmoreland county in 1801, and settled in that part of Columbiana county which is now in Mahoning. He entered a section of land in the woods which he cleared for farming purposes. He suffered all the hardships usual to pioneer life, and lived to be about seventy-six years of age. Our subject was reared on the farm in this county, and received a common school education. He married Harriet Groner, and the union resulted in the birth of one child. The mother died in 1868, and in 1877 he was united in marriage to Martha Groner, sister of his first wife. They were daughters of Jacob and Catherine Groner. The result of his second marriage was the birth of two children: Hattie and Harry. In 1864 our subject enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-third regiment, of which he was elected second lieutenant, and served about five months. Mr. Detwiler has held the position of town clerk about eight years, being the present incumbent. He is also president of the Columbiana Handle Factory company, and one of the enterprising and progressive citizens to whom Columbiana is indebted for her recent growth and prosperity.

Jesse Edgerton, secretary of the Columbiana Handle Co., was born and reared in Belmont county, Ohio, and is the son of Joseph and Charity (Doudna) Edgerton. His father was born in North Carolina in 1797, being a son of James Edgerton whose ancestors went from New Jersey in an early day to North Carolina. Our subject's father came to Ohio with his parents in 1801, and settled in Belmont county, where he remained until 1865, and then moved to Iowa, which was his place of residence until his death. Our subject is the youngest of fifteen children born to these parents. He received a common school education in the rough school-houses of his early days. He completed his course at Mt. Pleasant, in Jefferson county at a boarding school, under the control of the Friends. In 1865, he married Semira Stratton, daughter of Edward Stratton of Salem, Ohio. This union resulted in the birth of the following children: Mary Anna, J. Howard, Arthur H. Wilson and Semira Ellen. The mother was born in Salem and died in 1878. She was also a member of the So-

ciety of Friends. In 1882, he married Susan Gilbert, daughter of Benjamin Gilbert, who was an early settler of Westmoreland county, Penn. The father of the last mentioned was captured by the Indians when a child and with two or three of his brothers and sisters, was taken into New York where they were kept for three or four years, until finally through the negotiation of friends, they were ransomed. To Mr. Jesse Edgerton's second marriage was born one child, Walter G. Our subject first began life as a teacher, which profession he followed for several years. After marrying, he established himself in the harness business at Columbiana, which he continued with success until 1888. At that time, he and others organized a stock company and established the Handle works. At the organization of the company he was made a director, but three months later, was elected secretary, which position he now holds. They employ from twenty to twenty-five hands and sell goods to the amount of \$25,000 a year, shipping not only throughout the United States, but also to England, Germany and Australia. Their trade is large and constantly increasing. In addition to his other qualifications, Mr. Edgerton is a man of literary taste. He occasionally "breaks into rhyme" and has written some beautiful pieces of poetry which in years past, have been published in the leading newspapers. Like all members of the Society of Friends, wherever met with, Mr. Edgerton is not only a moral and temperate man himself, but urges upon others the practice of those virtues. He is especially interested in the cause of temperance, and his earnestness in this direction has caused him to join the prohibition party, of which he is one of the recognized leaders in Columbiana county. He is an excellent citizen in all respects, and belongs to that type of mankind which the poet Pope had in mind when he wrote "An honest man's the noblest work of God."

Richard Farmer, one of the most industrious of the young men who live by tilling the soil in Fairfield township, was born in 1843, and is the son of William and Cassandria (Vandigrift) Farmer. He was reared on the old Farmer homestead in the township, and, as he grew up, received the ordinary common school education. In 1869 Sarah Rice became his wife, and has ever since proved a valuable helpmeet of her husband. Her parents were Jacob and Charity (Baker) Rice, who were among the early pioneers of the county. Mr. Farmer and wife have the following children: Edwin, Harry, Lulu, Paul, Hugh and Roy. Mr. Farmer served for eight years as a member of the school board, and is the present director. He has been prosperous in business, and now owns ninety acres of good land, which is a part of the old homestead farm.

The Ferrall Family--During the last ninety years the Ferralls and their connections have figured very conspicuously in

Columbiana county, especially in the township of Fairfield. Individual sketches of several members of the connection appear in this volume, but the following genealogical account of the family will be read with pleasure, not only by the immediate descendants, but by all others who take an interest in the pioneer history of the west. Dominick Ferrall was the son of a wholesale merchant in the city of Dublin, Ireland, whose family were devoted Catholics. Dominick became enamored with a young lady of his place, but owing to the fact of her poverty, the lad's father objected strenuously to any union between them. But lovers are obstinate and disobedient, and these were no exceptions to the rule. They persisted in their courtship, notwithstanding parental objections, and one evening, in the "merrie month of May," the irate father surprised the love-sick Dominick, all unconscious of impending danger, paying assiduous court to the pretty Irish lassie, who had gained his affections. The father, unsympathetic and unappreciative, as "cruel parents" are apt to be, instead of bestowing his blessings upon the pair, deliberately took Dominick by the ear, and led him squealing from the room. And "thereby hangs a tale," as the novelist would say; for from this incident grew all the Ferrall family of Columbiana county, as it was the prime cause of the emigration of their ancestor from Ireland. Dominick was so mortified, and his pride so deeply wounded by the undignified figure he was made to cut before his sweetheart, that he determined to flee his native country in order to hide his shame. So a few days after this incident, which was at once ludicrous and pathetic, the unhappy Dominick boarded a ship and departed from Ireland, never again to return. He sailed for that "promised land" of all good Irishmen, known as North America, and after a long and tedious voyage, landed at Charleston, S. C. The exact time of the arrival of this young Irish lad is not known, but it was between the years 1720 and 1730. He engaged in business with a Quaker family, of Charleston, and shortly thereafter married a daughter of his employer. This event had a marked influence over his career in more ways than one, as it involved a complete change of his religion from the Catholic faith to that of the Quaker. It is not recorded that the Dominick Ferrall, who figures in the foregoing story, had more than one son, and William Ferrall, so far as can be ascertained, constituted his only offspring. This William Ferrall, with his father, left South Carolina some time between 1770 and 1780, and settled on Mill Creek, Campbell county, Va., about four miles from Lynchburg. There William was married to his first wife, Judith Goode. William Ferrall, with his family and third wife left Virginia in the month of October, 1801, and settled in Fairfield township, Columbiana county, at a time when his constituted the ninth

family in that township. He entered a section of land, on which he resided until his death. James Ferrall, who was the oldest son of William Ferrall, was afterward heard to tell of the gloomy prospect that greeted them on that stormy October day when they first arrived in what is now Fairfield township. This family, in common with other pioneers, were equal to the terrible task before them, and after having driven away the wolves and panthers from this wilderness, they leveled the great forest trees of the then Northwestern territory, and prepared the way for a civilization such as has never before been equalled in the whole Christian world. William Ferrall was three times married. His first wife bore him one child, a son named James Ferrall. He was the father of two children by his second wife: William, Jr., and a daughter. His third marriage resulted in the birth of eight children, four sons and four daughters. The following are the names of the sons in order of their birth: John, Jonathan B., Benjamin and Edmund, all of whom are now dead but Benjamin. Of the above mentioned children, this sketch will be devoted especially to the life and character of Jonathan B. He was born February 24, 1797, and was but a child when his parents removed to Ohio, his early days being spent in what was then a wild and unsettled country. His parents were members of the Society of Friends or Quakers, and as such he was raised. He received a limited amount of schooling in their schools, but his education was derived chiefly through his own efforts, and he was considered a well educated man for those days. His early life was spent on the farm, up to the age of fourteen years, when he was bound out to learn the trade of a saddler. He began his apprenticeship at Salem, Ohio, but did not serve his full term on account of the death of his employer. After his death, he began following the trade as a journeyman, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Kentucky. Some time about the year 1820, he engaged in the manufacture of saddles and harness at East Fairfield, this county, and remained there until about 1830, when he disposed of his business, and removed to the old home farm in that township, a part of which he had inherited. He afterward purchased the interest of three other heirs, and thus became the owner of over 200 acres of the old homestead. He was happily united in marriage in 1826 to Miss Mary Dildine, who bore him nine children, three sons and six daughters. Two of the daughters died in infancy. The names of the sons are as follows in order of their birth: Edmund, who still resides on a part of the home farm; Joseph D., now engaged in the practice of law in northern Indiana, where he has become conspicuous in his profession; and Samuel B., who also resides on the old homestead. Those of the daughters, now living, are as follows: Eliza F., now Mrs. Dr. William Moore, of New Lisbon; Martha, still sin-

gle, and resides on the farm; Mary E., now Mrs. Heacock, resides in this county on the old homestead. One daughter, named Lucinda, died after reaching maturity. Jonathan Ferrall continued to farm until his death in September, 1888. His first wife's death occurred on December 4, 1852. He again married some years later, but no children were born to that union. Mr. Ferrall's early life was spent in the Friends' church, of which he was a member up to the time of his marriage. In 1828 he joined the Disciples church, under the preaching of Alexander Campbell, being the first man to join, and he remained a member of that church until his death, having acted as deacon for many years. He never took any active part in politics. He was first a member of the whig party, and later became an ardent republican. During his long and uneventful life, he has made many warm personal friends by his kind acts for those that were unfortunate. His house was ever open to his friends and neighbors, and he acquired the reputation of being one of the most hospitable men of the county. In his death the county lost one of its oldest and most honored citizens. A remarkable fact connected with the Ferrall family is the extreme old age which was reached by most of its members. The following summary which sets forth this matter will prove of interest to many besides those immediately concerned: William Ferrall was the father of six sons and five daughters. Nancy Jones, the eldest daughter, died in Williams county, Ohio, at about eighty-five years of age; James, the eldest son, died in Carroll county in 1861, at about eighty years of age; John, the second son, died in Iowa at eighty-eight years of age; Elizabeth Snyder, the second daughter, died in East Fairfield at ninety-two years of age; William, the third son, died at about sixty; Jonathan, the fourth son, died at over ninety-one; Edmund, the fifth son, died at about eighty-four; Martha Booth and Lucy Kemble, his daughters, each died when about seventy years old; Benjamin, the youngest son, is still living in his ninetieth year, and Judith Fisher, his daughter, was living, at last accounts, at a very advanced old age. Hence, it will be seen that this pioneer family, at remarkably advanced ages, have one by one nearly all been called to "the undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler returns." To quote the beautiful words of Col. Ingersoll, these hardy pioneers, shattered with the conflicts of a toilsome life, now occupy "the windowless palaces of rest," there to remain until the final trumpet announces the resurrection morn. "After life's fitful fever, they sleep well," and their memories will long be cherished, not only by their loving descendants, but the country whom they served so faithfully and for whose development they underwent such untold hardships and privations.

Laben L. Ferrall is a member of a distinguished pioneer

family of Columbiana county, and was born there September 21, 1818. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Zepernac) Ferrall. His grandfather was William Ferrall, who came from Virginia and settled here the first of the present century. John James, who was the brother-in-law of William Ferrall, came to Ohio in the spring of 1802, and made some preliminary arrangements for the coming of William Ferrall, who arrived in October of the same year. When William Ferrall had entered his land and cleared off the rough ground for his log cabin, his wife planted what she thought was some cabbage seed, but which proved, when it came up, to be white clover. It was the first of this important farm product that grew in the state of Ohio, and people came for many miles from different sections to obtain seed for planting. Some was carried to Pennsylvania, where it was planted in several counties. The section entered by William Ferrall was No. 27 in Fairfield township, and of this land he sold one-quarter to Samuel Oliphant. The remainder was kept together for many years after the old man's death, when it was divided among his heirs. William Ferrall was married three times. By his first wife he had one child, James; by his second wife one child, William; and by his third, nine children, all of whom are dead but two, Benjamin and Judith. James, the oldest son, came with his parents to the state when about eighteen years of age. He used to tell of the gloom and discouragement that overcame him shortly after viewing the dismal surroundings of the new home, the ground at that time being covered with snow. They crossed the mountains in wagons and with pack horses, and after they had crossed the river near Georgetown they had to cut their way through the woods to their new home, the nearest settlement being Salem. When they arrived all could not get into the cabin at one time to eat, so they had to take it by turns. All the children and men slept in the wagons, while the women made their beds on the puncheon floor of the cabin. One morning when James awoke the ground was covered with snow and the prospect looked so desolate that he wished he were dead or had never come to such a barren country. In this homesick frame of mind he ate his breakfast, and after he had finished his frugal meal he started to hunt the horses. In his search he came upon a beautiful spring, a short distance from which he saw a deer which had come to drink. James shot the animal, it being the first deer he had ever killed, and from that time on he was much better satisfied with his surroundings. Being very fond of hunting he soon found that he was in a section which afforded abundant opportunities to the sportsman, as it was filled with wild game of all kinds, both large and small. He made several trips across the mountains with pack horses after salt and sole-leather. William Ferrall, the progenitor of this pioneer

family, built the first mill ever constructed in Fairfield township. The father of our subject came with his parents to Ohio when he was eight years of age, and had but little advantages in the way of education, but he was industrious, and succeeded well. The subject of our sketch was born in the old mill that was built by his grandfather, and when he was eight years of age his father bought the farm where he now lives. When his father bought this farm he went in debt for the same, but moved upon it at once. They took up their abode in a log cabin, and began the arduous labor of clearing the land. Many a time, after working hard all day, they would put in half the night burning logs and brush in the clearing. These men were made of the manly material which distinguished the Ohio pioneers of that day, and from early morn until late at night could be seen with axe and maul in hand engaged in the arduous and apparently unsurmountable task of subduing the wilderness. It is thought that the subject of our sketch has made more rails and cleared more land than any man now living in Fairfield township. In 1843 he married Eliza J. Craig, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Lodge) Craig. A singular fact in connection with this marriage is that the grandmothers of our subject and his wife were sisters. Her father came to Ohio at an early day and settled in Fairfield, where he was engaged in the mercantile business all his life. Our subject relates with pardonable pride that the first winter after his marriage he chopped off and cleared ten acres of ground, made the rails and carried them from the woods, with which he built one mile of fence. The marriage of our subject resulted in the birth of ten children, nine of whom are still living, viz.: Elizabeth, Mary, Emmett, L. Lodge, Susan, Charlotte, Dora, Fred and Tacie. Robert A., who is now dead, was with Gen. Custer as a body-guard through New Mexico and the Black Hills. Mr. Ferrall and his wife are members of the Christian church. He owns a fourth of a section of good land, which is one of the best improved farms in the township, beside what he has given to his children. He is recognized as a model citizen of his township, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all.

Edmund Ferrall, a thrifty farmer of Fairfield township, is a son of Jonathan and Mary (Dildine) Ferrall. His father was born in Virginia, but came with his parents to Ohio when quite young. A sketch of the earlier members of this family will be found in connection with the lives of descendants printed elsewhere in this volume. The subject of our sketch is a native of Fairfield township, and was reared on the farm where he now resides. He received the ordinary common school education as he grew up, and shortly after reaching manhood he became one of the great army which was marshalled to sustain the Union at the opening of the civil war. He enlisted in Company F, One

Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, his services being confined to the year 1864. His marriage took place in 1871, when he was united to Emma Heacock. To this union were born four children: Florence, Jonathan, Frank and Emma.* The mother died in 1877, and in 1878 he took for his second wife Susan Mankin. Five children were the fruits of this union: Mary A., Albert, Verba, Edmund and Anna. Mrs. Ferrall, who was a native of Columbiana county, is a member of the Disciples church, and her husband belongs to the same congregation. He is the proprietor of ninety-nine acres of land, seventy-seven of which came to him in the division of the old homestead farm, and twenty-two have been added by himself. He has been successful in the business of farming, and is regarded as a good and useful citizen.

Samuel B. Ferrall, a prominent farmer of Fairfield township, comes of one of the pioneer families of Columbiana county. His parents were Jonathan B. and Mary (Dildine) Ferrall. He was born in 1840, and reared on the old homestead farm. Jonathan Ferrall was the fourth son of William Ferrall, who came to Ohio from old Virginia in 1802, and settled with his family in Fairfield township. Jonathan was quite young when his father arrived in Ohio, but lived to the extreme old age of over ninety-one years. He was one of an extensive family connection whose histories are given with other sketches in this volume, and which it is unnecessary to repeat here. The subject of our sketch was a pupil at the common schools in his neighborhood, and also attended for two terms at New Lisbon. In 1864, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, under Capt. B. F. Wright, and returned in the fall of the same year, having received an honorable discharge. In 1866, he joined his fortunes in matrimony with Catherine W. Eells, daughter of Elextious and Amphield (Morgan) Eells. The product of this union was five children: Alice May, Mary A., Ella, Joseph D. and William. The mother is a native of Columbiana county, where she has lived all of her life. He and his wife are members of the Disciples church, of which he has been an elder about six years, besides being a teacher in the Sunday-school and superintendent of the same. He owns and lives on eighty-two acres of the old homestead farm and is a worthy citizen in all the relations of life.

Benjamin Ferrall.—Among the pioneer settlers of Columbiana county, there are none more deserving of mention than the venerable citizen whose name heads this sketch. Benjamin Ferrall was born in Campbell county, Va., in 1801, and came to Ohio with his parents when a baby only three months old. His parents were William and Mary (Baughan) Ferrall. His father was a native of the "Old Dominion," and his mother of Penn-

sylvania. The grandfather of our subject was Dominick Ferrall, who was of Scotch-Irish descent. William Ferrall, father of our subject, came to Ohio, in 1802, to seek his fortune in the wild forests which then covered that entire section of country. He settled with his little family in what was then an unbroken wilderness. He met with many obstacles and the family for years lived a life of constant danger. Indians were numerous in those days and wild beasts of the ferocious kind were not unfrequently met with in all the country bordering the Ohio. But these adventurers belonged to a sturdy and courageous stock who were not to be deterred by ordinary difficulties. They met each obstacle and faced every new danger with firm resolution as they appeared, and although the family suffered many privations, and underwent many hardships, their efforts were finally crowned with success. In the course of years they were repaid for all their suffering and hard labor by seeing the forests that once surrounded their cabin changed to fields of growing grain. The subject of our sketch was reared from childhood amid such surroundings as these and acquired in the hard school of the pioneers, that self-reliance and hardy resolution for which the men of those early days were generally conspicuous. He picked up a meager education in the log cabin school-houses of those days until he arrived at his sixteenth year when he was apprenticed to learn the tanner's trade. After he mastered the details of this trade he purchased the business of his old employer and for the following fifteen years conducted the same with success. The old tannery was located on the very lot where he now resides and has lived for over seventy years. In 1822 he was joined in wedlock with Ruth Kimball, daughter of Samuel Kimball. The union resulted in the birth of four children, two of whom grew to womanhood, but none of whom are now living. The mother died in 1865 and in 1866 he took for his second wife Lydia (Headley) Parker, widow of Albert S. Parker, who lost his life in defense of his country at the bloody battle of Franklin, Tenn. He was not only a good soldier but a man whose worth was much above the average. He enlisted in 1863, in Company I, Seventy-second regiment Illinois volunteer infantry, and was soon made first lieutenant of his company, a position which he held until his death. While in the service he occasionally occupied his leisure hours by composing verses, some of which were very meritorious. Among others was a very appropriate and touching piece dedicated to his faithful and lonely wife who awaited him at home. This he sent to her from the army and she keeps it hanging in a frame in her room as a memento of her soldier husband. The subject of our sketch, who has reached a venerable age, can look back on a life characterized by many vicissitudes. In his earlier days his only reliance was on his

trade as a tanner, but afterward he drifted into other lines of business and it is a matter of general knowledge that he has followed more different callings than any other man in Fairfield township. At one time he was a very extensive stock dealer in the county and for a while made considerable money at this business, but misfortune overtook him and he lost nearly all his worldly possessions. But by hard work and the assistance of his second wife, who proved a valuable helpmate, he recovered to a great extent his lost property. The family is now in good circumstances and has sufficient to assure comfort and plenty during the remainder of life. Mr. Ferrall has eighty acres of good land near Columbiana, besides property in East Fairfield. He is justly regarded as one of the substantial and representative citizens of Columbiana, and enjoys the esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

H. H. Ferrall is one of the prominent farmers and stock dealers of Fairfield township. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Zeppernack) Ferrall. He was reared on the old homestead farm, and during his youth attended the common schools of the neighborhood. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Mary Shields, daughter of S. S. and Harriet (Campbell) Shields. Her parents came from Pittsburg in 1853 and settled in Columbiana county, where they remained about three years and then removed to a farm in section 27. They occupied this for several years and then returned to Pittsburg, where the father died. The union of our subject resulted in the birth of four children, all boys, their names being: Charlie, Nelson S., John E. and George K. Charles was married in 1887 to Emma Gleckler. Nelson was united in marriage to Jennie Levan, in 1886, and the fruit of the union was two children, Marshall W. and Sidney S. Our subject and his wife are members of the Disciples church. Mr. Ferrall still owns 132 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of the same land that was entered by his grandfather when he first came to Ohio. He is one of the most extensive stock dealers of the county, and has been quite successful in that line of business. He now makes his home in Columbiana, where he owns a handsome and commodious dwelling house, where he is always glad to meet his friends. He stands high in the community as a citizen, and is popular as a neighbor.

John Flaughner, editor and proprietor of the *Independent Register*, of Columbiana, is a newspaper man of independence, prominence and decided ability. He was born and reared in Franklin county, Penn., but came to Ohio with his parents in 1839, and settled in Tiffin, where he grew to manhood. He entered the office of the *Seneca Advertiser*, where he learned his trade. Afterward he took charge of the paper and published it for four years. In 1854 he went to Fremont, Ohio, and purchased

the *Sandusky Democrat*. He remained in charge of this paper for eleven years. In 1862, being an earnest supporter of Abraham Lincoln, the name of his paper became very distasteful to him, so he changed it to the *Fremont Sentinel*. Under this changed name he published the paper until 1865, rendering earnest support to the cause of the Union. At the date last mentioned, he retired from the printing business and took a "lay-off" until 1879, when he came to Columbiana and bought *The Register*, which paper he has continued to conduct since that time. In 1852, he was married to Mary R. Johnson, of Sandusky, Ohio. To this union five children were born, three of whom are living: Clara E., Myra C., and Oliver E., all married. Mr. Flaughner is a natural born newspaper man and publishes wide-awake and interesting papers. He has strong convictions, as all good editors have, and the courage to express them on all occasions. He is an earnest advocate of the cause of prohibition and has done much to create public sentiment in favor of temperance.

Henry Gleckler, a prominent farmer of Fairfield township, was born in Beaver township, Mahoning county, in 1847. He was the son of Henry and Catherine (Bauman) Gleckler, who were natives of Germany; came to America in 1819 and settled in Pennsylvania. After remaining there a short time they removed to Ohio, and settled in the county above mentioned. In 1856 they removed to Columbiana county, and settled on a farm in Fairfield township, where they remained until the death of the father, which occurred in 1883. Our subject was raised on a farm, receiving the ordinary common school education. In 1870 he was married to Rianna Lower, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Rose) Lower, and the union resulted in the birth of four children, as follows: Samuel A., Nettie, Phœbe and Ellen L. The mother was born and reared on the old Lower homestead, within a few rods from where the first court was held in Columbiana county. Mr. Gleckler and wife are both members of the Lutheran church, of which the former's father was a main pillar during his life, and in which he held almost all the official positions. When he first came to America, the elder Gleckler could not speak or read the English language, and never went school, but by his own efforts finally qualified himself both to read and speak our language, which he learned principally from the newspapers. The subject of our sketch has never held any political office, but served eleven years as school director. He owns a nice little home farm which he earned by his own labor, and besides has a share in the old homestead farm which is yet unsettled. He is regarded as an industrious and practical farmer, and also as a good citizen in all that the word signifies.

William Halverstadt, postmaster at Columbiana, was born

and reared in Salem township, being the son of David and Elizabeth (Miller) Halverstadt. His father was a native of Maryland, but came with his parents to Ohio in infancy. They settled in the woods and went through the usual pioneer process of clearing a farm out of the wilderness. After his father's death he came in possession of the homestead farm, where he has since resided, being now seventy-eight years of age. It was on this farm of his father's, that the subject of our sketch was born and bred. He picked up the usual scanty education afforded by the country schools, and when nineteen years of age he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fifteenth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. He went out as a private, but during his service was promoted to the rank of sergeant. He received an honorable discharge July 5, 1865, at Murfreesboro, Tenn. As a soldier he was given credit for being especially faithful to his duties, and during the term of his enlistment only lost two weeks. When he returned home after the war he remained on the farm a short time and then attended college at Springfield, Ohio, about six months. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Lucy Auglemyer. This union produced five children, but only three are living: Charles H., May and Maurice. Mrs. Halverstadt, who is a most excellent lady, was born in Fairfield township, and she and her husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which the latter acts as steward. He served as assessor of Fairfield township for two years, has been a member of the Columbiana school board for three years, and in September, 1889, he was appointed postmaster, which position he still occupies.

Amos Harrold is the superintendent of the Enterprise Manufacturing company, and has been at the head of the concern since it organized under the following named firm: Amos Harrold, Jacob Detwiler, Elmer Harrold and Simon Harrold. The last named only has a small money interest in the business. The subject of this sketch was born and reared in this county, being son of Samuel and Susanna (Crumbacher) Harrold. His father was born in Columbiana county, in 1816, and received his early education in the old log school-house, on whose slab benches so many useful and eminent men have commenced their careers. The mother was born in Columbiana county and was of German descent, the family on both sides being members of the Dunkard church. Twelve children were born to this couple, all of whom are living but one, and they were all married. The mother died in 1883, but the father is still living and in good health, with prospects for many years of life yet to come. Our subject was raised two miles north of Columbiana, and received a common school education in the country schools. In 1877 he was married to Lucy A. Whitman, whose parents were from Bucks county, Penn. To them have been born six children, viz.: Ella, Erwin,

Frank, Anna, Fred and Adin. Mr. Harrold and wife are members of the Dunkard church. In 1883 he and his two cousins leased the Enterprise works, at Columbiana, which were at that time in a dilapidated condition. They only had a little over \$600 to start with, and so the establishment was a very small affair at that time, its only product being the horse-power corn crusher. But their business increased so fast that they were compelled to enlarge, and the present fine building was put up in 1877. They then began the manufacture of steam crushers and saw-mills, and their business has increased steadily since that time, their goods giving entire satisfaction. This is an enterprising firm and have done their full share in adding to the industries and progress of the community. The subject of this sketch, Mr. Amos Harrold, is admitted by all to be an excellent business man. He thoroughly understands all branches of the work in which he is engaged and has a natural talent for mechanics. His principal ambition is to study out means of simplifying machinery and thus rendering it more easy to handle and more satisfactory to work with.

Dr. A. S. Hayden, a leading physician of Columbiana, was born in East Cleveland, Ohio, in 1842, and is the son of A. S. and Sarah (Ely) Hayden. He was reared in East Cleveland, where he received a good college education, and at the age of seventeen he began teaching in the country schools, which occupation he followed about fifteen years. He also taught vocal music for several years, and it was not until the age of thirty-three that he began the study of medicine, continuing to teach in the meantime to obtain the necessary funds with which to attend college. In 1878 he entered the homeopathic hospital college at Cleveland, from which he was graduated in March, 1881. He first began the practice in Cleveland, continuing about two years, when he removed to Columbiana. He soon established himself there and since that time he has had a good practice, which has steadily increased. In 1865 he married Elizabeth Merrill, and the union resulted in the birth of two children, viz.: Lena, wife of Dr. C. E. Esterly, dentist, of Lawrence, Kan., and W. H. The latter is a dentist, having graduated from the Ohio dental college at Cincinnati, in 1889. He is now practicing his profession in Columbiana. His daughter graduated at the Columbiana high school, and afterward attended Hiram college for two years. She was a teacher in the high school of her native town for two years, and gave entire success. Dr. Hayden and wife are members of the Christian church, and he is also a member of the Masonic order. Dr. Hayden is not only a skillful and successful physician, but is a worthy citizen in every respect and popular with all classes.

John F. Heacock, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of

Fairfield township, was born in Salem, November 2, 1845, and is the son of Alfred and Barbara (Kepler) Heacock. His grandfather, William Heacock, was born in Bucks county, Penn., and came to Salem, Ohio, in 1806. He built the first hotel in 1809, and it is still kept as a house of entertainment. Our subject's father was one of the prominent citizens of Salem and mayor of the town for five years. Our subject was raised in Salem, Columbiana county, where he received a common school education. At the early age of sixteen years he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry under Capt. Ezra Coppock. He served for three years in Company B, making a good and loyal soldier, and was always at his post of duty. He refused to leave his place on account of sickness, though frequently urged by the doctor to go to the hospital. In 1869, he was married to Miss Mary Almira Ferrall, daughter of Jonathan B. and Mary (Dildine) Ferrall. To this union was born one child, Anna F. The mother was born and reared on the old Ferrall homestead farm. He and his wife are members of the Disciples church of East Fairfield. He has held the position of elder in his church and was superintendent of the Sunday-school for three years. He is an industrious and upright citizen who enjoys the confidence of all his acquaintances.

Cyrus Heston, a prominent farmer of Fairfield township, was born in Carroll county, January 15, 1838, and is a son of John and Linca (Myers) Heston. John Heston, the subject's grandfather, came to Ohio from near Philadelphia at a very early day and remained there until his death. Our subject's father was a tanner by trade, which business he followed for several years but finally gave up for the farm. Our subject's mother was a daughter of Silas and Catherine Myers. Her father came from Virginia to Carroll county, Ohio, about 1804, where he settled in the woods and cleared up a farm. When he landed there, he only had one cow with which he attended his corn and also kept the family supplied with milk and butter. He lived on this farm for several years and then removed to Meigs county, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his days. Our subject was raised on the farm and received the ordinary common school education. At the early age of fifteen years he struck out for himself and commenced the struggle of life without a dollar or assistance from any one. In 1857, he was married to Lydia Allmon, daughter of Jehu and Hannah (Wickersham) Allmon. The father was born in Columbiana county, in 1804, of parents who came from Washington county, Penn. The mother of our subject's wife was a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Sams) Wickersham. Her father came from Philadelphia to East Fairfield about 1803, and remained there his lifetime. He arrived there a poor man, but became quite wealthy before his death. To the marriage of our

subject were born nine children, eight now living, viz.: Phœbe A., John C., Sumner J., Lewis C., Linea E., Willard A., Elvira L. and Albert A. The mother was born and reared in this county and belongs to the Society of Friends. Of our subject's children the following have married: Phœbe A. is the wife of Franklin Harrison, to whom she was married December 25, 1877, and has three children, viz.: Ethel, Everett and Emmet. Sumner married Irene C. Stackhouse, on October 17, 1882, and the union has resulted in the birth of the following children: Clyde, Carroll and Goldie M. The subject of our sketch takes great interest in educational matters and has served as school director for several years. He is a good citizen.

Gen. E. S. Holloway, a prominent attorney-at-law, in Columbiana, is a native of Fairfield township, and a son of John and Lydia (Dickson) Holloway. The father was born and reared near New Lisbon, Columbiana county, and was a son of Ephraim and Susan Holloway. The grandfather, Ephraim Holloway, was a native of Fauquier county, Va., and emigrated to Ohio, in 1801, being one of that sturdy band of pioneers whose stern virtues and unconquerable will left an indelible imprint upon the history of the Ohio valley. He first settled in Salem township, of this county, where he remained until his death in 1848. He was a member of the Society of Friends, a society which figured so conspicuously in the early settlement of this section. The mother of our subject was a native of Columbiana county, and daughter of John and Hannah (Beal) Dickson. Her father was born near Redbank, Penn., and was the son of Joshua Dickson, who emigrated to Ohio, in 1800, settling on section 4, of Fairfield township, and was the founder of Columbiana, in 1805. He entered sections three and four, where he settled in the woods and cleared up his farm, after labors and privations such as cannot be known or understood by any except those who have experienced them. When he first arrived here in 1800, there were several others with him, all members of the intrepid Society of Friends, who were not to be deterred or intimidated by any terrors of the wilderness, whether in the shape of wild beasts or still more ferocious Indians. These resolute men having located their lands and built their log cabins as best they could, returned to their old homes for their families, whom they brought back to share with them the meager hospitalities but abundant hardships of the unsubdued wilderness. These occurrences took place in the year 1801. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and was born at a period sufficiently early to enable him to appreciate somewhat the hardships which had been the common lot of the sturdy race from which he sprang. He had early learned to be industrious, frugal and above all, self-reliant. He remained on the farm until 1857, when he began

the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed until the breaking out of the civil war. Inflamed with just wrath against the enemies of his country, and burning with the desire to assist to the best of his ability in the preservation of the Union, Mr. Holloway hastened shortly after the first gun was fired in 1861, to enlist as a private in Company F, Forty-first Ohio regiment. In the organization of the company, he was elected first lieutenant, and during the subsequent years of the war he gradually, but steadily rose in rank until he had filled all the different grades of office from lieutenant up to brevet brigadier-general. His distinction as a brave, efficient and loyal officer grew as the years advanced. He served most faithfully until near the close of the war, when he was discharged. While in the service, Mr. Holloway began the study of law, which had always been his chosen profession, but which circumstances had theretofore prevented him from entering. On returning home after the war, necessity compelled him to work for a while at his trade, which he followed about two years. He was appointed superintendent of the Enterprise Agricultural works, a position which he held for six years. During all this time he was applying himself diligently to the study of law, until finally, in 1877, the ambition of his life was realized by his admission to practice at the bar of the supreme court. Since that time Mr. Holloway has devoted himself assiduously and with his usual energy and determination to succeed, to the practice of his profession. Mr. Holloway is in the best sense of the word, a self made man. The only education he was able to obtain in youth was that afforded by the old log school-house of those primitive days, but to the schooling therein obtained, he has succeeded in adding greatly by subsequent hard study, experience and close observation. In 1852 he married Margaret Windel, a daughter of Augustine and Hannah (Harman) Windel, both natives of Fairfield township. This union was blessed with the birth of five children, four of whom are living, viz.: John W., Orlando T., Theron A. (died in infancy), Owen B. and Carrie. The mother is of German descent, and is a member of the German Reformed church, while her husband is connected with the Disciples church. In 1873 Mr. Holloway was elected to represent Columbiana county, in the Ohio legislature, and was re-elected in 1875. He served four years, and during his legislative career displayed his usual loyalty to the people, and devotion to duty. In politics he is an ardent republican and fearless advocate of the principles of the party. From 1871 to 1879 he was editor and proprietor of the *Independent Register*, of Columbiana, which paper he conducted with conservatism, energy and marked ability. He is universally recognized as one of the leading lawyers of Columbiana, and in every respect a worthy citizen. During the last four years he has held

the position of solicitor for the city. Fraternally, Mr. Holloway is connected with the G. A. R. and the Masonic order.

Thomas F. Holloway may be properly described as one of the most progressive and intelligent farmers of Fairfield township. He was born and reared on the farm where he now resides, the exact date of his birth being June 2, 1829. He was the son of Eli and Rebecca (Farmer) Holloway, the father having been born in Fairfax county, Va., his parents being Asa and Mary (James) Holloway. Asa Holloway was a native of England, where he was born in 1765, and came to Ohio in 1800, where he settled in the woods and afterward entered section 29, in Fairfield township. Subsequently he divided this section of land with John James and James Daniels. The father of our subject came with his parents to Ohio, in 1800. His education was very limited, and he devoted his entire life to farming. The only official positions he held were those of trustee of the township and member of the school board, in each of which he served for several years. The mother of our subject was born in 1805, in Washington county, Penn., being a daughter of Thomas and Jerusha (Caldwell) Farmer. In 1851 our subject was married to Mary J. Martin, daughter of Elijah and Hester (Lodge) Martin. This union resulted in eight children, as follows: Rebecca, Urban, Velina, Elijah, Cletus, Eli, Dalon and Eva. Mr. Holloway has met with success in business, brought about by industrious habits, good judgment and close application. He is at present, the owner of 175 acres of good land, 100 of which being the same that was entered by his grandfather and which has been in the Holloway family ever since. His grandfather, Farmer, was a great hunter in his day, and had many good stories to tell of his experiences in the chase. Big game, such as bear and deer, were very plentiful in Ohio at the time of the arrival of the first pioneers, and for many years thereafter. On one occasion, he came near losing his life, as the result of an encounter with a bear with which he came in contact while passing through his clearing at night. The brute attacked him and followed him at close quarters for a long distance, but he managed to keep it at bay with a firebrand until he succeeded in reaching home. The fact that Mr. Holloway is a leading and esteemed citizen in his township is proved by his having been repeatedly elected trustee, in which responsible post he served continuously for nine years. During his incumbency of the trustee's office, he attended closely to his duties and built several comfortable school-houses. He proved himself competent as an official, and in every respect, has always been regarded as a first-class citizen.

Prominent among the representative farmers of Fairfield township is Isaiah Holloway, who was born in Columbiana county, in the year 1838, the son of Isaac and Hope (Gar-

wood) Holloway. The father was born in Virginia, near the town of Culpeper, about the year 1792, and was the son of Asa and Mary (James) Holloway. The mother of our subject was the daughter of Isaiah and Mary (Brooks) Garwood, who were among the early settlers of Columbiana county, locating in Fairfield township when the country was in a state of wilderness. Grandfather Holloway purchased land from the government in section 29, while the Garwood family entered a part of section 28. They moved to their new homes from Virginia in wagons, in which they lived during the first summer, and the following winter lived in primitive log cabins, destitute of doors, floor, and all the conveniences which are now considered necessities in the most ordinary households. Like other pioneer families of that period, they were obliged to rely largely upon wild game for their support, while their small fields, mere patches, hastily cleared from the forest, afforded a scant supply of vegetables for the table. The lives of these pioneers were the grand simple poems of rugged toilsome duty, faithfully and uncomplainingly done, and the influence and the example of their simple and self-denying virtues is the most valuable heritage to a grateful posterity. The ancestors of Mr. Holloway on both sides were of the Society of Friends, in which faith he received his early religious training. He was reared in his native township, was educated in the primitive log school-house of that period, and having always been an omnivorous reader, he is now thoroughly informed on all the leading topics of the day. He was married in 1850, to Hannah Taylor, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Cope) Taylor, a union blessed with the birth of seven children, namely: Mary A., Armintha, William, Joseph, Louisa, Charles and Edward. Mrs. Holloway is also a native of Columbiana county, and like her husband was raised in the faith of the Quaker church. Mr. Holloway was reared a farmer, and early chose agriculture for his life work, in which he has met with encouraging success, owning at this time eighty-six acres of the old homestead place, and 123½ acres elsewhere, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation, ranking with the best improved farms of the county. He is a representative citizen of the community in which he resides, public-spirited, in all that pertains to the material improvement of the county, and all movements having for their object the moral welfare find in him a zealous supporter and liberal patron.

Job Huestis is one of the pioneers of Columbiana county, and was born there in 1819 on the same section of land where he has lived all of his life. He was a son of Aaron and Esther (Farquhar) Huestis, the parents being natives of New Jersey. His father was a son of Moses and Ann (Rogers) Huestis, of England, and the mother was a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth

(Andrews) Farquhar. The father was of Welsh, and the mother of English, descent. Our subject was reared on the farm where he now lives. He received his early education in the old log school-house, and also attended school in Elk Run township, at what was known as the Friends seminary. Afterward he began teaching to get money with which to continue his education. He attended four months' school at Damascus in 1843, the teacher being Harvey Thomas. In 1873, he married Rachel W. Cope, daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Gilbert) Cope. The couple had one child, Edward C. The mother was born in Chester county, Penn., March 26, 1839. They were all members of the Society of Friends. The father of our subject came to Ohio in 1807 and bought the farm where the latter lived and built a cabin. In the spring of 1808 he removed his family there. He cleared his farm out of the woods and lived to the good old age of seventy-five years, honored and respected by all who knew him. This farm has been in the family since 1807. Our subject now owns the old homestead farm of 100 acres, which he has in a good state of cultivation. He is a good citizen and highly respected.

William H. Jamison, who is known far and wide as the genial and popular proprietor of the Park house, in Columbiana, is a twin brother of John Jamison, and was born in this county, August 24, 1858. The parents were Thomas E. and Mary J. (Lipsey) Jamison. The father was born about nine miles from Pittsburg, in 1823, in what was called the Nine-Mile Run. He obtained but a limited education in youth, but was a great reader all his life and managed to keep well informed. He was a patron of the *New York Tribune* for over twenty years and was well posted concerning the views of the brilliant but eccentric philosopher who made that paper such a power in the land during the great controversy over the slavery question. At the age of fourteen years he entered his father's cooper shop, where he served an apprenticeship and learned the trade. He worked at this until 1849, when he went with the great tide of emigration to the gold fields of California. He joined a party from Pittsburg and worked his passage on a sailing vessel, as an assistant to the butcher. He remained in California four years, working most of the time in the gold mines. It was a life of privation and hardship, but in the fourth year of his stay he had the good fortune to strike a rich vein which made him about \$22,000. He made about \$12,000 out of the claim, and then sold it for \$10,000, after which he returned to the land of civilization. He first stopped at Cincinnati, where he remained a year, and in 1854 bought 197 acres of good land in Fairfield township, known as the John Dickson farm. There he remained until his death, which took place February 4, 1888. In February, 1855, he was married, and

the result of the union was six children, Minnie R., wife of G. M. Snyder, who has one child, Roma; John L. and William H., twins; Ruth Anna, wife of Frank Hampton, who has one child named Earl; Charles and Ida May, twins. The last named is the wife of Ira Smith, and she has two children, Jesse and Nora. The subject of our sketch was reared in Columbiana county, and received a good common school education besides spending one term at Mt. Union college, where he took a business course. In 1878, he began with D. S. Weaver, to serve an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade and afterward did journeyman work in that line for four years. He located in Columbiana and purchased the entire stock and tools of Samuel Rau, and continued the business for four years. At the end of that time, he sold out and since then has given his entire attention to the hotel and livery business. On September 31st, 1886, he married Mary E. Russell, who was the widow of George Russell, and whom she bore two children, Lorenzo G. and Nettie Dot. Mrs. Jamison's father, Jacob Greenamyer, was for many years proprietor of the Park house, having erected the building about 1870. The marriage of our subject resulted in the birth of one child, Gay. In 1890 Mr. Jamison was elected a member of the town council of Columbiana, a position which he now occupies. He is a typical landlord and has a natural faculty for making himself agreeable to everybody who is fortunate enough to become a guest at his popular hotel. When the old saying, "It takes a smart man to run a hotel," was invented, it evidently referred to just such men as Bill Jamison, who was certainly cut out for a Boniface.

Jesse Keyser, a prominent farmer of Fairfield township, was born in Montgomery county, Penn., November 22, 1822, being the son of Henry and Elizabeth (King) Keyser. His father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, served as a soldier throughout the war of 1812. Our subject grew to manhood in his native state, but obtained only a very indifferent education during his younger days; being left motherless when a child, he was thrown upon an unsympathetic world at a very early age and forced to make his own way by hard work. In 1850 he was married to Julia Neigh, daughter of Lawrence and Nancy (Welsh) Neigh. Six children were born to this union, and of these the two following are living: James and Howard. He was a harnessmaker by trade and without any money when he began the battle of life, but by hard work, economy and close application to business, he has succeeded remarkably well. He owns in all seventy-five acres of good land, which he has improved with a good house and barn and otherwise. He stands well in the community and is looked upon as a good and useful citizen.

Abraham Kridler, a well-to-do German citizen of Fairfield township, was born in Carroll county, Md., May 23, 1825, and is

the son of John and Elizabeth (Folck) Kridler. The father was brought up in Pennsylvania, but was of German descent. Our subject was reared to manhood in his native state, where he served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade. In 1847 he emigrated to Ohio, settled in Columbiana, and worked two years at his trade for his brother Henry, at the end of which time he bought out his brother's business, and for the following eight years conducted a blacksmith shop of his own. In 1849, his marriage to Lydia Overholt took place. Three children were born to the union, Edmond, Elizabeth and Lydia. The mother died in 1855, and on March 6, 1856, Mr. Kridler was married a second time to Susan Bombesberger, and the result of the union was eight children, six of whom still survive: Isaac O., Charles L., Alice, James, Louisa and Orinda. After his first marriage, Mr. Kridler remained in Columbiana, working at his trade, until 1856, when he removed to the farm where he now resides, and which he has improved by the construction of a good house and barn. His second wife was the daughter of Conrad Bombesberger, who came to Columbiana in a very early day, when the surrounding country was a primeval forest, and he had to clear out a spot of ground to find room on which to build the cabin. The subject of our sketch owns ninety-five acres of well improved land. His father was a soldier of the war of 1812, and after his death our subject's mother received a warrant for some land to which her husband was entitled by virtue of his military services. Mr. Kridler has served on the school board some ten or twelve years, and in all the relations of life has proved himself a good citizen.

Elias Lower, a pioneer settler of Fairfield township, was born in 1818, and was reared on the farm where the first court of Columbiana was held. His parents were Mathias and Elizabeth (Arner) Lower, the first a native of Maryland, who came to Ohio with six other men in 1799, to look for land. They camped for thirteen nights in the wilderness, and returned to their native states, later coming back with their families to their new homes. The father of our subject first settled in section 11, where he remained until Ohio was admitted as a state. Here he cleared about seven acres of land, but after the state was admitted, he, in connection with William Hale, the old surveyor, entered section 23, in Fairfield township, where he remained during the rest of his lifetime. A part of this farm on which our subject was reared is still in possession of the family. Mr. Lower had but little opportunity to obtain an education in his early days, but picked up the rudiments in the old log school-house. But he has been a reader, and has always kept himself thoroughly posted through the medium of books and papers. In 1838 he married Elizabeth Starr, to which union were born six children,

five of whom are living, viz.: George, Sarah A., Hannah, Catherine, Mathias, and Phebe, who died in infancy. The mother was a native of Bucks county, Penn., and died in May, 1871. In 1874 he took for his second wife, Caroline Raugh, widow of John Raugh and daughter of John Peters. Mr. Lower is proud to call himself a Jacksonian democrat, but is one of those men who are able to be firm and enthusiastic in their political beliefs without making enemies of their political opponents. This is shown by the fact that he has served as trustee of Fairfield township for nine years, which is quite complimentary to his popularity, considering that the township contains a large republican majority. Mr. Lower owns 100 acres of the old homestead farm, and the fact that it is one of the best improved tracts of land in the township shows that the proprietor thoroughly understands his business. He and wife are members of the Reformed church, and have brought up their children in the ways of morality, industry and good citizenship.

George Lower, one of the progressive farmers of Fairfield township, was born and reared at the old Lower homestead, the date of his birth being 1840. He is the son of Elias and Elizabeth (Starr) Lower. In 1868 he was married to Henrietta Flickinger, daughter of Samuel Flickinger. The result of the union was the birth of one child, George H. The mother was born in Fairfield township, August 31, 1843, and died there February 20, 1871. On August 15, 1874, Mr. Lower married Ada Bradfield, daughter of Aaron Bradfield. To this union one child was born, which died at the age of six years. His second wife died October 5, 1881. On September 17, 1884, he took for his third wife Minnie O. Witt, daughter of John Witt. In 1863, Mr. Lower enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, and served for six months. Returning home he settled on his farm where he entered largely into the business of raising and dealing in stock. He has been quite successful in his line of business and is regarded as one of the best informed farmers of the county. In politics, Mr. Lower is a democrat, and when President Cleveland came into power, he was appointed postmaster at Columbiana, which office he held for four years. He is a member of the Disciples church, and in every respect an upright and representative citizen.

Theophilus Morlan, an early settler of Columbiana county, was born in Beaver county Penn., in 1826, the son of Mordecai and Eliza A. (Dean) Morlan. The father was a native of Virginia and was born in 1793. When a young man he came to Ohio, where he married and afterward removed to Pennsylvania. He there engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods until 1831, when he came to Ohio and settled in Columbiana county. He finally located at Salem where he continued to manufacture

woolen goods. The power to run his machinery was furnished by the old fashioned tread-wheel which was run with oxen. He remained in this place until 1839, when he returned to Pennsylvania. In 1842, he began the business of boating coal on the Erie extension canal, which he followed until 1850, at which time he returned to Salem and started a grist-mill. A year or two afterward, he went into the business of house and chair painting and finishing furniture, which he followed until his death. He reached the ripe old age of nearly eighty-seven, and continued work until he was over eighty-two years old. Our subject's mother was a daughter of Jonathan and Hannah Dean, who came to Ohio from New York in 1810, and settled in Columbiana county, where they cleared a farm in the woods. Our subject was the third of a family of ten children, all of whom are living and have families. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-six years of age. After receiving a good common school education he served an apprenticeship at the baker's trade, which he followed for two or three years. He also worked at the painter's trade with his father about two years. In 1852, he married Sarah Atkinson, who survived the marriage about one year. In 1856, he chose for his second wife, Lydia French, which union resulted in the birth of one child, Mary M., who afterward married Nathan Kirk. They have two children named Elisha T. and Lewis J. Our subject's second wife died in 1859, and in 1861, he married Sarah P. Holloway. To this union have been born five children, four of whom are living: David H.; Anna, wife of Abner Hall, who has two children, Mabel S. and Harlan L.; Charles P. and Lewis T. The mother was born and reared in Ohio. The family are all members of the Society of Friends. Our subject's oldest son, David H., was married to Eliza A. Ashton, daughter of Barak Ashton. The subject of our sketch is one of the respected citizens of the county.

Noah E. Nold, a prominent and intelligent young farmer of Fairfield township, was born in 1847, and is the son of John Z. and Anna (Esterly) Nold. He was reared on the farm, received a common school education, and afterward taught two winter terms of school in Iowa. In 1871 he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Kridler, daughter of Henry Kridler, and the result of the union was four children: Warren C., John H., Anna M. and Frederick Blaine. His wife was born and bred in Columbiana county, and she and husband are members of the Reformed church, of which he is at present superintendent of the Sunday school. For six years he has occupied the position of member of the school board, and has fulfilled its duties with energy and intelligence. He began life without a dollar, and under disadvantages, but has succeeded remarkably well, and now owns fifty-one acres of good land near Columbiana. It is only

necessary to take a glance at his home place to see that he has kept fully abreast of the times. Mr. Nold is one of the most intelligent and best informed of the young farmers of Columbian county, has an excellent address, and makes a fine impression on all who meet him. John Z. Nold, the father of Noah, was one of the pioneers of Fairfield township, and was born in 1823, and reared on the farm where he now lives. His parents came to Ohio in 1816. He attended school in the old log school-house along with the other pioneer children, and consequently his education was rather limited. In 1844 he began to think of marriage, and Anna Esterly was chosen as his life companion. Their union resulted in the birth of two children, Susannah and Noah. The mother was born in 1823, in this county, and died in 1849. In 1852 he took for his second wife Esther Huber, who bore him four children, three of whom still survive: William, Mary and Sarah. Mr. Nold and his wife are members of the Memnonite church, of which he holds the position of trustee. He was a miller by trade, which he followed until fifty-one years of age, when he traded his mill property for 100 acres of land, and since that time has been farming. He owns 115 acres of good land well cultivated, and is in all respects a model citizen.

Matthias Nolf, a retired farmer of Fairfield township, was born in Armstrong county, Penn., in 1835 and is a son of John and Sarah (Reedy) Nolf. The grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and lived to the ripe old age of ninety-six years. He was a son of George Nolf, a native of Germany, who also served through the revolutionary war and lived to the advanced age of one hundred and twenty years and twenty days. He was noted for his physical strength and even after he had reached the age of one hundred and ten, did a great deal of fishing, hunting and trapping. When one hundred years old, he still did his own plowing and other work on the farm. The grandparents of our subject, on his mother's side, were also people of revolutionary fame. When our subject was only fifteen years of age he had the misfortune to lose his father, who died of small pox. He left a widow and fifteen children, and his little property made but a poor showing among so many, so our subject began to work for himself at an early age, and it was a tough struggle with him to get along for many years. He never had an opportunity to attend school a single day of his life and what little he learned was picked up from his neighbors. At the very early age of seventeen years, he was married to Jane Eaton, who was born in Armstrong county, Penn., and died in 1866. She was the mother of four children, two of whom survive: George and Alice, the latter being the wife of Adam Weise. In June, 1867, Lydia A. Dehoff became his second wife. She was the

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daughter of Peter and Lydia (Seachrist) Dehoff, and was born and bred in Columbiana county. The father is a member of the Christian church, while his wife is a communicant of the German Reform church. He came to Ohio in 1845 and began life in Columbiana county in very poor circumstances. He hired a man to haul his effects, his wife, her mother and grandmother, while he and others that came at that time, walked through. When he landed, he did not have money enough to buy a loaf of bread, and could easily have carried all his possessions on his back. He began first to work by the day, and earned thereby the munificent sums of 12½ and 50 cents. He followed this hard labor for eighteen years, and says that he has cradled wheat many a day at 50 cents a day, and made rails for 30 cents a hundred. In spite of this discouraging beginning, he managed by constant work and strict economy, to gradually accumulate a handsome property. He now owns 121 acres of fine land which is well improved and in a high state of cultivation. Besides this, he has a nice residence in Columbiana, where he makes his home. Mr. Nolf is recognized as one of the leading and substantial citizens of this township and enjoys universal respect.

L. Jefferson Poulton, a prominent farmer of Columbiana county, was born June 11, 1835, and is a son of Alfred and Lydia (Lyder) Poulton. Both parents were natives of Loudon county, Va. The father was born in 1802 and the mother in 1804. The father was a carpenter by trade and was married in 1825 and came with his wife to Ohio in 1825 or 1826. There he worked at his trade for several years and many a house in Fairfield township is the result of his workmanship. After remaining in this county for a few years, he and his wife, with two young daughters, one an infant, returned on a visit to Virginia. His most important possession at the time of his marriage was a horse, with which he brought his wife all the way from the "Old Dominion" to the new home across the Ohio. While she rode the animal over the rough roads and by-paths, her husband walked the entire distance, which was between 600 and 700 miles. After getting back to Ohio, after his visit, he resumed work at his trade and soon had money enough to buy land, which he farmed in connection with his regular work. He traded a great deal in land, buying, improving and selling, until in 1835, when he purchased 160 acres, which he cleared and lived upon until 1845. In 1846 he moved upon the farm where the subject of our sketch now lives and remained there until 1857, when he went to Missouri, which was his place of residence until his death in 1886, at Canton, Mo. He was a self-made man, had little educational advantages, depended solely upon hard work to get along, but during his life time made a great deal of money in an honorable way. The subject of our sketch was born and bred upon the

farm and the principal education he got was that afforded by the primitive log school-house. He went to Missouri with his parents, where he served an apprenticeship at the painter's trade, which he followed for two years. Afterward he began dealing in stock, which he bought and shipped for several years. After remaining in Missouri for a number of years, he returned to Ohio, and in 1863, married Emaline Dilworth, daughter of Benjamin and Matilda (Holmes) Dilworth, and a native of Pennsylvania. Immediately after the marriage he returned with his bride to Missouri, where he remained about two years, but in the latter part of 1864 came back to Ohio, again returned to Missouri, but finally settled in Ohio for permanent residence. His marriage resulted in the birth of two children: Nettie, wife of Traverse Cope, and Albert Franklin. Mr. Poulton has been a member of the Masonic order since he was twenty-one years of age, and his wife is a communicant of Grace Reformed church. He has a sister, Susan, and a brother, Alfred F., a lawyer, living, who reside at Canton, Mo. He is an excellent citizen in every respect, has been prosperous in business and is highly esteemed.

David Richards is one of the well known farmers of Fairfield township. He was born in April, 1831, in the township of Elk Run, his parents being Abijah and Sarah S. (James) Richards. His father came to Ohio from the "Old Dominion" with his parents about the year 1804. His father entered a quarter section of land in Elk Run township, where he remained until the death of his parents. He was a Quaker preacher in his day and accomplished much good by his teaching among the early settlers. The father of our subject was reared in the wilderness and received but a limited education. After his father's death, he came into possession of the land that had been entered by the former. Our subject was also reared on a farm, and like his father before him, received what education he had in the old log school-house. He remained with his parents until their death, and was one of the administrators of his father's estate. In 1859, he married Matilda J. Pike, daughter of Thomas and Ruth (McCoy) Pike. The father of Mrs. Richards was born in Washington county, Penn., and came with his parents, when about two years of age, to Ohio. The result of our subject's marriage was two children: Kimsey T. and Wilmer P. He and wife are members of the Christian church. They believe in education, and have taken care to give both their boys opportunities to acquire a good schooling. The elder of their sons was a teacher in the common schools of the county and ranked well in his profession. The younger is a fine penman and has a decided talent for drawing. Mr. Richards has been successful as a farmer, and

owns a good tract of land well cultivated, and stands well in the community.

Thomas C. Roche, superintendent of the high school of Columbiana, is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, born in 1854, and son of William H. and Emily (Carver) Roche. His father was born in old Virginia, and came to Ohio with an older brother, where they settled in Belmont county. Having nothing when they arrived, they went to work on the farm for wages. When about twenty-one years of age he was married, and entered a store at Harrisville. He has made his home there ever since that time, and during his life has been engaged in several enterprises. He handled fruit in season and in the winter time dealt in fresh meats of all kinds. He kept a warehouse in Wheeling, and shipped extensively to that place. He is now one of the leading citizens of Harrisville. His son, who is the subject of our sketch, was reared at Harrisville. He received a good common school education, and in 1874 began the study of law with Col. Lewis Lewton, of Cadiz, Ohio. He remained there two and a half years, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio in 1877. He abandoned the law, and in 1883 entered Scio college, Harrison county, which is under the management of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was graduated there in 1885. He then began teaching, a vocation which he has followed since that time. During his term at Scio, he taught in the college and carried on his studies at the same time. His first graded school was at Harrisville. He commenced as a primary teacher, and gradually rose until two years later, when he was made the superintendent. After this he went to Frazesburg, where he began the practice of law, and shortly after locating there was elected mayor. He was appointed census enumerator of Muskingum county, but his health failing, he was compelled to leave the place. He returned to Harrisville, where he resumed teaching until 1883, when he began to teach and study at the same time, doing double work to earn money to defray his expenses. He continued at this until September, 1886, when he took charge of the schools at Columbiana, where he has since remained. His work here has been very satisfactory, as is evidenced by the fact that at the end of the last school term he was re-employed for three more years. In 1874 he married Mary L. Hixon, which union resulted in the birth of one child, by the name of Georgie Oddell, born in 1876. Mrs. Roche was born in Harrison county in 1853. Both are members of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Roche occupies the position of elder. He is a man of prominence, influence and universal popularity.

Isaac Rupert, an enterprising farmer, of Fairfield township, was born in 1847, and is the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth

(Rummel) Rupert. The father was born in Unity township, in 1817, and was a son of Jacob Rupert, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in a very early day. Jacob Rupert served in the war of 1812. The father of the last mentioned was a native of Germany, who emigrated to America when only fourteen years of age, and quite a poor boy. Soon after arriving he was apprenticed to learn a trade, but his master proving to be a very hard one, he ran away and entered the revolutionary army, serving through the entire war. The father of our subject was reared in his native state, and received the ordinary common school education of those days. In 1843 he was married to Elizabeth Rummel, and to this union eight children were born, seven of whom are living, viz.: Ephraim, Isaac, Enoch, Samuel, Ethelinda, Benjamin and Elizabeth Anna. The mother of these children was a native of Mahoning county, where she was born in 1821. The father died February 10, 1871, but the mother is still living in the seventieth year of her age. Our subject was reared on the farm where he now resides. His early education was obtained through the medium of the ordinary schools of the county. He has been a hard working farmer all of his life and now owns eighty acres of good land which he took when the timber had just been chopped off, but by hard work has steadily improved it until it is now in an excellent state of cultivation and well improved with suitable buildings. Mr. Rupert is highly respected by his neighbors and stands well in the community.

Enoch C. Rupert, who is one of the well-to-do farmers of Fairfield township, was born on the old Rupert homestead in that township in 1850, being a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Rummel) Rupert. He grew up to manhood in the township where he resides, and during his youth attended the common schools. In 1877 he married Alice Irene Vollnogle, daughter of Solomon Vollnogle, which union resulted in the birth of three children, Jessie S., Marquis R. and Ida I. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is at present one of the ruling elders and also a trustee. Mr. Rupert began life without any property, but took hold manfully, and by hard work and good management has prospered. He now owns eighty acres of good land, which is well improved, containing a very fine barn which was built by Mr. Rupert, and a good dwelling house. He makes a specialty of handling the Jersey cattle, of which he is a good judge. In every respect he is a thorough farmer who understands his business, and sticks to it closely, the result of which being that he has obtained success and established himself as a worthy and useful citizen.

Ira Seachrist, a well-to-do farmer of Fairfield township, dates his birth from 1855, being a son of Henry and Margaret (Wendle) Seacrist. His father was born in Fairfield township in 1813,

being the son of parents who came to Ohio about 1807. The old folks located where the Columbiana cemetery is now, having cleared a farm from the original woods that covered that locality. They erected a little log cabin in the woods which they occupied, and turned their stock loose to graze at will. There being no fences in those early days, the stock wandered off into the wilderness in search of food, and frequently it was a very difficult matter to find them again. The father of our subject began life under very great difficulties and in extreme poverty, but accumulated considerable property, all of which was the result of his own hard labor. In his old age he can look out upon 160 acres of land, accumulated during an industrious lifetime, and all of which is well cultivated and well stocked. The old gentleman has been in delicate health for several years, and his faithful life companion, the mother of our subject, closed her eyes on this world in 1887. Both of the old people were faithful and upright members of the United Brethren church. Our subject was reared on a farm, being brought up and educated like most other children of pioneers. In 1878 he took unto himself a wife, in the person of Baraba Ott, daughter of Martin and Mary B. (Koch) Ott. They were natives of Germany, and came to America in 1866, settling in Columbiana county, where they remained until their death. To the union of our subject were born four children: Jesse, Florence, Ada and Lena E. Mrs. Seachrist was born in Germany in 1858, and came with her parents to this country in 1866. Mr. Seachrist, like his father before him, was a blacksmith by trade, and both of them did much work in this line, his father having a shop in Columbiana for several years. The farm now owned by Mr. Seachrist is the same land on which the first court of Columbiana was held. At the present writing, he is building a new house about three rods from where the old log barn stood in which the court was held.

Edward Seeds, a prominent farmer of Fairfield township, was born in Chester county, Penn., and is a son of Job and Mary (Mercer) Seeds. The father came to Ohio in 1857, and settled near Salem, where he remained until 1874, then moving near Columbiana, where he died in December, 1878, in his seventy-fifth year. The subject of our sketch grew up to manhood in his native state of Pennsylvania, where he received a good education. In 1862 he was united in marriage to Clara A. Hisey, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Phillips) Hisey. This union brought them three children: Thomas, Allen and Kate. His first wife dying in 1873, Mr. Seeds, in 1876, took for his second partner Tryphena Seachrist, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Windle) Seachrist. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio about 1814, with his parents. He settled in the woods, where they entered land and cleared a farm. Our

subject's second wife is a member of the United Brethren church, and her husband has served three years on the board of school directors. He began life without a dollar, but by hard work has succeeded well, and now owns a good farm well improved.

S. S. Shilling, manager of the Schilling & Co., private bank of Columbiana, is a good illustration of what can be accomplished in this country by industry, energy and determination to succeed. Starting in life without a dollar, limited education and without influential friends to assist, he rose by slow degrees to a position in society and business that gives him rank as one of the leading citizens of the county and state. Mr. Shilling was born in Springfield township in what is now Mahoning county, and is a son of John and Catherine (Shillinger) Shilling. At a very early age, he developed a distaste for farm work, his ambition leading him in a different direction. When but fourteen, he accepted a clerkship in a dry goods store at Middleton, where he remained two years. From there he went to New Springfield where he remained six months, thence to Middleton where he remained nine months, and again to New Springfield. About this time, young Shilling asked for a leave of absence, with the announced intention of attending college at Pittsburg, but in reality was on his way to California, to which distant state he had made up his mind to emigrate without consulting anybody but himself. This was in 1860, on the 5th of June, in which year he sailed from New York on the steamer "Northern Light," which arrived safely at San Francisco on the 27th of the same month. From this point our young adventurer proceeded to Nevada, allured thither by the accounts he had read of her rich treasures of silver. He spent some time there in prospecting, and did some business in the purchase and sale of claims. After remaining about four months in this section, he returned to California and located in Eldorado county, where for a time he was engaged with James and David McKinley, brothers of the distinguished Ohio congressman of that name. This firm were in the lumber business, and young Shilling did quite well while he remained with them, which was for a period of one and a half years. But his restless spirit would not permit him to tarry long at one point so his next move was to Placerville, where he tried his hand at the hardware business. He remained in this town for two years and then returned to San Francisco, which growing metropolis was destined to be the theatre of his most marked successes in life. He first accepted a position as clerk in a wholesale hardware house, but soon gave this up to become a clerk in the Farmers and Mechanics' Savings bank. He remained nine years in this position which proved a valuable educator to the ambitious young clerk, and before he left it he was well qualified in

every department of the banking business. His next step was to accept a position as assistant teller in the Nevada bank at San Francisco. He only remained in this employment one year, having determined to branch out in business for himself. This purpose was carried into effect by the establishment of a stock-broker's exchange, in which business Mr. Shilling remained until 1883, and in which he met with flattering success. At the date last mentioned he returned to Ohio, settled in Columbiana and on May 30, 1884, opened a private bank which still does business under the firm name of Shilling & Co. The owners are S. S. Shilling, David Strohacker and Mrs. Catherine Deemer. The bank occupies a handsome and substantial building which Mrs. Deemer had erected for its special use. The firm carries on a general banking business in loans, deposits, discounts, collections and exchange, with correspondents in the leading metropolitan cities of the union. The judicious and liberal policy which has characterized its operations, has established it firmly in the public confidence and commended it to the business interests of its section. The depositors and certificate holders embrace many of the leading firms of Columbiana, as well as farmers and capitalists in various sections of the country. In 1880, the subject of our sketch was married in San Francisco, to Miss Emma T. McPhail, who came with her parents to California when only five years of age. The marriage proved a very happy one and was blessed with the birth of three children: Frank H., James H. and Irma C. Mr. Shilling is a member of the Masonic order of the K. T. degree. He is a stockholder of the Columbiana Handle Co., and holds the position of treasurer in that organization. He is also a stockholder in the Columbiana Pump and Machine Co. He takes but little interest in the contention of factions which makes up what is called "practical politics," but his preferences are republican, and he is an intimate friend of Major William McKinley, whose name is at present so familiar in all portions of the United States.

Jacob Stelts was born in Columbiana county, in 1839, his parents being Jared and Susan (Hahn) Stelts. He was born and bred on the farm, where he worked until 1862, when he took a wife in the person of Mary farmer, daughter of William and Cassandra Ann (Vandergrift) Farmer. The father was born September 22, 1804, and was a son of Thomas and Jerusha (Caldwell) Farmer. They had seven children: Lydia Ann, George V., Mary, Sylvanus, Richard, Thomas, Albert, Armstrong. Cassandra Ann Farmer was born April 28, 1809, and was the daughter of George and Lydia (Hawkins) Vandergrift. The marriage of our subject resulted in the birth of two children, but only one is living, namely, William, who was born in 1871. Mrs. Stelts was born and reared where she now lives, the exact date

of her birth being 1836. She is a superior woman in every respect, an excellent housewife, a charitable neighbor and a good christian. She is an active member of the Bible Christian church, and takes an interest in all matters connected therewith. Mr. Stelts is a descendant of one of the old and substantial families of the county, and is a worthy representative of the same.

Joseph Taylor, one of the old and prominent citizens of Columbiana county, was born in Chester county, Penn., in 1812, and is a son of William and Susan (Stroude) Taylor. The father was born in Chester county, and lived there until his death. He was the son of Joseph and Mary (Carrington) Taylor, who were of English Quaker descent. The subject of our sketch was raised on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he began to learn the plasterer's trade, which he followed until 1837. At that time he came to Ohio, and for several years followed his trade in connection with farming. In 1876 he retired to his farm, and since that time has devoted himself exclusively to farm work. When he first came to Ohio, he bought land in Gallia county, which was cheap at that time. He made some improvements on this land which amounted to 100 acres, kept it about six years, and sold it at a profit. With the proceeds he bought 100 acres in Meigs county, which he also improved. At the same time he owned 160 acres in Athens county, which was very rough land. He finally sold it and purchased land in Columbiana county. In 1869, after owning and clearing various tracts, he finally settled where he now lives. He was noted for setting out fine orchards on every farm that he owned, and the fruit he raised added no little to the profit of his business. Mr. Taylor was brought up by the Society of Friends, and from them learned those useful traits of character for which they are distinguished. He received but a limited education as he grew up, and being very poor had to work his way in the world as best he could, and with but little assistance. In 1845 he married Ann Murphy, daughter of Charles and Rachel (Logan) Murphy. To this union were born nine children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Charles Z., Rachel, Susan, Fidella, Mauricetta, Amy Ida, E. Stroude, Gertrude and Flavilla, who died in infancy. The mother was born in Pennsylvania, and is a member of the Bible Christian church. Mr. Taylor served several years as school director of his district. He is a worthy citizen and universally respected. His oldest son, C. Z., who makes his home with his father, was raised on the farm, received a common school education, and learned the plasterer's trade under his father. He is a very prominent man in the township, and has many friends. He served as assessor three or four terms, from 1881 to 1887. He was elected land appraiser in 1889, and has the neatest set of books of any official in the county. He has taught twenty-eight terms of school in

Columbiana county, most of the time in Fairfield township. He began teaching when about twenty years of age, and has been eminently successful in this important and responsible calling.

Lambert Williamson, one of the pioneers of Columbiana county, was born in Somerset county, N. J., June 18, 1813, and is the son of Gilbert and Elizabeth (Rounceville) Williamson. The father was a native of New Jersey, but came with his family to Ohio in 1819, tarrying for a while on the way just over the line in Pennsylvania. After remaining there a short time he continued on into Ohio, and finally came to a halt in Elk Run township, where he stayed during the remainder of his life. He was a son of Peter Williamson, who was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and served under Gen. Washington. Our subject's father was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving under Capt. Dittmas, and received a warrant for 120 acres of land in Morgan county, Mo., signed by James Buchanan, president of the United States. Our subject and his sister now own this land between them, excepting twenty acres that were sold. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a common school education in the log school-house. On March 9, 1837, he married Elizabeth Walter, daughter of Henry and Salome (Bowman) Walter. The parents came to Ohio in 1812, the father from Adams and the mother from York county, Penn. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812. To the union of our subject were born the following children: Garrett, Henry, Gilbert, John and Annie, that are now living, and an unnamed infant; Calvin, Warren, Lewis and Mary J., who are dead. Three of the sons served in the war of the rebellion, viz.: Garrett, Henry and Gilbert. The mother of these children was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on August 30, 1818. Mr. Williamson and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been steward and class leader for several years. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed that occupation for several years, during which time he assisted in the construction of many of the houses and barns of this county. In December, 1856, he moved to the farm where he now resides. He is one the oldest and most respected citizens of Fairfield township. The eldest son, Garrett, who makes his home with his aged parents, was reared on the farm. In August, 1862, he, with his two younger brothers, Henry and Gilbert, enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, under Capt. Abdiel Sturgeon, and served until July, 1865. The subject of our sketch and his wife have lived together over fifty-two years. He has many interesting stories to tell of the experiences of the pioneers. He remembers well when bear and deer were very plentiful in Columbiana county, and tells the story of his once having met a bear in the road when he was about eight years of age.

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